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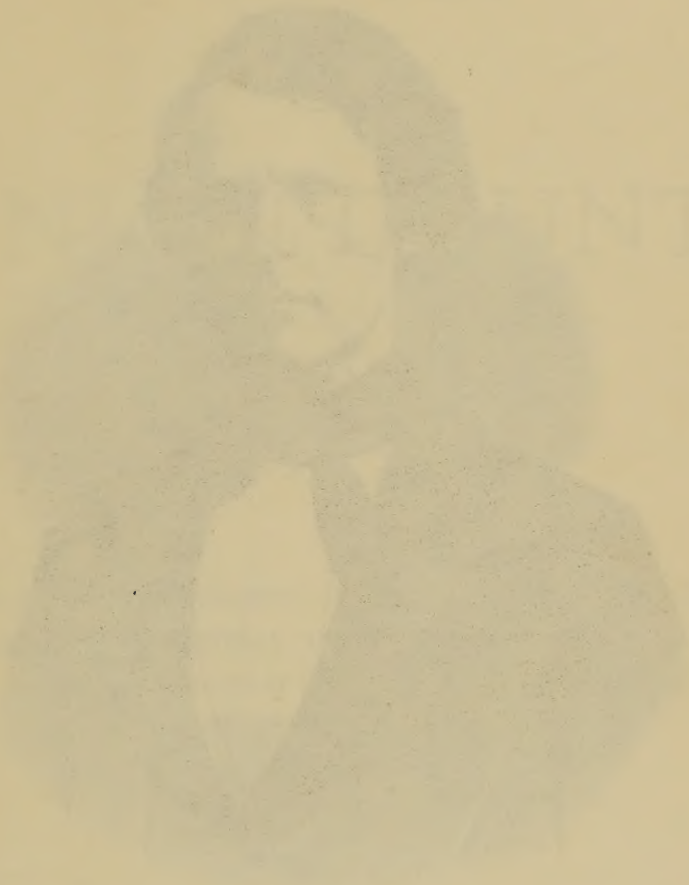

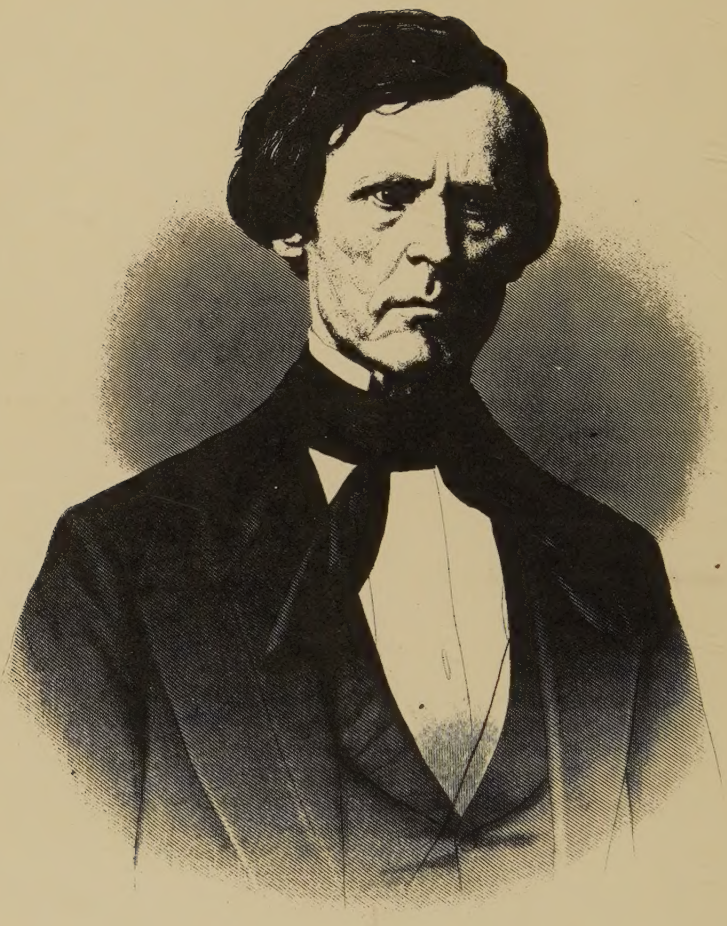

Drawn by A. H. Ritchie

Otway Curry

THE

HISTORY

OF

UNION COUNTY

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MILITARY RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
1883.

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PREFACE.

THE history of Union County, which has been for a year past in course of preparation, is herewith presented to the patrons of the work, in a form which is confidently believed will prove satisfactory to all. The magnitude of the task of writing such a history can only be conceived by those who are experienced, and the thousand other details attendant upon the preparation and publication of the work are familiar to and can be appreciated only by those who have engaged in similar business. The result of twelve months of hard labor is a history of which the compilers and publishers are proud, and which, if possessing imperfections, is as nearly accurate as it has been possible to make it in the time taken, and may be considered authentic and reliable. The writers have been conscientious in the execution of their duty, and those persons engaged in the various other branches have also attended faithfully and well to the tasks assigned them. The first eleven chapters of the general history, as also chapter thirteen, were prepared by Pliny A. Durant, who also wrote the history of Marysville. Chapter twelve is contributed by Judge John B. Coats. Part IV, Military Record, was contributed by Col. Will L. Curry, to whom are due the earnest thanks of writers and publishers for the interest he has taken in the work and the facilities he has afforded, when within his power, to those in search of information for insertion in this volume. The histories of Paris, Claibourne, Darby, Jackson, Jerome, Leesburg, Washington and York Townships were written by John B. Mansfield, of Ashland, Ohio, and those of Allen, Dover, Liberty, Mill Creek, Taylor and Union by N. B. Holder, of Greenville, Ohio. R. L. Woodburn, Esq., of Marysville, furnished an article on the County Agricultural Society; Dr. T. P. Shields, of Watkins, contributed an excellent paper upon the County Grange; William Lee, of Marysville, is the author of the article upon the County Bible Society and a sketch of his brother, Cyprian Lee, deceased; Judge P. B. Cole furnished interesting biographical sketches, mentioned elsewhere, and is also credited with many special favors; Capt. H. C. Hamilton, of Richwood, furnished interesting reminiscences which were added to the history of Claibourne Township; Rev. John Graham, of Richwood, prepared the religious history of his township, and others in all parts of the county have contributed freely of their knowledge and allowed the gentlemen in charge the use of very many documents bearing upon the early history of the county.

Especial mention should also be made, for favors extended, of Hon. J. W. Robinson, F. J. Sager, Col. A. B. Robinson, William M. Robinson (President of the Pioneer Society), Judge John L. Porter, John H. Shearer, Leonidas Piper, Esq., all the county officers, the Directors and Librarian of the Marysville Library, the officers of the Marysville corporation, George Snodgrass (the oldest surviving native of the county), A. S. Mowry, Mrs. Stephen Winget, R. L. Partridge, Taber Randall, W. M. Winget, Mrs. Judge Cassil and daughter, W. C. Malin, Philip Snider, John F. Sabine, Dr. A. Sabine, Mrs. A. F. Wilkins, Mrs. Thomas Turner, members of the clergy, press and

V. 1, C. 1

bar, members of the various churches, orders and societies, Hon. H. Sabine, State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, the Recorder of Ross County, Mrs. Judge Woods and family, of Minneapolis, Minn., Nelson Cone and John Curry, of Jerome Township, Llewellyn Curry, of Chicago, proprietors of manufacturing establishments, and *all* who have contributed, even in the least degree, to swell the vast fund of valuable historical matter which is included in this publication. It is impossible to mention the names of all who have thus aided. No stone has been left unturned which would reflect further light upon doubtful points. The patrons' biographical department of each Township is full and complete; the portraits which have been inserted are from among the representative families of the county, and the book is most respectfully submitted by

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Bear Swamp
Run
Blues Creek
POTTERSBURG
ALLEN
DOVER
ALLEN CENTRE
PARIS
NEW DOVER P.O.
MARYSVILLE
Mill Creek
WATKINS P.O.
MILL CREEK
COUNTY.
Buck
R.R.
Run
MILFORD CENTRE
C. C. C. & I.
BRIDGEPORT
FRANKFORT
JEROME P.O.
NEW CALIFORNIA P.O.
DARBY
JEROME
UNION
Darby
St. L.R.R.
UNIONVILLE
UNIONVILLE CENTRE P.O.
Little Darby Cr.
IRWIN P.O.
CHUCKERY
ROUTE
PLAIN CITY
CHAMPAIGN CO.
MADISON CO
FRANKLIN CO.

PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the prètty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined; and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all ld. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

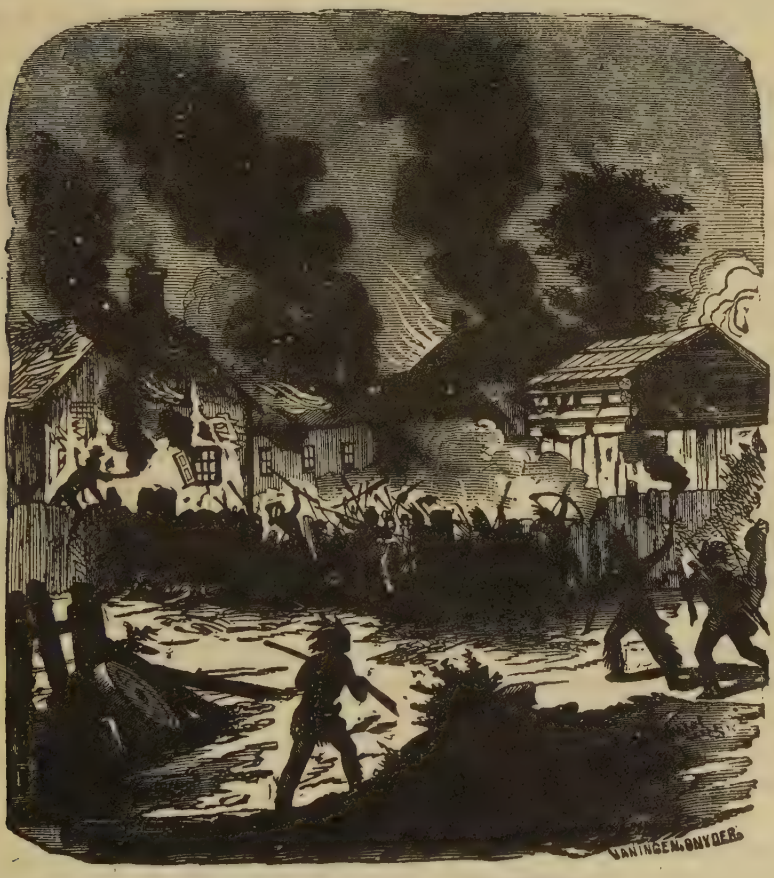
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The tribes did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were, engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps. made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but, instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

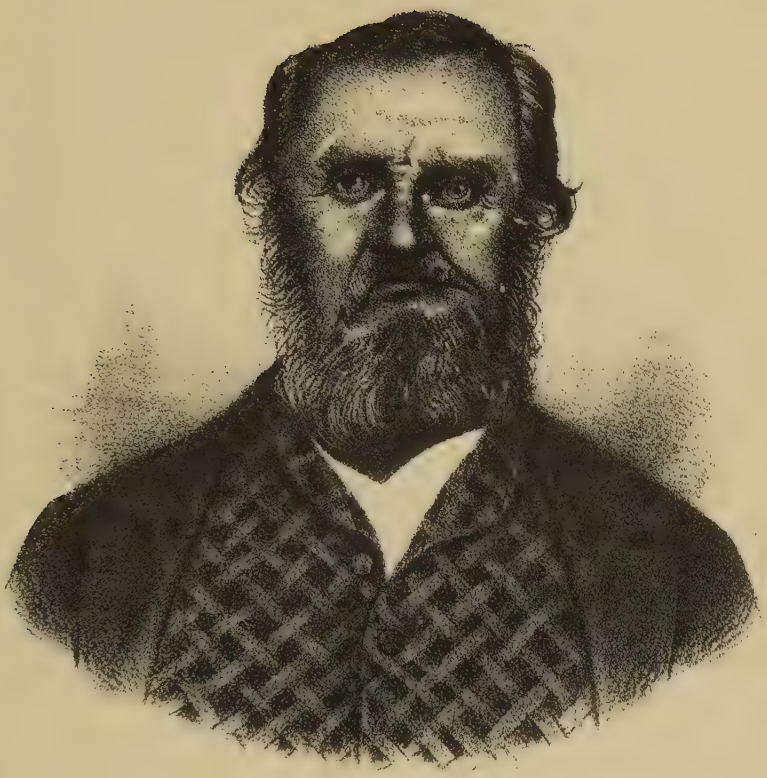
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



James A. Curry

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

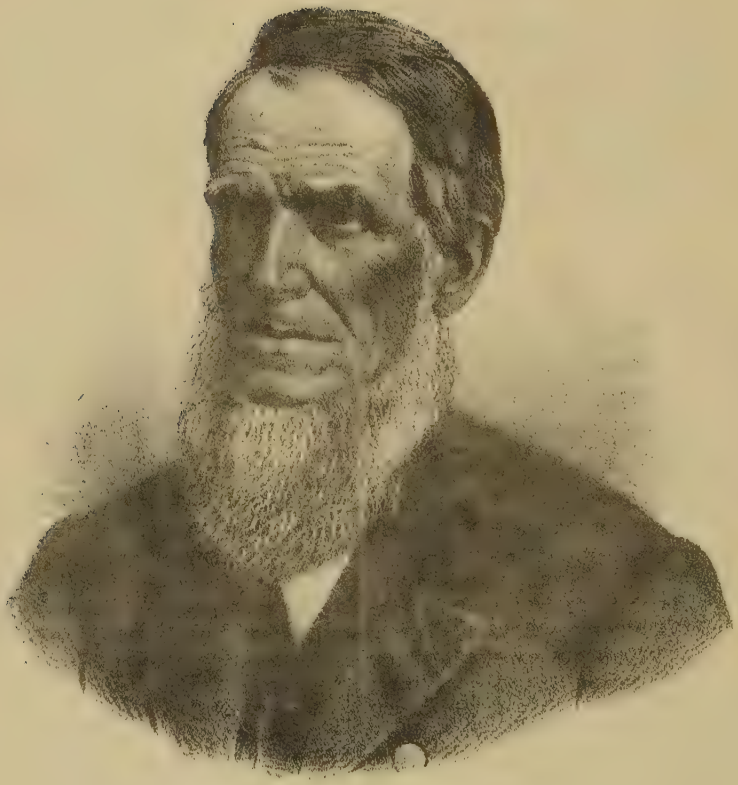
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



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three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county-seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled befere 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. The Delaware reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarhe, to Uper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

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as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures; for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

Jas. H. Langstaff

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of inmigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports, November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	.....
1	Adams	10406	12281	15183	18883	20809	20750	24004
2	Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19195	23623	31923
3	Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22951	21933	23883
4	Ashtabula	7332	14584	25724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28413
6	Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11338	17187	20041	25443
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32726
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42580
10	Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41947
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30155	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18938	21461	21914	27589
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40873	33621	32836	38299	38299
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17	Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30588
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40498
20	Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15719	22518
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22	Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34283
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26	Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21062
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14255
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18086	27748	30488	24474	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52817	80145	156844	216410	260370	313368
32	Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27788
33	Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27028
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35	Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23679
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27450
43	Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40451
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26278
47	Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35525
48	Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25831	46722	67388
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50	Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25894	31001	42867
51	Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21454
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32325
54	Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56	Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25179	26497
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78545
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20445	18583	19073
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49780
61	Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21137
62	Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63	Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13490
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	27358
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24534
69	Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23718
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31153	32516	36906
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32063
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18128	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75	Shelby	2106	2671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24136
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39818	42973	52508	64027
77	Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44882
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	40197
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22374
81	Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10233	15823	23030
82	Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9353	13681	15027	17226
83	Warren	17837	21468	28141	25560	26902	26639	28892
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	37452
86	Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20991	23821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34026
88	Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15796	18353	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,361	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	9 0
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346 984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,988	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	28,000	442,014	618,443	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	4,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

Jesse Gill

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

* * * * * * * * *

At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

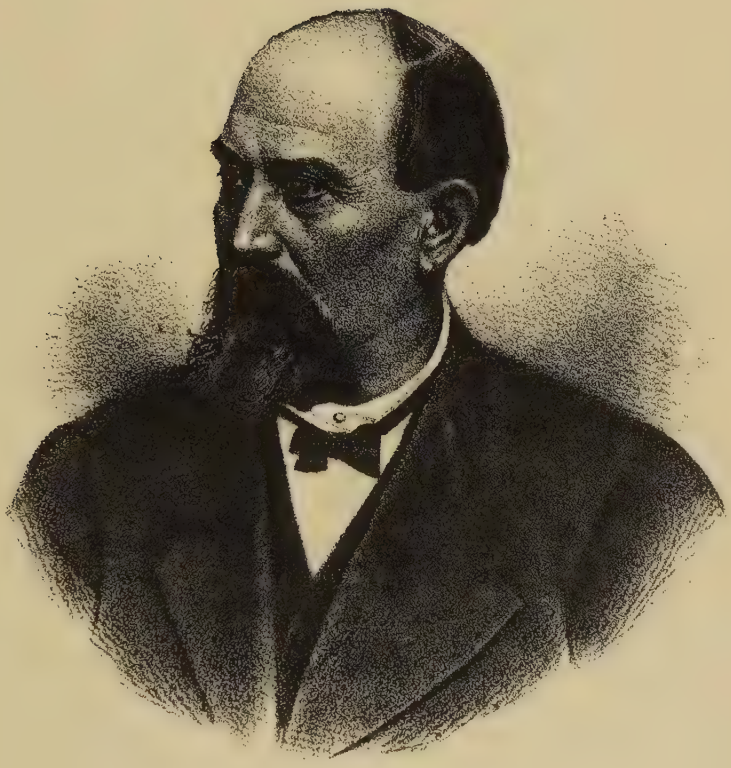
yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * * * * * *

And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



James Pullington

PART III.

HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.

BY PLINY A. DURANT.

HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GEOGRAPHY—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—SOILS, ETC.

UNION COUNTY occupies a nearly central position in the State of Ohio, and is bounded north by Hardin and Marion Counties, east by Marion and Delaware, south by Franklin and Madison, and west by Champaign and Logan. Its area by towships is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS	NO. OF ACRES.
Allen	19,037
Claibourne	19,560
Richwood School District	1,571
Darby	19,416
Dover	14,203
Jackson	17,776
Jerome	22,718
Leesburg	18,677
Liberty	23,022
Mill Creek	13,807
Paris	19,649
Marysville School District	1,973
Taylor	16,463
Union	22,095
Washington	17,819
York	23,523
Total	271,309

This area lacks but fifty-one acres of being 424 square miles; the figures are from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1882, in the office of the County Auditor.

There are at this time (November, 1882), twenty-one post offices in the county, as follows: Boke's Creek (at the village of Summersville), Broadway, Byhalia, Claibourne, Irwin, Jerome (at the village of Frankfort), Magnetic Springs, Marysville, Milford Center, New California, New Dover, Peoria, Pharisburg, Pottersburg, Raymond's (at the village of Newton), Richwood, Rush Creek (at the village of Essex), Unionville Center, Watkins, Woodland, York.

The county contains four incorporated villages: Marysville, in Paris Township; Richwood, in Claibourne Township; Milford Center, in Union Township, and Unionville Center in Darby Township. A movement has been made looking to the incorporation of Magnetic Springs, in Leesburg Township, but as yet without result. The other villages of the county are: Woodland and Essex, in Jackson Township; Byhalia, in Washington; Claibourne, in Claibourne; Summersville and York Center, in York; Newton and Peoria, in Liberty; Broadway, in Taylor; Pharisburg, in Leesburg; New Dover, in Dover; Pottersburg, in Allen; Irwin, in Union; Frankfort, New California, and a portion of Plain City, in Jerome. Allen Center, in Allen, and Bridgeport and Chuckery, in Darby, are points which have "a local habitation and

a name," without having special importance otherwise. Marysville, the county seat, has the largest population, and Richwood is next in point of numbers. Milford Center, Unionville Center and Magnetic Springs follow in about the order named, although the latter has perhaps the largest population of the three during the summer season, when the place is thronged with invalids, located temporarily for the purpose of treatment with the waters of the numerous medical springs which have been tapped and made to yield abundantly of their life-giving qualities.

The entire area of the county of Union is drained into the Scioto River, the principal channels through which this is effected being Rush, Fulton, Boke's, Blue's, Mill, Big Darby and Little Darby Creeks, with such lesser tributaries as Rocky Fork of Rush Creek, "Big Swale," Patton Run, Powder Lick Run, Brush Run, Ottawa Creek, Big Run, Peacock Run, Flat Branch Ditch, Otter Run, Bear Swamp Run, Buck Run, Opossum Run, Cross' Run, Phelps' Run, Grassy Run, Dunn's Run, Spring Run, Prairie Run, Watson Run, Hay Run, Proctor Run, Treacle Creek, Cow Run, Robinson's Run, Sager Run, Sugar Run, Indian Run, and many not dignified with names. The origin of a few of these names is known, as for instance, Rush Creek, being a sluggish stream, is probably named from the rushes which grow along its banks; Blue's Creek, so called for an unfortunate individual named Blue, who was one of an early surveying party, and received a ducking in its waters; Mill Creek was named probably from the fact of its furnishing power for very early mills in Delaware County; Darby Creek is said to have been named after an Indian chief who once lived in this region. The other streams, or most of them, have names plainly showing their origin, generally from local circumstances. The general course of nearly all these streams is southeast. In former years, they furnished fair mill power, but it has since been found necessary to introduce steam in most instances for manufacturing or mill purposes.

The greater part of Union County is either level or gently undulating. The rougher portions are on the upper waters of Mill Creek and in Jerome Township. There is little in the county to which the term "hill" can properly be applied, although the divide between Mill and Blue's Creeks would in some regions be termed a hill, and the broken lands along Big Darby approach nearly to that dignity. The streams have cut below the natural level, Big Darby Creek having the deepest channel. South of this stream are the well-known "Darby Plains," whose fertile soil has yielded golden returns for the labors of the husbandman through many years. In Liberty, Paris and Allen Townships, including the locality known as the "Bear Swamp," is a district formerly known as the "Flat Woods," from being very level and covered with a dense growth of timber. The latter has been largely cleared away, and a thorough system of drainage has reclaimed most of the land, including even the "Bear Swamp," in which it is now stated corn is grown where once was a wooded morass and a shallow lake. In Claibourne Township, north of Richwood, is a very level tract known as the "Big Swale," which is difficult to drain, such drainage as here is being into Rush Creek.

GEOLOGY.

This portion of the chapter will be principally from an account prepared a few years since by N. H. Winchell, on the State geological survey, with additional items concerning the waters which have recently been discovered on Boke's Creek, at what is now the village of Magnetic Springs. Prof. Winchell's report is as follows:

"*Natural Drainage.*—The surface drainage all passes into the Scioto Valley, by streams which flow with gentle current in a southeasterly direc-

tion. They rise in the Logan County Corniferous area, a region of very rough or hilly surface, rising several hundred feet above the surrounding waterlime flats, and toward the southeast enter upon another area of Corniferous, which, although presenting different surface features, yet is not so broken as the Logan County area. There is a remarkable uniformity in direction and alternation in these streams. The principal valleys have a slope to the east or southeast, toward the Scioto, the valley of which is excavated over an hundred feet in the bed rock, in Delaware County. To one who has closely observed the systems of drainage in the various counties, and has aimed to ascertain from the effects seen the causes that located streams in various parts of Northwestern Ohio, this alone suggests a halting retreat of a glacier across the county, throwing down greater accumulations of drift where it remained stationary for a length of time. Such would be the divides between the streams, the valleys being in those belts where the drift was left thinner. But, with a single exception, nothing of this is indicated by the surface features so far as the time devoted to the survey would disclose. The whole county was carefully examined. In counties further northwest, where such moraines are seen to guide the drainage diagonally across the general slope of the surface, the tributary streams all join the main streams from the same direction, but in Union County streams enter the main valleys from opposite sides. The surface between the streams is flat, and there is no evidence of a thickening of the drift, except between Big Darby and Mill Creeks.

"*Surface Features.*—Between Big Darby and Mill Creeks there is a very noticeable thickening of drift. It rises into long ridges and high knolls, which consist of hardpan or glacier drifts. Northern bowlders and stones are on the surface and in the soil indiscriminately, though the same is true to some extent throughout the county. This ridge of drift is greatly developed at New California, where wells are sunk to the depth of fifty-four feet without meeting anything but blue clay, the water obtained being bitter. West and south of Marysville, two or three miles, the surface is high and rolling, with clay hills. Toward the north and east it is flat, with gravel near the surface in some places. Between Milford Center and Unionville, clay knobs and rolling land can be seen north of Darby Creek, while toward the south and in Union Township, the Darby Plains extend several miles. Wells at Pottersburg penetrate the drift over sixty feet without meeting the rock, but obtain good water at that depth. About Newton there is a very rolling and bluffy tract of land, some of the wells obtaining bitter water in blue clay at fifty-two feet. This rolling strip of clay knobs dies out toward the south and west, and toward the north and east. Throughout the rest of the county the surface is very nearly flat, wells being usually less than twenty-five feet. This belt of clay knobs crosses the entire county, although it seems to turn a little toward the north in Jerome Township. The following elevations above Lake Erie are taken from profiles of railroads that cross the county:

Richwood	369 feet.
Broadway	422 feet.
Marysville	425 feet.

The following points of elevation were obtained by aneroid barometer, connecting with railroad stations:

Marysville (with Bellefontaine)	325 feet.
New California	375 feet.
Hill east of New California	395 feet.
Plain City	225 feet.
Hills west of Marysville	355 feet.
Peoria	410 feet.
Newton	460 feet.
Pharisburg	304 feet.

Essex	359 feet.
Northeast corner Washington Township	389 feet.
York Center	399 feet.
Survey No. 5,270, Allen Township	485 feet.
Allen Center	435 feet.
Milford Center	315 feet.

"*Soil and Timber.*—The soil is one derived entirely from the drift, and may be denominated in general a gravelly clay. It exhibits the well-known characteristics of fertility and endurance that mark all the drift soils of Northwestern Ohio. It shows a very fair sprinkling of stones and bowlders, but in some places is very fine and heavy. It is only along the immediate river banks, on the bottom lands, that the sandy element prevails, and it is then confined to the alluvium."

Among the species of timber noted by Mr. Winchell, are sugar and soft maple, beech, several varieties of elm, ash and oak, linn or basswood, dogwood, shagbark and pig hickory, sycamore or "buttonwood," buckeye, prickly ash, blue beech, honey locust, hackberry, thorn, black willow, black walnut, black cherry, wild apple, ironwood, cottonwood, papaw, trembling aspen and Judas tree; several others are found in different varieties of willow, the butternut, etc. He proceeds with the geological structure as follows:

"The rocks of the county embrace the following limestones, including also the Oriskany sandstone:

Hamilton or Upper Corniferous..	
Lower Corniferous	Devonian.
Oriskany	
Waterlime	Upper Silurian.

"By the Hamilton is here meant the blue limestone which is quarried at Delaware, and which is regarded by Dr. Newberry as partly Hamilton and partly Corniferous. It has been mentioned frequently by the writer in reporting on counties in Northwestern Ohio, under the designation of Upper Corniferous, in order to keep its district from the underlying limestone, which is plainly Corniferous. The Lower Corniferous is well represented in the quarries in Mill Creek Township. The Oriskany has not been seen within the county, but is probably conglomeratic, since it has that character in Delaware County. These limestones, with the Oriskany, make up the Devonian, so far as represented within the county. The rock which immediately underlies the Oriskany belongs to the Upper Silurian. It is the waterlime member of the Lower Helderberg. The Devonian is found only in the southeastern part of the county, although there are some evidences, in the form of large fragments, that it extends as far west as Marysville. It underlies the most of Mill Creek and Jerome Townships. The rest of the county is occupied by the waterlime.

"*The Hamilton, or Upper Corniferous.*—This limestone occupies but a small area in the southeastern part of the county. It is hard and blue, and identical with the blue stone quarried at Delaware. Any favorable outcrop in that section should be thoroughly opened for building stone. This part of the county, though, is mainly covered with a heavy forest, and the strike of the formation is not known. Hensell & Fox, near Frankfort, have the only quarry in the county in this stone.

"*The Lower Corniferous.*—The Delhi stone of the Lower Corniferous is quarried at a number of places in Mill Creek Township. The quarry of Thompson & Brown, six miles southeast of Dover, exposes about four feet of fossiliferous, sometimes crinoidal limestone, in beds of two to four inches. It is principally burned for quicklime, but is also sold for cheap foundation stone. The lime which it makes is like that already described made from the same beds at Delhi, in Delaware County. The fossils seen here are *Crytoceras*

undulatum, a handsome little *Strophomena*, a large cyathophylloid coral, the pygidium of a trilobite, and various remains of fishes. There are also common a large *Strophomena* and a small Cyathophylloid. The quarry of John Piersol, about three miles east of Watkinsville; that of William Hays, a mile northwest from Piersol's; those of John S. Smart, near Piersol's, and that of Daniel Long, in the northeast corner of the angle of the county, are all in the Corniferous, and near the horizon of Thompson & Brown's.

"*Oriskany Conglomerate.*—The only proof that this, usually a sandy limestone or a clean quartz grit, has the character of a conglomerate in Union County, consists in the appearance of that character near the county line, in Mill Creek. It there contains water-worn pebbles of the underlying waterlime, which are sometimes two or three inches in diameter. The whole thickness is not more than two feet.

"*Wells and Springs.*—The following observations on the common wells of the county are of interest. They give some idea of the accessibility of water for domestic purposes, and of the composition of the drift, as well as of its thickness at various places: [Here follows a description of thirty-nine wells in various parts of the county, varying in depth from eleven to sixty-three feet. The shallower wells are sunk in gravel and afford good water, as a rule, while the deeper ones do not always do so, it having in several instances a sulphurous, irony or bitter taste. The deep wells were sunk through the gravel and penetrated at various depths into yellow, blue and brown clay, nowhere striking the rock. The shallowest and the deepest wells are both in Allen Township, according to Prof. Winchell's table, and are but two or three miles apart.]

"*The Waterlime.*—This limestone is so named from its known hydraulic qualities, in other States as well as in some places in Ohio. It appears in outcrop in widely separated parts of the county, and probably is the surface bedrock throughout the most of the county. The quarry of William Ramsey, in the bed of Mill Creek, in Mill Creek Township, although not now in operation, is sufficiently developed to show the waterlime characters. Aaron Sewell burns a little lime here. The foundation for the old court house at Marysville was taken out here. The stone is in beds of about four inches, but is wavy. Some of it is brecciated. The creek has excavated about ten feet in this limestone along here, the overlying Corniferous receding from the stream on both sides. This narrow belt of waterlime extends northward and makes, probably, an isolated outlier of Corniferous which occupies part of Dover Township and crosses the Scioto, in Delaware County, from near Millville, southwesterly. The waterlime also is exposed on Ingham Wood's land, one mile northwest of Pharisburg, in Boggs [Boke's] Creek; also on John Grandy's, near Wood's, as well as on the next farm above Peter Jolliff's. It occurs again on John Gray's and Alfred Davis' land, half a mile north of Byhalia, in the bed of Little Rush Creek. At York Center, it appears on Aaron Shirk's and Hiram Watt's land, on the north side of Boke's Creek. On the south side of the creek it also affords good exposures on the land of Montreville Henry, John Timons, John Shirk and Finley Davis, where it has been burned some for lime for Mr. Shirk; but it is not now wrought. It is mainly a surface exposure in the beds and low banks of the creek. At Unionville, the waterlime appears in Big Darby Creek. It was recently opened for lime by F. J. Sager and J. C. Robinson. The beds are from four to eight inches thick, and fine grained. This is said to be underlaid by a blue clay which is four feet thick. It also occurs two miles above Unionville, on James Martin's land; and a mile further down on land of Elijah Mitchell. It was formerly wrought a little on the land of Mr. Sager, three-fourths of a mile below the

village, where the beds were from four to eight inches. It is also seen on H. Pennington's land, just below Mr. Sager's.

"*The Drift.*—This deposit in Union County shows evidence of more recent date than it does generally in Delaware County. It appears very similar to the drift in the northwest corner of Delaware County. This evidence is of two kinds: (1st), that which pertains to the rock; (2d,) that which pertains to the drift itself. (1) The streams of the county have not excavated channels in the rock, and but very rarely expose it in their beds. This is not strictly true in the southeastern part, in the area of the Corniferous, where there is some erosion in the rock, like that seen throughout the most of Delaware County. This indicates that in the southeastern corner the erosion by streams has been longest continued, although that part of the county has at the same time less elevation above Lake Erie—in other words, that the overspread of drift in the southeastern part of the county was earlier than in the rest of the county. The rock, where exposed in the southeastern part of the county, has the same long-weathered appearance, even when freshly uncovered by the removal of the drift, that is observable in Delaware County. The marks of glacial action are dim. The natural jointing and planes of separation are loosely filled in with the effects of oxidation and decomposition to a greater depth than in the rest of the county. (2.) If we revert to the appearance of the drift itself, the most striking contrast is presented in the general smoothness of the surface throughout the county, compared to the surface of Delaware County. This is partly due to the effect of less erosion on the drift by the streams, and partly to the evenness of the rock surface. With a single exception, the drift seems to have been very uniformly and gently deposited in Union County. The uniform direction of and the regular intervals between the main streams may all have been at first determined by slight differences in the thickness of the drift deposited, but such differences are now so obscured that they cannot be detected by the eye, except in the interval between the Big Darby and Mill Creeks. Besides this general flatness of surface, the yellowish color, caused by the formation and infiltration of hydrated oxides from above, does not extend so far downward in Union County as in Delaware. In the latter county, the light-colored clay extends downward to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, and sometimes as much as twenty-five feet. In the former, the blue clay is usually met within ten feet. It sometimes rises within eight feet of the surface, and occasionally the yellowish color extends to twelve or fifteen feet. The depth of such superficial coloring seems to vary not only with the length of time the drift may have been exposed to the air and surface water, but also with the ease with which these agents find access below. A sandy or gravelly knoll is generally weathered deeper than one of clay, and a rolling surface is apt to be more deeply oxidated than a flat one. The drift ridge which separates Big Darby and Mill Creeks has already been alluded to under the head 'surface features.' Its exact form, limits and location, even within the county, have not been made out. The time given to the county would not allow a careful survey of this ridge in detail. It is well known to the inhabitants of the county. It forms a belt of high and rolling clay land which shows bowlders and gravel somewhat more abundantly than the surface of the rest of the county. It is believed to be of the nature of a glacial moraine, and was probably thrown down by the ice at a period when the retreating ice-foot was nearly stationary for a long time at about that place. It is very similar to those other very extended drift moraines that cross Northwestern Ohio, but is somewhat more clayey than they. Its connection with them is not known, but it was doubtless cotemporaneous in origin with one of them. The elevated region in Logan County, where

there is an island of Devonian rock which withstood the ice period, was a disturbing element in the otherwise very regular contour of the foot of the glacier. Union County seems to have been in the pathway of a spur or branch of the ice sheet, and to have suffered very extensive erosion thereby. After the actual withdrawal of the ice from the county, the drainage of a large tract of ice-covered surface would have passed principally through the same pathway. This pathway is bounded on either side by a persistent barrier of Corniferous limestone. It is probable, also, that the Waverly overlaid this area, at least in the Logan County island, since fragments of the Berea grit are found in the drift in the southwestern part of Union County. The effect of this drainage over the county is probably seen in the near approach to the surface of heavy gravel beds in the drift over wide tracts, although the level of the county in the same tracts is now that of the general country, and is perfectly flat. This may be seen in the frequent gravel pits about Richwood and Essex, where the surface is outwardly comparable to that of the Black Swamp of Northwestern Ohio, but is so closely underlaid with gravel that almost every cellar encounters it within three or four feet. This gravel belt runs southward toward Pharisburg, and is also penetrated on the farm of Mr. Josiah Westlake, a mile and a half north of Marysville, who avers that small shiner fish appear late in the summer, or in the fall of nearly every year, in a shallow well curbed by a 'gum,' which is inserted in an excavation penetrating to the gravel, or to the water of a subterranean lake. This circumstance would not be mentioned had it not been frequently reported by others in reference to certain wells in Defiance and Fulton Counties. The facts are given with great circumstantiality and positiveness, and cannot safely be denied.

"*Material Resources.*—The most of the county is poorly supplied with building stone. This necessary article is imported from Logan County, where the Onondaga quarries at Middleburg afford a good stone; from the quarries in the Hamilton, at Marion, in Marion County, and from the same at Delaware. The quarries in the limestone of the Devonian, in the southeastern part of the county, would probably be better patronized if better roads intersected that section, and if the quarries themselves were energetically developed. Not much lime is made in the county; the drift clays, however, are freely used in the manufacture of red brick and tile. There is a great deal of standing timber yet in Union County. The natural features and the geological structure of the county will forever preclude the development of any other element of material wealth that will rank with that of agriculture."

MAGNETIC SPRINGS.

A more complete account of these springs and the village which has grown up around them in two years' time, will be found in the history of Leesburg Township, in which they are located. There is no doubt of the wonderful efficacy of the waters in certain diseases. The appended analyses of the waters of two of the springs will give an idea of their medicinal virtues:

SULPHUR SPRING.

Chloride of sodium	1.084	grains.
Sulphate of potassa	0.215	grains.
Sulphate of soda	0.293	grains.
Sulphate of lime	4.191	grains.
Bi-carbonate of lime	20.419	grains.
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	20.170	grains.
Bi-carbonate of iron	0.815	grains.
Phosphate of soda	Traces.	
Silica	0.157	grains.
Organic matter	0.343	grains.
Total to one gallon	53.087	grains.

MAGNETIC SPRING.

Chloride of sodium	0.789	grains.
Sulphate of potassa	0.223	grains.
Sulphate of sodium	0.416	grains.
Sulphate of lime	3.271	grains.
Sulphate of magnesia	2.304	grains.
Bi-carbonate of lime	19.201	grains.
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	17.014	grains.
Bi-carbonate of iron	0.153	grains.
Alumina	0.115	grains.
Silica	0.242	grains.
Organic matter	0.569	grains.
Total to one gallon	44.897	grains.

These analyses are copied from the published report given after they had been made by Prof. E. S. Wayne, of Cincinnati, in February, 1882. There are several other springs at the place, the waters being similar to these, and a new well is now being sunk which, when the writer visited the place in the fore part of November, 1882, had reached a depth of 513 feet, and was being then drilled through a hard flinty rock, having passed through numerous strata of blue clay. It is the only deep boring in the county.

CHAPTER II.

THE WESTERN BORDER.

INDIAN OCCUPANTS—BORDER WARFARE—TREATIES—FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Shrill through the forest aisles the savage war-cry rung;
Swift to the work of strife the border huntsmen sprung;
Red ran the blood of foemen on countless fields of woe,
From Allegheny's shimmering stream to Maumee broad and slow.
On swift Miami's green-clad shores and by Sandusky's side,
And where Scioto's hill-crowned flood greets grand Ohio's tide;
From proud Muskingum's winding way to Cuyahoga's strand;
From Tuscarawas' border to bright Olentangy's land—
The armies of the past arise and file in grand review,
Wearing the mien of patriots, bold, steadfast, brave and true;
And, echoing down the fleeting years since savage strife was done,
The ringing story of their deeds goes ever speeding on.
All honor to their memory! Brave hearts and true were they
Who fought for home and country in savage border fray.
The battle smoke is lifted from off the forest trees,
And Freedom's starry ensign floats ever on the breeze.

THE above lines are an inspiration from the eventful days of long ago. From his boyhood the writer has been fascinated by the tales of olden times, and his pulses have ever quickened when reading of the struggles of the hardy men of the border, both as soldiers and pioneers. What desperate adventures were theirs! What blood-curdling scenes the solemn forests and beauteous plains of the Buckeye State witnessed in the years when the crowned monarchs of Europe fought for supremacy in the Western land; and again, what tales of distress and woe are told of the days when the Republic was young—yet how Herculean in its infancy! The dim and somber wilderness echoed to the shrill yell of the Indian warrior, scarcely less savage than the wild beast that with him tenanted the magnificent Western domain. The rifle shot, the stroke of knife or hatchet, the groans of the stricken victims, the sorrow of bereaved families whose stays were cut down in all the pride and strength of manhood, the wail of despairing captives, the glare of burning homes—all

the horrid realities of a merciless savage warfare were known to the daring inhabitants of the Western border. History has recorded much that occurred in those dark and dubious days, but thousands of events that then transpired were known only to the actors and may never be spread before those of this and succeeding generations who shall peruse the pages of the past. Peace and plenty crowned the efforts of the early heroes, and their descendants enjoy the bounty provided for them after long and often doubtful strife, scarcely dreaming of the secrets hidden behind the misty veil of years.

Sufficient for the scope of this work, it will be unnecessary to go farther back in the history of this region than the period of the war between France and England, from 1755 to 1760, when the immediate territory in which Union County is included was peopled principally by the Indian tribes known as the Wyandots, Miamis, Delawares and Shawanese, the third named being the most powerful. About 1764, a French trader who had resided many years among the Indians, and who remained at Detroit after it passed into the hands of the British, drew up a statement showing the various North American tribes* and their fighting strength, which was as follows:

Tribes.	No. of Warriors.
Conawaghrunas, near the falls of St. Louis	200
Abenaquis, Michmacs, Amalistes, Chalas, — St. Lawrence Indians	350, 700, 550, 130
Nipissins, Algonquins, — living toward the heads of the Ottawa River	400, 300
Le Tetes de Boule, or Round Heads, near the above	2,500
Six Nations, on the frontiers of New York, etc	1,550
Wyandots, near Lake Erie	300
Chipwas, Ottawas, — near Lakes Superior and Michigan	5,000, 900
Messesagues, or River Indians, being wandering tribes on Lakes Huron and Superior	2,000
Powtewatamis, near St. Joseph's and Detroit	350
Les Puans, Folle avoine, or Wild Oat Indians, — near Puans Bay	700, 350
Mechecouakis, Sakis, Mascoutens, — south of Puans Bay	250, 400, 500
Ouisconsins, on a river of that name falling into the Mississippi on the east side	550
Christinaux, Assinaboes, or Assinnipouals, — far north, near the lakes of the same names,	3,000, 1,500
Blancs Barbus,† or White Indians with Beards	1,500
Sioux, of the meadows, Sioux, of the woods, — toward the heads of the Mississippi	2,500, 1,800
Missouri, on the river of that name	3,000
Grandes Eaux	1,000
Osages, Canses, Panis blancs, Panis piques, Padoucas, — south of Missouri	600, 1,600, 2,000, 1,700, 500
Ajoues, north of the same	1,100
Arkanses, on the river that bears their name, falling into the Mississippi on the west side	2,000
Alibamous, a tribe of the Creeks	600
Ouanakina, Chiakanessou, Machecous, Caouitas, Souikilas, — unknown, unless the author means they are tribes of the Creeks	300, 350, 800, 700, 200
Miamis, upon the river of that name, falling into Lake Erie	350
Delawares (les Loups), on the Ohio	600

* The orthography of tribal names in this account does not often agree with that of a later date, as will be seen.

† First taken by the French for Spaniards. They lived in the Northwest.

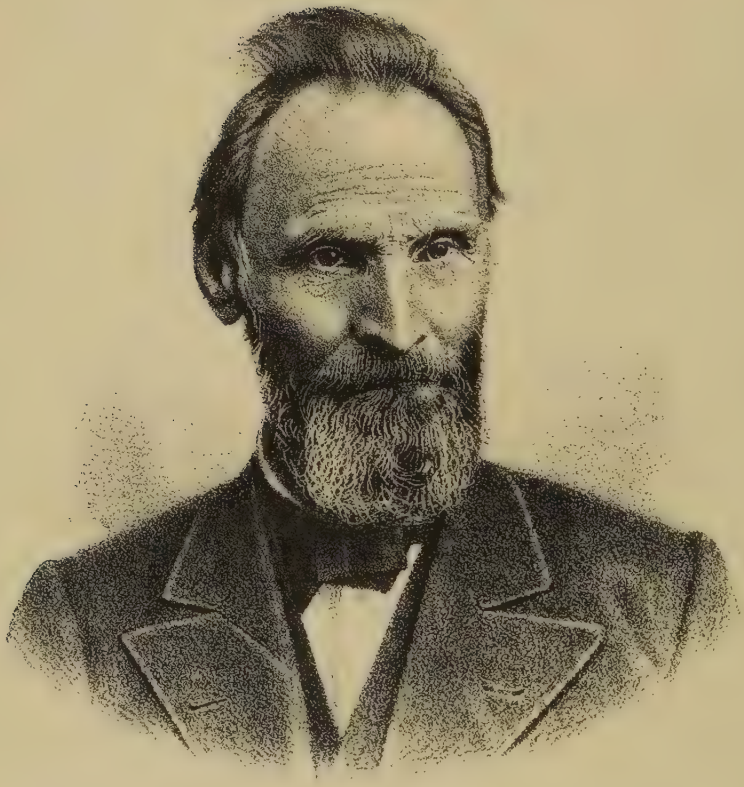
Tribes.		No. of Warriors.
Shawanese, on Scioto		500
Kickapoos, Ouachanons, Peanquichas,	on the Wabash	300 400 250
Kaskasquias, or Illinois in general, on the Illinois River		600
Pianria		800
Catawbas, on the frontiers of North Carolina		150
Cherokees, behind South Carolina		2,500
Chickasaws, Natchez, Choctaws,	Mobile and Mississippi	750 150 4,500
Total		56,500

Maj. Robert Rogers, a distinguished provincial officer in the French and English war, ending in 1760, published in London, in 1765, "A Concise Account of North America," and in the chapter describing the course of the St. Lawrence River, includes the following sketch of Sandusky Bay and vicinity, written from notes made in 1760, when he led a detachment of troops to receive a surrender of Detroit, pursuant to a treaty then recently concluded; the extract is from page 169 of his work:

"At the southwest corner of Lake Erie, the Lake Sandusky communicates with it by a straite of half a mile wide. The Lake Sandusky is thirty miles in length, and eight or ten miles wide. Into the southwest corner of this lake the River Sandusky, or Huron, flows. Upon the banks of this river, and round the Lake Sandusky, the Huron Indians are settled in several different towns in a very pleasant, fertile country. This nation of the Indians can raise from about 6 to 700 fighting men. They differ something in their manners from the Suties, any yet mentioned. They build regular framed houses, and cover them with bark. They are esteemed the richest Indians upon the whole continent, having not only horses in great abundance, but some black cattle and swine. They raise great quantities of corn, not only for their own use, supply several other tribes, who purchase this article from them. The country of the Hurons extends 150 miles westwardly of the lake, and is 100 miles wide. The soil is not exceeded by any in this part of the world; the timber tall and fair; the rivers and lakes abound with a variety of fish, and here is the greatest plenty of water-fowl of anywhere in the country. The woods abound with wild game. In a word, if peopled, and improved to advantage, would equal any of the British colonies on the sea-coast."

The name, Huron, as here appplied by Maj. Rogers, is that given by the French to the tribe known otherwise as Wyandots. From the estimate of Maj. Rogers, made in 1760, and that of the French trader, made in 1764, as herein previously given, regarding the strength of this nation, it seems that the war they had just passed through at the latter date had reduced their numbers very materially. The Wyandots had a tradition that their country was formerly in what is now the Dominion of Canada, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, and that the Senecas, their blood relations, occupied the territory opposite them, on the south side of the same river. A war begun between them over a trivial matter and was continued for many years, or until long after the settlement of Detroit. The remnant of the Wyandots moved west and located in the vicinity of Green Bay, afterward settling along the Detroit River and the northwestern shore of Lake Erie, and conquering a lasting peace with their long-time enemies and cousins, the Senecas, in a bloody battle on the lake, wherein every warrior in the party of Senecas was slain and the Wyandots terribly reduced.

Details of the bloody French and English war will not here be entered into. It resulted in the English obtaining possession of a



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large portion of the territory lying northwest from the Ohio River, previously held by the French by right of discovery. The Indian occupants had not been consulted regarding the future ownership of the region; it was entirely a war between foreign powers, in which the English were aided by the American colonists and the French by Indian allies. The might of the British nation having been demonstrated, the Indians, probably more through fear than desire, became the allies of the latter, and thus continued through many years, the war between the United States and England in 1812–15 finally establishing a foothold for a permanent government on the soil which had long been disputed over by rival European powers, and which the heroes of the Revolution finally won as a trophy of war.

With the close of the French and English war came indifference and neglect on the part of the British Government toward the Indians, and the "outrages of fur traders, brutality of English soldiery, intrusion of provincial settlers upon lands of border tribes, fabrications and wiles of French trading companies—all conspired to arouse their war spirit."* Pontiac, the great war chief of the Ottawas, and a masterly organizer and schemer, roused the various tribes to action, and inaugurated a terrible and bloody war. So well were his plans laid that every English post west of the Alleghanies except Ligonier and Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), in Pennsylvania, and Detroit, in Michigan, fell a prey to his prowess, and over the entire Western frontier swarmed a horde of yelling, painted, bloodthirsty, merciless foes. The red men had, however, reckoned too much on their own strength, and were, notwithstanding their terrific onslaught, soon conquered by the English and their colonies, who dictated terms of peace in 1764 which were not long afterward completed. Mr. Butterfield, before quoted, writes of this period in the following strain:

"At the close of Pontiac's war, there was not to be found any settlement in the upper Ohio country. Up and down the Monongahela and its branches every white settler had been expelled. From the head springs of the Allegheny to its union with its sister stream, there were no habitations other than the savages. At the junction of these rivers, where the city of Pittsburgh now sits enveloped in the smoke of its thousand industries, there was very little to indicate the presence of civilization save Fort Pitt. Outside that post there was not an inhabited hut of even a trader. Down the Ohio on the left was an uninhabited region; so, also, on the right—up the Beaver, the Muskingum, the Scioto, and down the parent stream to its mouth. Settlements upon the waters of the Monongahela by adventurous Virginians, begun before the commencement of the contest between England and France for the Ohio country, had but an ephemeral existence. Houses and corn-fields of English traders, which then dotted the margin of the Ohio and its tributaries in a few places, were destroyed by the French in this war for supremacy; and though others afterward appeared, nearly all vanished before the devastating hand of the foe in 1763. Pittsburgh, dating its origin from English occupation of the head of the Ohio in 1758, attained, by the spring of 1761, to the dignity of a population numbering 332, occupying 104 houses. Doubtless, both had considerably increased by May, 1763, when most of its log cabins were leveled to the ground and the occupants of all driven into the fort for protection against the wild warriors of Pontiac's confederation."

On the 5th and 6th of August, 1763, a merited punishment was administered to the hostile tribes of Indians who, under the lead of Pontiac, sought to destroy all the English posts on the border, by Col. Henry Bouquet, at the battle of Bushy Run, in what is now Westmoreland County, Penn. He was at the time marching to the relief of Fort Pitt, which was threatened by the

* C. W. Butterfield, in Washington—Irvine Correspondence, page 2.

savages. Such a signal victory did he win, and so thoroughly were the Indians impressed with his power as a great warrior, that they "gave up their designs against Fort Pitt," and "retreating beyond the Ohio, they deserted their former towns and abandoned all the country between Presque Isle and Sandusky, not thinking themselves safe until they arrived at Muskingam."* They formed new settlements and remained quiet during the winter, but in the meantime supplied themselves with powder from the French traders, and in the spring of 1764 began again their murderous work on the frontier. Gen. Gage, the British Commander, resolved to attack them on two sides at once, and drive them back by carrying the war into their own country. He accordingly directed Col. Bradstreet to proceed with a body of troops against the Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas living upon or near the lakes, while Col. Bouquet was ordered to attack the Delawares, Shawanese, Mingoes, Mohickons, and other nations between the lakes and the Ohio River. The two armies were to act in concert. As Bradstreet's force could be sooner prepared for the expedition, he started first, and sent Col. Bouquet a dispatch dated August 14, 1764, from Presque Isle, saying he had concluded a peace with the Delawares and Shawanese. Bouquet, however, perceived the insincerity of the savages, and went on with the preparations for his own expedition. The Indians endeavored to convince Bouquet of the sincerity of their intentions to carry out the terms of the treaty with Bradstreet, but he was not to be won from his purpose of settling the matter beyond dispute, and, on the 2d of October, 1764, he departed from Fort Pitt with a force of 1,500 men, the destination of which body was the heart of the Indian region of Ohio. On the 17th of the same month, near the mouth of the Tuscarawas, and near the site of the Indian town of that name, a congress was held at which were present representatives of the Senecas, Delawares and Shawanese, and preliminary terms of peace were agreed upon between them and Bouquet. The latter gave the savages twelve days in which to deliver into his hands at Wakatomake, below the forks of the Muskingum, all the prisoners in their hands, without exception. A small stockade fort had been built on the previous day, in which to deposit provisions for the use of the troops on their return. At the close of the speeches of the Delaware chiefs on the 17th, they delivered eighteen white prisoners and eighty-three small sticks, signifying that they had that number of prisoners yet in their hands, whom they promised to bring in as soon as possible. The promise on the part of the Shawanese was very sullen, and Bouquet determined to march further into the country. The army was consequently moved to a camp near the forks of the Muskingum, where four redoubts were built opposite the four angles of the camp, which was in the midst of the region occupied by the Shawanese towns. Other buildings were erected, and preparations completed for receiving the prisoners. Bradstreet, in the meanwhile, had proceeded up Lake Erie to Sandusky Bay, and up the Sandusky River as far as navigable with Indian canoes, but was enabled to effect nothing, and returned.† On the 9th of November, 206 prisoners were delivered to Col. Bouquet, but about 100 were still in the hands of the Shawanese, and their delivery was promised in the spring (1765). Finally, preliminary articles of peace were agreed upon with all the tribes, and hostages were required, to be held until the terms had been finally concluded with Sir William

* "Historical Account of Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764," by Dr. William Smith, 1766.

† Bradstreet went with his army to Detroit, where he arrived on the 28th of August, to the great joy of the little garrison. On the 7th of September, a council was held in presence of the army, at which were present representatives of the Ottawas, Ojibwas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Sacs and Wyandots. The principal speaker was Wasson, the Ojibwa chief, who professed great regret for the war waged against the whites, and made a very humble and conciliatory speech. The war in the West—or Northwest—was virtually ended by this council, and it doubtless had much influence over the tribes with whom Bouquet had to deal, and whom he succeeded in bringing to terms; so that, although Bradstreet had been easily duped by the Indians, yet some good resulted from his expedition. His doings were not, however, fully sanctioned by the British military authorities, who administered a reprimand for his apparent lack of foresight, and for trying to check the operations of Col. Bouquet.

Johnson. Late in April, 1765, the latter held a conference with the various nations of the West, at the German Flats, and settled a definite peace. On the 9th of May following, his deputy, George Croghan, received at Fort Pitt the remaining prisoners from the hands of the Shawanese. Croghan soon after (May 15, 1765), started down the Ohio on a trip into the West, reaching the mouth of the Wabash on the 6th of June, and proceeded thence by way of Vincennes, Fort Wayne, down the Maumee and up Lake Erie to Detroit. Leaving the latter post on the 26th of September in a birch canoe, he passed along the north shore of Lake Erie and reached Niagara on the 8th of October.

About this time the following were the several Indian towns on the routes given, extending in various directions from Fort Pitt:

First route, about N. N. W.—Kushkushkies Town, on Big Beaver Creek, 45 miles from the fort; Shaningo, 15 miles further up the east branch of Beaver Creek; Pematuning, 12 miles further up same stream; Mahoning, on West Branch of Beaver Creek, 104 miles from Fort Pitt; Salt Lick, 10 miles farther; Ottawas Town, on the Cayahoga, 42 miles farther.

Second route, W. N. W.—To mouth of Big Beaver Creek, 25 miles; to Tuscarawas, 116 miles; to Mohickon John's Town, 166 miles; to Junundat, or Wyandot Town, 212 miles; to Sandusky, 216 miles; to Junqueindundeh, 240 miles. The latter town was on the Sandusky River, a few miles above Sandusky Bay.

Third route, about W. S. W.—To forks of Muskingum, 128 miles; to Bullet's Town, 134 miles; to King Beaver's Town, on the heads of the Hockhocking, 171 miles; to the lower Shawanese Town on Scioto River, 211 miles; to the Salt Lick Town on the heads of the Scioto, 236 miles; to the Miamis fort, 429 miles.

Fourth route, down the Ohio, general course about S. W.—To mouth of Big Beaver Creek, 27 miles; to mouth of Little Beaver Creek, 39 miles; to mouth of Yellow Creek, 49 miles; to the Two Creeks, 67 miles; to Wheeling, 73 miles; to Pipe Hill, 85 miles; to the long reach, 115 miles; to the foot of the reach, 133 miles; to the mouth of the Muskingum River, 163 miles; to the Little Kanawha River, 175 miles; to the mouth of Hockhocking River, 188 miles; to the mouth of Letort's Creek, 228 miles; to Kiskeminetas, 261 miles; to the mouth of Big Kanawha, or New River, 269 miles; to the mouth of Big Sandy Creek, 309 miles; to the mouth of the Salt Lick River, 379 miles; to the Island, 399 miles; to the mouth of the "Little Mineamie, or Miammee" River, 454 miles; to Big Miammee, or Rocky River, 484 miles; to the Big Bones (so called from "elephants' bones" said to be found there), 504 miles; to Kentucky River, 559 miles; to the falls of the Ohio, 609 miles; to the Wabash, or "Ouabache" River, 740 miles; to Cherokee River, 800 miles; to the Mississippi River, 840 miles.

A town known as Wapatomica, later the principal village of the Shawanese, stood just below the present site of Zanesfield, Logan County, Ohio, and it was there the renowned Simon Kenton was doomed to be burned to the stake in September, 1778, but was rescued by his former friend, Simon Girty.

From the peace of 1764 there was quiet for ten years, and settlements along the then western border grew and fairly prospered. Fur traders in the Indian country exerted more or less influence over the tribes with whom they dealt. Fincastle County, Va., was created in 1774, including, south and southwest of Augusta County, the lower portion of the Great Kanawha Valley, and extending westward so as to include all of the present State of Kentucky, but at no point crossing the Ohio. In 1773 and the spring of 1774, land claimants and surveyors had become so numerous along the Ohio, coming from Pennsylvania and Virginia, that the Shawanese and Mingoes, never cordial

observers of the peace of 1764, especially toward the Virginians, precipitated hostilities upon the adventurers, and Lord Dunmore's war resulted. "Wakatomica, an Indian town located upon the Muskingum, was destroyed by the Virginians, with outlying villages. The battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, on the 10th of October, 1774, when victory over the savages was purchased at a price well nigh commensurate with defeat, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, negotiations for which, near their villages on the banks of the Scioto, were rendered famous by the eloquent speech of Logan, the Mingo chief."* Cornstalk, the wise and brave chief of the Shawanese, whose voice had been heard above the terrible din of the conflict, urging his followers to "be strong! be strong!" became satisfied that it was useless to struggle longer, and in November, 1774, arranged with Gov. Dunmore the preliminaries of a treaty of peace. This was in what is now Pickaway County, Ohio. The commencement of the revolt of the colonies in the spring of 1775 prevented the consummation of a definite peace.

With the Revolution, an era of dreadful experience broke upon the scattered Western settlements, where aggressive warfare was carried on by the savage allies of the British, aided and abetted by the latter, and the most fiendish atrocities were perpetrated. Detroit was the depot of supplies and the principle point of power and influence for the British in the Northwest. It is a generally authenticated fact in history that Lieut. Gov. Sir Henry Hamilton, in command of the post at Detroit, offered a standing reward for the scalps of Americans, but gave none for prisoners. This led the Indians to cause their prisoners to carry their baggage into the neighborhood of the fort, and there they put them to death and presented the ghasty scalps to the Governor for their recompense. Frightful outrages were committed, and defenseless women and children shared alike the fate of death. From Leith's narrative, a very rare work, issued in pamphlet form, and only gathered entire by Mr. Butterfield after diligent search in three States, in each of which he found a part, that gentleman makes the following extract:

"When we arrived there (on the bank of the Detroit River), we found Gov Hamilton and several other British officers, who were standing and sitting around. Immediately * * * the Indians produced a large quantity of scalps; the cannon fired; the Indians raised a shout, and the soldiers waved their hats, with huzzas and tremendous shrieks, which lasted some time. This ceremony being ended, the Indians brought forward a parcel of American prisoners, as a trophy of their victories, among whom were eighteen women and children—poor creatures, dreadfully mangled and emaciated, with their clothes tattered and torn to pieces in such a manner as not to hide their nakedness; their legs bare and streaming with blood. the effects of being torn with thorns, briers and brush. * * If I had had an opportunity I certainly should have killed the Governor, who seemed to take great delight in the exhibition."

And this was warfare in which a civilized nation found enjoyment! Gov. Hamilton was succeeded in 1779 by Maj. A. S. DePeyster, whose government was administered in a manner much more humane.† He rescued more than 300 prisoners from the hands of the Indians. The tribes taking most active part in the war were the Wyandots, from the immediate vicinity of Detroit and from the River Sandusky in Ohio; the Shawanese, from the Miami and Scioto Rivers, and others whose thirst for blood was hardly to be restrained

* Butterfield.

† Lieut. Gov. Hamilton led an expedition from Detroit, in 1778, against Vincennes, on the Wabash, in Indiana, and took possession there, as the place had no garrison. In February, 1779, when Col. George Rogers Clark, of the American Army, captured the post, Hamilton, and his troops, seventy-nine in number, were made prisoners. The men were paroled and allowed to return to Detroit, but their commander was sent to Richmond, Va., as a prisoner of war. When he left Detroit, he placed a certain Maj Lernoult in command, and the latter was succeeded by De Peyster, who really became the successor of Hamilton.

even by DePeyster, and who were allowed to indulge in all the barbarities of a hideous, savage warfare under Hamilton. The latter officer had as early as September, 1776, endeavored to organize small parties of savages to proceed against the settlers on the Ohio and its branches, yet it was not until the next year that a Western border war was fully inaugurated. Mohawk Pluggy had a considerable town on the Olentangy (or Whetstone) River, the principal eastern tributary of the Scioto, and on the site of the present city of Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, and from that point the Indians—Mingoes—descended upon the Virginia frontier and caused great trouble. The Wyandots were also very troublesome, and had a town at Upper Sandusky, on the upper waters of the Sandusky River, in what is now Wyandot County, Ohio. These tribes caused so much distress that in the spring of 1777 it was determined to send an expedition against Pluggy's Town, but after considerable preparation, the project was abandoned lest it should cause the Delawares and Shawanese to take up the hatchet also.

By the last of July, 1777, fifteen parties of Indians, numbering 289 braves, besides thirty white officers and rangers, had been sent out from Detroit to devastate the Western settlements, the frontier line then extending from the Alleghany Mountains to Kittanning, on the Allegheny River, forty-five miles above Pittsburgh, thence down that stream and the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. "The only posts of importance below Fort Pitt, at this date, were Fort Henry (formerly Fort Fincastle), at Wheeling, and Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant. The former was built at the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, in 1774; the latter was erected by Virginia, in 1775. Rude stockades and block-houses were multiplied in the intervening distances, and in the most exposed settlements. They were defended by small detachments from a Virginia regiment, also by at least one independent company, and by squads of militia on short tours of duty. Scouts likewise patroled the country where danger seemed most imminent; but the wily savage frequently eluded their vigilance and fell with remorseless cruelty upon the homes of the bordermen. The suffering from this irregular warfare—legitimate from the standpoint of the Indian but wanton and murderous in its instigators—was terrible."* Brig. Gen. Edward Hand, of the Continental Army, who had taken the command of Fort Pitt on the 1st day of June, 1777, saw the necessity of taking some step to punish these murderous savages, or the frontier would become depopulated. He therefore demanded that a force of 2,000 men be raised in the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, to proceed against them, but only about 800 were raised, including the regulars at Forts Pitt and Randolph. Gen. Hand had written to a friend in October, 1777: "I have many difficulties to encounter, yet I hope to drink your health in pure element at Sandusky before Christmas," meaning by Sandusky the Wyandot town at Upper Sandusky, Late in the fall of that year, his intended expedition was abandoned, as the strength of the people did not warrant the undertaking. He then wrote to the Governor of Virginia, under date of November 9: "I fully expected to give the Wyandots a specimen of what their perfidy so justly deserves; but to my great mortification, I am obliged to relinquish the design."

September 1, 1777, about 200 Wyandots, Shawanese and Delawares made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce Fort Henry, at Wheeling. They ambushed a portion of the garrison, killing fifteen of the Americans and wounding five, and withdrew across the Ohio. Forty-six men left the fort on the 26th of the same month, for a reconnoitering expedition down the Ohio, but were attacked the next day about eight miles below Wheeling, on the Virginia side of the river, by about forty Wyandots, and lost more than half their number. A gen-

* Butterfield.

eral alarm now spread among the settlements, and murders somewhere on the frontier were of every day occurrence. The Shawanese, whose villages were upon the Scioto and Miami, and of whom Cornstalk was the principal chief and friendly to the Americans, did not join with the Wyandots and Mingoes until after the cruel murder of Cornstalk, his son and two others of the tribe, at Fort Randolph, whither they had gone to promote peace. One of the garrison was slain by savages in the woods on the 10th of November, 1777, and in revenge the militia of the post killed the four harmless men whom they had previously deprived of their liberty. This unprovoked murder made of the Shawanese the most bitter and unrelenting enemies.

In January, 1778, Lieut. Col. George Rogers Clark began recruiting in the western department for his subsequent famous expedition against the British posts in the Illinois country, which resulted in the reduction of Kaskaskia, St. Phillips, Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Vincennes, and won for the commander the title of "The Heroic." In February, 1778, Gen. Hand gathered about 500 men at Fort Pitt and started on an expedition to capture a large quantity of stores said to have been deposited by the British at an Indian town on the Cuyahoga River. Heavy rains and melting snows obliged him to give up the attempt, the expedition having proceeded only to a point some distance above the mouth of the Beaver, on the Mahoning River.

Fiercely the war now raged, and in the spring of 1778 an expedition was planned from Fort Pitt against Detroit; but time passed, and, owing to the lack of facilities, it was found that such a campaign would be impracticable, and Congress resolved that it should be deferred. Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, a brave and hardy soldier, then in command of Fort Pitt and the western department, was anxious to proceed against Detroit, and never lost sight of that project, even in spite of all hindrances. September 17, 1778, a treaty was made by which the Delaware Indians became active allies of the United States. In the month of November following, the long talked-of march toward Detroit was begun with a force of 1,200 men. Fourteen days of marching brought the army to the Tuscarawas, only seventy miles from Pittsburgh, and here, for the want of supplies, the force was obliged to turn its face again to the eastward and return, after first building a stockade fort a short distance south of what is now the village of Bolivar, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the right bank of the river, below the mouth of Sandy Creek, and close to the spot on which Col. Bouquet had built a similar work when on his famous expedition against the Western Indians in 1764. The new post was called Fort Laurens. Other expeditions were planned by McIntosh, but from the force of circumstances were abandoned, and that General retired from the western department in April, 1779, being succeeded by Col. Daniel Brodhead. The want of supplies for a time prevented offensive operations on the part of the Western troops, and the savages were unrestrained in their fearful work. Fort Laurens, which was seventy miles from Fort McIntosh, and defended by Col. John Gibson with a force of 150 men, was, in August, 1779, abandoned from sheer necessity. In the last of July, Gen. Sullivan, under the direction of Washington, led an army from Wyoming, Penn., into the Iroquois region in New York, defeated the Indians disastrously, burned forty of their towns and destroyed more than 160,000 bushels of corn. For this the Senecas gave to Washington, commander-in-chief of the armies, the name "Town Destroyer." Col. Brodhead marched up the Allegheny from Fort Pitt in the summer of 1779, soon after being appointed to the command of the western department, burned the towns of the Indians and destroyed their crops. "The immediate results of this and other equally prompt and severe measures was to bring the Delawares, Shawanese and even Wyandots, to Fort Pitt on a treaty of peace. There Brod-

head met them, on his return in September, and a long conference was held to the satisfaction of both parties. Farther west, during the summer and autumn, the Indians were more successful. In July, the stations being still troubled, Col. Bowman undertook an expedition into the country of the Shawanese, acting upon the principle that to defend yourself against Indians you must assail them He marched undiscovered into the immediate vicinity of the towns upon the Little Miami, and so divided and arranged his forces as to insure apparent success, one portion of his troops being commanded by himself, another by Col. Benjamin Logan; but from some unexpected cause, his division of the whites did not co-operate fully with that led by Logan, and the whole body was forced to retreat, after having taken some booty, including 160 horses, and leaving the town of the savages in cinders, but also leaving the fierce warriors themselves in no degree daunted or crippled."* Soon after this, the Indians, thirsty for blood, made their appearance again on the south side of the Ohio, and won a victory over a party of Americans, which is thus described in the authority just quoted:

"An expedition which had been in the neighborhood of Lexington, where the first permanent improvements were made in April of this year, upon its return came to the Ohio near the Licking, and at the very time that Col. Rogers and Capt. Benham reached the same point on their way up the river in boats. A few of the Indians were seen by the commander of the little American squadron, near the mouth of the Licking; and supposing himself to be far superior in numbers, caused seventy of his men to land, intending to surround the savages. In a few minutes, however, he found he was himself surrounded, and, after a hard-fought battle, only twenty or twenty-five, or perhaps even fewer of the party, were left alive. It was in connection with this skirmish that an incident occurred which seems to belong rather to a fanciful story than to sober history, and which yet appears to be well authenticated. In the party of whites was Capt. Robert Benham. He was one of those that fell, being shot through both hips, so as to be powerless in his lower limbs; he dragged himself, however, to a tree-top, and there lay concealed from the savages after the contest was over. On the evening of the second day, seeing a raccoon, he shot it; but no sooner was the crack of his rifle heard than he distinguished a human voice not far distant; supposing it to be some Indian, he reloaded his gun and prepared for defense; but a few moments undeceived him, and he discovered that the person whose voice he had heard was a fellow-sufferer, with this difference, however, that both his arms were broken! Here, then, were the only two survivors of the combat (except those who had entirely escaped), with one pair of legs and one pair of arms between them. It will be easily believed that they formed a copartnership for mutual aid and defense. Benham shot the game which his friend drove toward him, and the man with sound legs then kicked it where he with sound arms sat ready to cook it. To procure water, the one with legs took a hat by the brim in his teeth, and walked into the Licking up to his neck, while the man with arms was to make signals if any boat appeared in sight. In this way they spent about six weeks, when on the 27th of November, they were rescued. Benham afterward bought and lived upon the land where the battle took place; his companion, Mr. Butler tells us, was, a few years since, still living in Brownsville, Penn."

This account was written many years ago, and as a matter of course both those men have long since "joined the innumerable throng" on the shores of the silent land. Theirs is but one example of the endurance of which the bold and hardy frontiersmen were possessed, and such instances could be multiplied almost without number. Who

*Annals of the West, p. 227.

is not familiar with the adventures of Boone, Kenton, Logston, Brady, McCullough, Wetzel, and the hosts of others whose names have descended in history that the people of the West might know how the country in which they live was won for them? Bravely and stubbornly they fought, and the broad and beautiful land now densely populated is the rich heritage from the hands of those noble men whose memory is revered by all who read this story. No longer now is heard the voice of war; the smoke of the conflict rests no more on the rivers and forests of the West; the savage race is far removed from the scenes of its early triumphs and defeats, and before the genius of civilization and universal liberty the country has pushed rapidly and steadily forward until it stands at the head of the nations.

In the summer of 1780, a force of 600 Canadians and Indians, commanded by Col. Byrd, a British officer, and having two field pieces, marched up the valley of the Licking, in Kentucky, and surprised and captured Ruddle's and Martin's Stations, on the South Fork of that river. The Indians perpetrated their usual excesses and cruelties, and the force, perhaps from that fact, was suddenly "turned right-about-face and hurried out of the country with all speed."* Gen Clark, who had just completed a fort† on the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Ohio, and had returned to his station at the falls, now Louisville, Ky., had received a letter from the Governor of Virginia, recommending an attack upon the Indian villages north of the Ohio, and learning of the raid up the Licking, prepared immediately to administer chastisement upon the savages, and to destroy the store which furnished goods to the natives. This store, known as Loramie's, was near the present site of a village of the same name, in Shelby County, Ohio, where a post had been destroyed by the French in 1752. Clark was not long in mustering a force of a thousand Kentuckians, and was soon at the mouth of the Licking. The advance was against the Indian towns on the Little Miami and Mad Rivers, and it was entirely successful, resulting in their utter destruction.

About five miles west of the present site of the city of Springfield, Ohio, was situated the old Indian town of Piqua, on the Mad River; and about twelve miles south, on the Little Miami, in the northern portion of what is now Greene County, was the old Indian town of Chillicothe. Piqua is said to have contained, at one time, nearly 4,000 Shawanese, and in the summer of 1780 it was quite populous. About 300 Mingoes, led by Simon Girty, were there as allies of the Shawanese, the latter being probably commanded by their celebrated chief, Catahecassa, or Blackhoof. On the 2d of August, 1780, Clark moved northward with his army from the north shore of the Ohio, where Cincinnati now stands, and on the 6th arrived at old Chillicothe, only to find it destroyed and its Indian inhabitants gone. The next day he drew up in front of old Piqua.‡ Here he found the Indians aware of his approach, information having been given by a soldier who had deserted to the enemy. Girty withdrew his 300 Mingoes from the fight, and the Shawanese were effectually whipped by Clark's army and retreated in dismay before the men who fought in such a reckless manner that the red men termed them "mad." The engagement occurred on the 8th of August, and on the 9th the victorious troops destroyed the stockade fort, the cabins and the corn-fields, starting on their return to Kentucky on the 10th. The Shawanese were now obliged to provide themselves shelter and food, and found no time for war for a considerable period.

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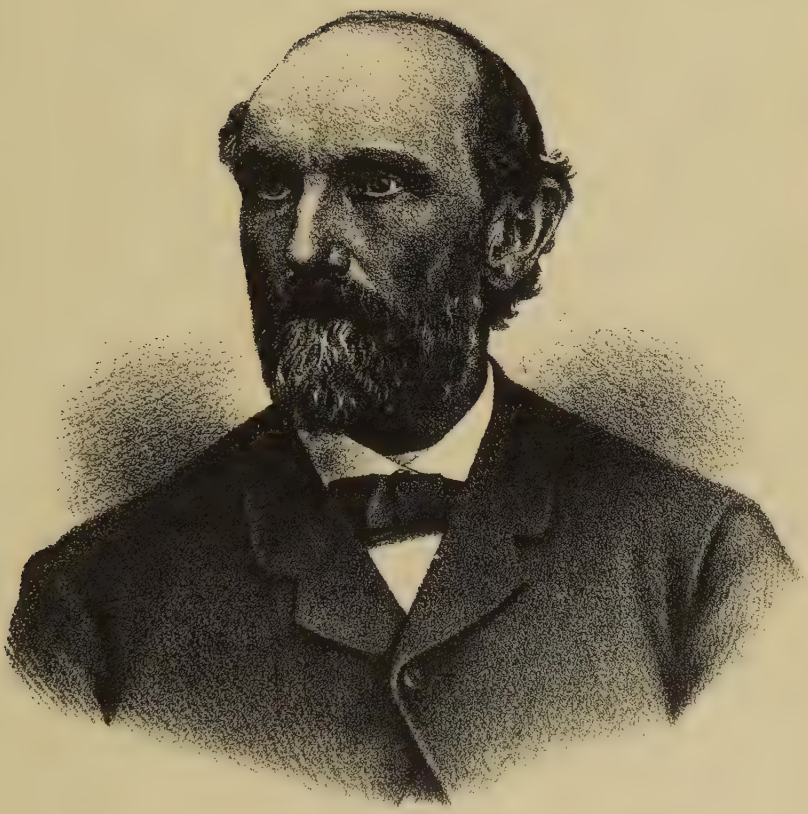
* Western Annals, p 235.

† Fort Jefferson.

‡ This town was about where the town of New Boston, Clark County, Ohio, now stands. After the Indians were driven from here, they established themselves in what is now Miami County, and gave the old name to the new village. This was on the site of the present city of Piqua. They also had another town of the same name in the southern part of the State, but this has been changed to Pickaway, and is the name of a county at present, of which Circleville is the seat of justice.



Nathan Howard

In the spring of 1781, a small force was sent out from Fort Pitt against some of the Delaware Indians who had broken their treaty and taken up the hatchet in common with other tribes against the Americans. Their towns near Coshocton were laid waste, numbers of their warriors killed and captured, and large quantities of peltry and supplies destroyed. The hostile Delawares now withdrew forever from the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, and took up their abode on the Scioto, the Mad River and the Sandusky, while the British commander at Detroit gave them every encouragement and addressed them as his "children." The friendly Delawares at Newcomerstown, above Coshocton, placed themselves under the protection of the Americans and returned with the troops to Fort Pitt. Thus was a tribe "divided against itself," and it was but natural that it should ultimately be only too willing to make permanent peace with those who were its conquerors; and such, as will presently be seen, was the final result, at the treaty of Greenville.

Finally, in the summer of 1781, it seemed that the much-wished-for capture of the British post at Detroit was in a fair way to be accomplished. Virginia took the matter in hand, and raised a force of about 400 men, placing them under the command of George Rogers Clark, whose signal success in the previous year had inspired greater confidence than ever in him. Near the close of July, the command moved down the Ohio from Pittsburgh for the falls (now Louisville), and at Wheeling was joined by a considerable body in addition, while at the same place nearly an hundred of the militia deserted. A force from Westmoreland County, Penn., commanded by Archibald Lochry, Lieutenant of that county, proceeded down the river to join Clark, but was ambushed by Indians about eleven miles below the mouth of the Great Miami River, in what is now the State of Indiana, and all the men, numbering over 100, were either killed or captured, Col. Lochry being among the former.* Capt. Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), and George Girty, brother of the renegades Simon and James, were in command of the Indians on this occasion. Owing to this disaster and an act by Virginia, authorizing its Governor to stop the expedition, Clark was compelled to abandon the attempt to capture Detroit, and from letters written by him on the subject it appears that he was far from being pleased with the outcome. The enemy had intercepted a letter from Clark, and were thus made aware of the approach of Lochry, whom they proceeded against with the result seen. Other forces were to have taken different routes and co-operated with Clark, but the entire plan was given up.

The Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, then known as well as the parent stream by the name Muskingum, had given certain information to the Americans concerning hostile movements on the part of the enemy, and in consequence their missions were broken up by the exasperated warriors of other tribes, and they were compelled to move to the Sandusky region, where it is said some of them returned to barbarism and became hostile to the whites. Accounts conflict regarding their subsequent history. One statement is that about 150 of their men, women and children were allowed by permission of the Wyandots to return to their old home on the Tuscarawas and harvest the corn which was still standing, from the previous year's growth, they at that time being short of provisions. In the early part of 1782, numerous depredations were committed upon the settlements in Western Pennsylvania, and finally an expedition was organized, under Col. David Williamson, to proceed against the hostiles and administer punishment. The Indians who had returned to the old Moravian town of Gnadenhutten, on the Tucarawas, in what is now Tuscarawas County, Ohio, were met with, and as many supposed they were the perpetrators of the outrages, they were dealt with accordingly. Ninety of them,

* This occurred on the 24th of August, 1781.

men, women and children, were put to death in a most cruel manner by the vengeful frontiersmen. Statements from different sources say they were members of the Moravian band which had formerly occupied the ground, and others were equally as positive that they belonged to hostile tribes. The affair occurred in March, 1782, and whatever the facts may be regarding the hostility or friendliness of the Indians, it cannot be denied that their massacre was contrary to the usages of civilized warfare.

The country people around Forts Pitt and McIntosh became clamorous to be led against the Wyandot towns on the Sandusky River, and Brig. Gen. William Irvine, who assumed command of Fort Pitt and the western department in November, 1781, finally gave his consent to a movement in the direction proposed, and a force of 468 men set out on the 21st of May, 1782, under command of Col. William Crawford. The troops were mostly raw militia, and the march was so slow that the enemy learned of the approach of the army and prepared himself accordingly. The opposing forces met on the 4th and 5th of June, and the Americans were defeated and driven back with a loss of some fifty of their number. Col. Crawford and a number of others were captured, and while a portion were tomahawked, the Colonel and his son-in-law, William Harrison, were burned at the stake near the site of the present town of Wyandot, in the county of the same name, in Ohio, where the engagement had occurred. The tortures of poor Crawford were terrible, and were witnessed by his surgeon, Dr. Knight, who miraculously escaped the same fate and found his way back to the settlements, where he gave an account of the affair. Col. Crawford was burned on the fifth day after his capture; he was first tied to a post, with room to walk around it, then the savages "cut off his ears; after that blew squibs of powder on different parts of his body; then the squaws procured hickory brands and darted against such parts as they thought might most affect him; they then scalped him and slapped the scalp in the Doctor's face—told him that was his big Captain; the Colonel was still alive. This he thinks was an hour after the Colonel was tied up, when he (the Doctor) was taken away. Just as he was leaving him, the Colonel leaned on his knee and elbow to rest, when a squaw took a shovel of hot embers and threw upon his back to put him again in motion. The next day, under the guard of one man, the Doctor passed the same place and saw some of the Colonel's bones in the ashes. The Colonel, he says, made little noise; he begged one Simon Girty, whom he formerly knew at Fort Pitt, to shoot him, but Girty said, with a laugh, he had no gun; that examples must take place. * * *" The above quotation is from the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, for July 23, 1782.

The following, from the "Short Biography of John Leith,"* is believed to be "the only account extant of incidents transpiring at Upper Sandusky immediately before the arrival of Crawford's army." It is here copied from a footnote in Butterfield's work, previously mentioned:

"The spring following, I was married to a young woman seventeen or eighteen years of age, also a prisoner to the Indians, who had been taken by them when about twenty months old. I was then in my twenty-fourth year. Our place of residence was in Moravian Town [Gnadenhutten] for about two years, about which time Col. Williams [Col. Daniel Brodhead], an American officer, took possession of Coshocton [in the spring of 1781]; and shortly after the British and their Indian allies took Moravian Town, with me, my wife and children, and all the Moravians prisoners, and carried us to [Upper] Sandusky.

* John Leith had been captured by the Indians when on a trip among them from Fort Pitt, in company with a trader, hostilities having begun between the Indians and Americans subsequent to their departure from the fort and while they were in the Indian country. Leith married Sally Lowry, also a prisoner In 1790, he returned with his wife to Fort Pitt. One of his sons, Samuel, was the first white child born in the Sandusky Valley.

After arriving at [Upper] Sandusky, the British would not suffer me to trade on my own footing and for myself; but five of them having placed their funds into one general stock, employed me to attend to their business for them, and two of them being my old employers, they gave me the same wages as before. Whilst in this employ, Cols. Williams [Williamson] and Crawford marched with an army against Sandusky, at which time I was closely watched by the Indians, and had to make my movements with particular regularity, though I had spies going to and fro by whom I could hear every evening where the army was encamped, for several days. One evening I was informed the army was only fifteen miles distant [near the present village of Wyandot, Wyandot County, Ohio], when I immediately sent the hands to gather the horses, etc., to take our goods to Lower Sandusky. I packed up the goods (about £1,500 worth in silver, furs, powder, lead, etc.) with such agility that by the next morning at daylight we started for Lower Sandusky. I also took all the cattle belonging to the company along. After traveling about three miles, I met Capt. [Matthew] Elliott, a British officer; and about twelve miles further on, I met the whole British Army, composed of Col. Butler's Rangers [a company from Detroit, under the command of Capt. William Caldwell]. They took from me my cattle and let me pass. That night I encamped about fourteen miles above Lower Sandusky, when, just after I had encamped and put out my horses to graze, there came to my camp a man who was a French interpreter to the Indians [Francis Le Vellier]. 'Well,' said he, 'I believe I will stay with you to-night and take care of you.' I told him he could remain there for the night, but I intended starting early in the morning. Next morning, after we had got our horses loaded ready to start and the Frenchman had mounted his horse, we heard a cannon fire at Upper Sandusky. The Frenchman clapped his hand to his breast and said, 'I shall be there before the battle is begun;' but alas, poor fellow! he got there too soon. Without fear or any thought but victory, he went on to where a parcel of Indians were painting and preparing for battle, put on a ruffled shirt and painted a red spot on the breast saying, 'Here is a mark for the Virginia riflemen;' and shortly after marched with the Indians to battle, where in a short time he received a ball in the very spot and died instantaneously. I arrived at Lower Sandusky the second day, and remained there three days to hear the event. At length the Americans under Col. Williams [Williamson] stole a retreat on the Indians who were gathering around them in great numbers; but Col. Crawford, with most of his men, was taken by them. They tomahawked all his men and burnt him alive."

The defeat and death of Crawford was a sad blow, but the energies of the borderers were not entirely prostrated. In the fall of 1782, the Delawares and Wyandots were located principally upon the Sandusky River, directly upon the line between Fort Pitt and Detroit, and south of them, principally on the upper waters of the Great Miami, were the towns of the Shawanese. Gens. Irvine and Clark planned a simultaneous attack upon them, the former to push from the east against the Delawares and Wyandots, and the latter to proceed from Kentucky and attack the Shawanese. Irvine was disappointed in numerous ways and was unable to carry out his part of the programme, but Clark's fortune was better. Irvine, although prevented from moving with a force against the Sandusky River tribes, yet used every means to draw their attention so they should not learn of the movements of Clark. In this he was only partially successful, for there is plenty of evidence to show that the Indians anticipated an attack from the south, and even petitioned for aid from the British commandant at Detroit. Two deserters from Clark's army gave the enemy valuable information, and deterred them from sending a force for the reduction of Fort Pitt, which Capt. Alexander McKee was arranging.

The deserters stated that the "Falls [Louisville] were weak and could easily be reduced. On this report, they changed their ground and determined to go against the Falls and continued in this mind till after Col. Crawford's expedition. They then changed their ground once more and determined to reduce Wheeling. Mr. McKee actually marched for that purpose from the towns* with 100 rangers (British) as they are called, and about 300 Indians. A day or two after his departure, runners came in who gave the information that Gen. Clark was approaching with a train of artillery and a large body of troops."† The Indians became greatly alarmed, McKee was recalled, and every available man of the Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandots, Mingoes, Monseys, Ottawas, and Chippewas, some 700 in all, assembled to give battle to the Kentuckians, being determined to have the fight at the old Shawanese town on the Mad River, from whence the latter had been driven two years before. This was early in August, and the Indians did not meet Clark until after their raid into Kentucky and the battle of the Blue Licks. The General, upon learning of this severe blow which "had been struck by the northern savages, determined, as soon as possible, again to lead an expedition into the Miami Valleys. It was the last of September, however, before a thousand men could be gathered at the mouth of the Licking, whence they marched northward. But their coming, though expeditious and secret, was discovered by the natives, and the towns on the Miamis and Mad River abandoned to their fate. The crops were again destroyed, the towns burned, the British store (Loramie's) with its goods annihilated, and a few prisoners taken, but no engagement of any consequence took place. Such, however, appears to have been the impression made by Clark upon the Shawanese that no large body of Indians, thenceforward, invaded the territory south of the Ohio."‡ The following was Gen. Clark's letter to Gen. Irvine on the subject of the expedition:

MIAMI, November 13, 1782.

SIR: I fell in with your late express on the 2d inst., at the mouth of the Licking Creek.§ I was happy to find that our design was likely to be well-timed. We marched on the 3d. The 10th, surprised the principal Shawanese town, Chillicothe,‖ but not so completely as wished for, as most of the inhabitants had time to escape. We got a few scalps and prisoners. I immediately dispatched strong parties to the neighboring towns. In a short time laid all of them in ashes, with their riches. The British trading-post at the carrying place shared the same fate. I cannot find, from the prisoners, that they had any idea of your second design; and I hope you will completely surprise the Sanduskians. *a* I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Tate and his companions for further particulars, for reasons well known to you.

Gen. Clark's official report of his invasion of the Shawanese country at this time was as follows:

LINCOLN, *b* November 27, 1782.

SIR: I embrace the earliest opportunity, by Capt. Morrison, of acquainting you with our return from the Indian country. We left the Ohio on the 4th inst. with one thousand and fifty men, and surprised the principal Shawnee town on the evening of the 10th inst. Immediately detaching strong parties to different quarters, in a few hours two-thirds of the town and everything they were possessed of was destroyed except such articles as might be useful to the troops; the enemy had no time to secrete any part of their property which was in the town. The British trading-post, at the head of the Miami, and carrying-place to the waters of the lake, *c* shared the same fate, at the hands of a party of one hundred and fifty horse, commanded by Col. Ben Logan. The property destroyed was of great amount, and the quantity of

* Meaning the Shawanese towns, in what is now Logan County, Ohio. The British Rangers mentioned composed Capt. Caldwell's Company, sent by De Peyster from Detroit.

† From letter of Gen. William Irvine to Col. Edward Cook, about September 1, 1782. Irvine derived his information from a negro who had come in from the Shawanese towns. It was subsequently found to be correct. After he left, the enemy successfully invaded Kentucky, and won the bloody battle of Blue Licks, August 19, 1782.

‡ Annals of the West, p. 273.

§ This express left Pittsburgh October 3, and Clark met it on the present site of Cincinnati.

‖ Now Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. From Gen. Clark's letter it would seem that the town had been given the same name as the old one on the Little Miami, previously referred to. Other accounts give it always as Piqua.

a It has been seen that Gen. Irvine was unable to make his contemplated descent upon the Delawares and Wyandots in their towns on the Sandusky River.

b Lincoln County, Ky.

c Lake Erie.

provisions burned surpassed all idea we had of the Indian stores. The loss of the enemy was ten *scalps*, seven prisoners, and two whites re-taken; ours was one killed and one wounded. After lying part of four days in their towns, and finding all attempts to bring the enemy to a general action fruitless, we retired, as the season was far advanced and the weather threatening. I could not learn from the prisoners that they had the least idea of Gen. Irwin's* penetrating into their country; should he have given them another stroke at Sandusky, it will have more than doubled the advantage already gained. We might probably have got many more scalps and prisoners could we have known in time whether we were discovered or not. We took for granted we were not, until getting within three miles, some circumstances happened which caused me to think otherwise. Col. John Floyd was then ordered to advance with three hundred men, to bring on an action or attack the town, while Maj. Walls, with a party of horse, had previously been detached by a different route, as a party of observation. Although Col. Floyd's motions were so quick as to get to the town but a few minutes later than those who discovered his approach, the inhabitants had sufficient notice to effect their escape to the woods, by the alarm cry which was given on the first discovery. This was heard at a very great distance, and repeated by all that heard it. Consequently, our parties only fell in with the rear of the enemy. I must beg leave to recommend to your Excellency the militia of Kentucky, whose behavior on the occasion does them *honor*, and particularly their desire to save prisoners. Subscribed, G. R. Clark.

To Gov. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia.

With what joy the frontier settlers hailed the dawn of peace it can be imagined. For seven years they had lived in fear of incursions from their savage foes, and their relief must have been exceedingly great at the cessation of hostilities with even a portion of their enemies. The defeat and capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., "prepared the way for preliminaries of peace with Great Britain, and put a check upon their Indian allies. Upon the 30th of November, 1782, provisional articles of peace had been arranged at Paris, between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Upon the 20th of January following, hostilities ceased; on the 19th of April—the anniversary of the battle of Lexington—peace was proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended in our revolutionary struggle was concluded."†

But the close of the war with Great Britain did not bring peace to the border settlements. "The victories in the East brought no cessation of hostilities in the West. The savages still glutted their vengeance upon the unwary borderers; the tomahawk and scalping-knife still brought death in all the brutality with which the Indian was capable, to young and old—to either sex."‡ Matters between the United States and Great Britain remained for several years unsettled, and there was some difficulty with a few of the States regarding the adjustment of land claims in the territory on the upper side of the Ohio. The Indians almost constantly harassed the border settlements, and at times wore an aspect of evil. A treaty at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), October 22, 1784, with the Iroquois tribes—Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas—resulted in their ceding to the United States all claims to the country west of the western border of Pennsylvania as far as the Ohio River. January 21, 1785, a treaty was held at Fort McIntosh with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, the celebrated Delaware chief, Buckongahelas, it is said, being present. The following were the important provisions of this treaty:

"Article III.—The boundary lines between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations shall begin at the mouth of the River Cayahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence [Laurens]; then westwardly, to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven

* Meaning Irvine's.
† Annals of the West.
‡ Butterfield.

hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Ome River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cayahoga, where it began.

"ART. IV.—The United States allot all the lands contained within the said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware nations, to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon; saving and reserving, for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Ome River, and the same at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sandusky, where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River; which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the Government of the United States.

"ART. V.—If any citizen of the United States, or other person, not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Wyandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, except on the lands reserved to the United States in the preceding article, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States and the Indians may punish him as they please.

"ART. VI.—The Indians who sign this treaty, as well in behalf of all their tribes as of themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribe shall presume to settle upon the same or any part of it.

"ART. VII.—The post of Detroit, with a district beginning at the mouth of the River Rosine [Raisin], on the west side of Lake Erie, and running west six miles up the southern bank of the said river, thence northerly, and always six miles west of the strait, till it strikes the Lake St. Clair, shall also be reserved to the sole use of the United States.

"ART. VIII.—In the same manner, the post of Michilimackinac, with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved for the use of the United States.

"ART. IX.—If any Indian or Indians shall commit a robbery or murder on any citizen of the United States, the tribe to which such offender may belong shall be bound to deliver them up at the nearest post, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States."

On the 15th of June, 1785, Congress issued the following proclamation, which was circulated in the Western country:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the United States, in Congress assembled, that several disorderly persons have crossed the Ohio and settled upon their unappropriated lands; and whereas, it is their intention, as soon as it shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions and under such other regulations as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the said States and others who may wish to become purchasers of the same; and as such conduct tends to defeat the object they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and highly disrespectful to the federal authority; they have, therefore, thought fit, and do hereby issue this their proclamation, strictly forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have settled thereon to depart with their families and effects, without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril.

A treaty was made with the Shawanese, January 31, 1786, at the mouth of the Great Miami River, of which the following is

"ARTICLE VI.—The United States do allot to the Shawanese nation, lands within their territory, to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wyandot and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; then down the River Miami to the fork of that river, next below the old fort which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-

two; thence due west to the River De La Panse; then down that river to the River Wabash; beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawanese in their settlement and possessions. And the Shawanese do relinquish to the United States all title, or pretense of title, they ever had to the lands east, west and south of the east, west and south lines before described."

It had been endeavored to bring the Wabash tribes and others to treat at this time, but the effort did not succeed, and they continued their depredations. The Shawanese, also, disregarding their treaty, resumed hostilities, and, in the fall of 1786, an expedition was led against them by Col. Benjamin Logan, from Kentucky, who burned their towns on Mad River and destroyed their crops. One of his encampments on the route was at a place in what is now Clinton County, Ohio, known as the Deserted Camp, where it is said a Frenchman deserted from his force in order to give warning to the Indians, and thus partially frustrated the object of the expedition. Another expedition had been undertaken against the Wabash Indians, by Gen. George Rogers Clark, but its results were hardly satisfactory.

Matters now remained in a state of uncertainty until July, 1787, when Congress passed Ordinance No. 32, since known as the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio. It was drawn up by Nathan Dane, a Revolutionary patriot, of Massachusetts, and its full text appears elsewhere in this volume Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, in his "Notes of the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," published in 1847, speaks of the ordinance as follows:

"That document was the Constitution of the Territory. It vested the executive power in a Governor; the judicial power in a General Court, composed of three Judges, and the legislative power in the Governor and Judges, acting as a Legislative Council. It also provided for the appointment of a Secretary of the Territory, who was subsequently authorized by an act of Congress to execute all the powers and duties of the Governor, in case of his death, removal, or necessary absence from the Territory. It also provided for the establishment of tribunals, inferior to the General Court, and for the appointment of subordinate officers. The legislative power was limited to the adoption of such laws of the original States as they might think suited to the condition and wants of the people which were to be submitted to and approved by Congress. It also entitled the Territory, as soon as it should be found to contain 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, to a General Assembly, to consist of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives, and also to a delegate in Congress. For the purpose of carrying the Ordinance into effect and organizing a Territorial Government, Congress, on the 5th of October, 1787, elected Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary; and on the 16th of the same month, they appointed Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong, of Newburg, N. Y., and James Mitchell Varnum, Judges of the said Territory. On the 16th of January, John Armstrong declined the appointment, and John C. Symmes was chosen to fill the vacancy."

On the day St. Clair was appointed Governor, Congress passed a resolution instructing him to "hold a general treaty with the tribes of Indians within the United States inhabiting the country northwest of the River Ohio and about the lakes, at such time and place as he should appoint, for the purpose of knowing the cause of uneasiness among them—hearing their complaints—regulating trade, and amicably settling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States, agreeably to such instructions as should be given him, for that purpose." In pursuance of that order, he assembled the Indians at Marietta, in January, 1789, and negotiated

with them what afterward became known as the "Treaty of Fort Harmar."* When Congress first assembled under the new Constitution, at New York, in May, 1789, Washington, as one of his first official acts as President, submitted said treaty to the Senate for its action thereon, and that body immediately approved and ratified it. At the same session, St. Clair and Sargent were re-appointed to the positions of Governor and Secretary of the Territory, and a new board of Judges was appointed.

"But these treaties," says Albach, "if meant in good faith by those who made them, were not respected, and the year of which we now write (1789) saw renewed the old frontier troubles in all their barbarism and variety. The Wabash Indians especially, who had not been bound by any treaty as yet, kept up constant incursions against the Kentucky settlers, and the emigrants down the Ohio, and the Kentuckians retaliated, striking foes and friends, even 'the peaceable Piankeshaws, who prided themselves on their attachment to the United States.' Nor could the President take any effectual steps to put an end to this constant partisan warfare. In the first place, it was by no means clear that an attack by the forces of the Government upon the Wabash tribes could be justified."

Troubles multiplied, and the campaigns of Harmar and St. Clair, in 1790 and 1791 respectively, followed by Wayne's terrible punishment of the Indians in August, 1794, are matters of history not necessary to notice at length in this place. The victory of Wayne enabled him to do what a commission had failed to do in an attempt in 1793, namely, to agree on terms of peace with the various Western tribes. The treaty of Greenville was concluded on the 3d of August, 1795, after a long and carefully conducted conference, in the proceedings of which the shrewdness and tact of Wayne are most conspicuous. There were present at the conference numbers from the tribes as follows: Wyandots, 180; Delawares, 381; Shawanese, 143; Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Pottawattomies, 240; Miamis and Eel Rivers, 73; Weas and Piankeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 10; total 1,130. The provisions of the treaty were as follows:†

ARTICLE I.—Hostilities were to cease.

ART. II.—All prisoners were to be restored.

ART. III.—The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence [Laurens]; thence westwardly, to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami and the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westwardly course, to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly, in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River. And in consideration of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be delivered; and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the war; the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary lines now described; and these lands, or any part of them,

*This was on the 9th of January, 1789. The treaty confirmed the previous one with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix, made in October, 1784, and another made at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattomies and Sacs, also extending the latter treaty.

†See Annals of the West, pp. 442-446.

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shall never hereafter be made a cause, or pretense, on the part of said tribes, or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any other people thereof.

And for the same consideration, and as an evidence of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodations, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land, to wit: 1. One piece of land six miles square, at or near Loramie's store, before mentioned. 2. One piece, two miles square, at the head of the navigable water or landing, on the St. Mary's River, near Girty's Town. 3. One piece, six miles square, at the head of the navigable waters of the Auglaize River. 4. One piece, six miles square, at the conference of the Auglaize and Miami Rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. 5. One piece, six miles square, at or near the confluence of the Rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it. 6. One piece, two miles square, on the Wabash River, at the end of the portage from the Miami of the Lake, and about eight miles eastward from Fort Wayne. 7. One piece six miles square, at the Ouiatanon, or old Wea towns, on the Wabash River. 8. One piece, twelve miles square, at the British fort on the Miami of the Lake at the foot of the rapids. 9. One piece, six miles square, at the mouth of said river, where it empties into the lake. 10. One piece, six miles square, upon Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood. 11. One piece, two miles square, at the lower rapids of Sandusky River. 12. The post of Detroit, and all the lands to the north, the west and the south of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English Governments; and so much more land to be annexed to the District of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the River Rosine on the south and Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line, the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and Detroit River. 13. The post of Michilimackinac, and all the land on the island on which that post stands, and the mainland adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English Governments; and a piece of land on the main to the north of the Island, to measure six miles, on Lake Huron or the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water on the lake or strait; and also, the Island de Bois Blanc, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation. 14. One piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. 15. One piece, twelve miles square, at or near the mouth of the Illinois River, emptying into the Mississippi. 16. One piece, six miles square, at the old Peorias' fort and village, near the south end of the Illinois Lake, on said Illinois River. And whenever the United States shall think proper to survey and mark the boundaries of the lands hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend and see that the lines are run according to the terms of this treaty.

And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage, by land and by water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country along the chain of posts herein before mentioned, that is to say: from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, at or near Loramie's store, thence along said portage to the St. Mary's and down the same to Fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to Lake Erie; again from the commencement of the portage, at or near Loramie's store, along the portage and thence from the River Auglaize, and down the same to its junction with the Miami at Fort Defiance; again, from the commencement of the por-

tage aforesaid to Sandusky River, and down the same to Sandusky Bay, and Lake Erie, and from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake; and from thence to Detroit. Again, from the mouth of the Chicago River to the commencement of the portage between that river and the Illinois, and down the Illinois River to the Mississippi; also, from Fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid which leads to the Wabash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio. And the said Indian tribes will also allow the people of the United States the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers, along the lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes when necessary for their safety.

ART. IV.—In consideration of the peace now established, and of the sessions and relinquishments of lands, made in the preceding article by the said tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquish their claim to all other Indian lands, northward of the River Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed upon by the United States and the King of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment by the United States the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted: 1st. The tract of 150,000 acres, near the rapids of the River Ohio, which has been assigned to Gen. Clark for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post at St. Vincennes, on the River Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The lands at all other places, in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned in the third article; and 4th the post of Fort Massac, towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land, so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have.

And, for the same considerations, and with the same views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforward, every year, forever, the United States will deliver, at some convenient place northward of the River Ohio, like useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars, reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States where they shall be procured. The tribes to which these goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered are the following:

1st, To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars; 2d, to the Delawares, the amount of one thousand dollars; 3d, to the Shawanese, the amount of one thousand dollars; 4th, to the Miamis, the amount of one thousand dollars; 5th, to the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars; 6th, to the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars; 7th, to the Pottawatomies, the amount of one thousand dollars; 8th, and to the Kickapoo, Wea, Eel River, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each.

Provided, That if either of the tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers, who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall, at the subsequent annual deliveries, be furnished accordingly.

ART. V.—To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States, in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to these lands are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and, until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes, in the quiet enjoyment of their lands, against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

ART. VI.—The Indians or United States may remove and punish intruders on Indian lands.

ART. VII.—Indians may hunt within ceded lands.

ART. VIII—Trade shall be opened in substance as by provisions in treaty of Fort Harmar.

ART. IX.—All injuries shall be referred to law, not privately avenged; and all hostile plans known to either shall be revealed to the other party.

ART. X.—All previous treaties annulled.

The various nations named in the fourth article signed this treaty on the date given (August 3, 1795); it was laid before the Senate on the 9th of December and ratified by that body on the 22d of the same month. And thus closed the long and bloody old Indian wars of the West. The peace then agreed upon lasted for sixteen years, when the renowned Shawanese chieftain, Tecumseh, who, with his brother the Prophet, had laid plans to unite all the tribes as one, and had stirred them to strife, precipitated the war of that year, in which Gov. William Henry Harrison showed himself to be a man of great nerve and wonderful resources. That hostilities were brought on largely through the aid of the sneaking emissaries of Great Britain there can be no doubt, and the final breaking-out of the war of 1812 upon the land settled the aim of the British Government conclusively. Happily, that war resulted advantageously to the United States, and cooled the desire of the great foreign power to usurp the rights of the young Republic, which had thus, a second time, taught the British lion a severe lesson. Treaties were made in 1814 and 1815, with several tribes of Indians, and their allegiance secured to the United States. In 1817, an effort was made to extinguish the Indian title to lands in Ohio, but the absence of the Miamis from the council, held at the rapids of the Maumee in September, prevented. Cass and McArthur, however, purchased of the Indians nearly the whole northwestern portion of the State, estimated at 3,694,540 acres, exclusive of reservations, paying therefor the sum of $140,893, or three cents and eight mills per acre.

Mention will now be made of three individuals known to the early history of this region, two of whom had much to do with the affairs of the country in their time:

The Pipe, or Capt. Pipe, as known to history, was one of the most savage enemies of the Americans. In 1764, he was captured, and detained at Fort Pitt until Bouquet dictated terms of peace to the Delawares and Shawanese on the Muskingum, when he was set at liberty. Pipe's Indian name was Kogieschquanoheel, and he was the principal Captain of the Wolf tribe of the Delawares, becoming afterward its tribal chief. After Pontiac's war, until 1780, his tribe was at peace with the Americans, but with the breaking-out of the Revolution, Capt. Pipe became a prominent actor in the field against the country. His home was then upon the Walhonding, about fifteen miles above

what is now Coshocton. He was the bitter enemy of the Moravian missionaries. At the close of the Revolution, he changed greatly, and advocated peace with the Americans in the councils of his nation, which had drawn back to the Maumee River. Although he fought against Harmar in the fall of 1790, he yet desired and advocated a cessation of hostilities, but his advice was unheeded. His arm was fairly wearied with slaughter at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. "A grand council of nearly all the Northwestern tribes assembled in the autumn of 1792, at the confluence of the Auglaize and the Maumee Rivers, where the town of Defiance now stands, to take into consideration the condition of affairs in the United States. The result was that the Indians agreed to hold a treaty with Commissioners of the new Government the next summer. The warriors again gathered upon the Maumee, and The Pipe was among the foremost advocates for peace. But the nations declared for war, and the United States sent against them an army, under the command of the heroic Anthony Wayne, by whom they were reduced to entire submission. Capt. Pipe did not live to witness the total defeat of the confederate tribes, on the 20th of August, 1794, upon the banks of the Maumee, by that victorious General. He died a few days previous."*

Simon Girty, the notorious renegade, who deserted to the British because he failed to secure a Captaincy in the American regulars, early in 1778, was the man who stirred up the worst feelings of the savages, and fought with them in many a fierce fray with his discarded countrymen. The only good deed related of him after his desertion is the rescue of Simon Kenton from death at the stake at Wapatomica, in September, 1778. At the conference in 1792, after St. Clair's defeat, just mentioned, he was the only white man allowed to be present, and there "his voice was still for war." At a second conference, in 1793, it was mainly through his exertions that continued hostilities were decided upon. The power of the Indians was broken by Wayne in 1794, and it is said that when the fight occurred at the "Fallen Timbers," on the 20th of August in that year, Girty and his companions, Elliott and McKee, "kept at a respectable distance from the contest, near the river." He finally removed to a farm near Malden, below Detroit, on the Canadian shore of the river, and died there in 1818, aged over seventy years, despised by all his countrymen and most of those who were familiar with the story of his treachery.

John Slover, one of the prisoners captured at the Crawford retreat in June, 1782, was finally taken to the Mac-a-chack town, near the present site of West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio. He was prepared for burning, being stripped and painted black, but in the night made his escape, jumped on the back of a horse, and made his way rapidly eastward, through the center of what is now Union County, and on toward his home in Pennsylvania, which he finally reached. He is the only one of the members of that ill-fated expedition known positively to have crossed the territory now included in the County of Union.

The following, written by Col. John Johnston, and here taken from Howe's Ohio, is an account of an Indian council held at Upper Sandusky in 1818, on the occasion of the death of a celebrated Wyandot chief, named Tarhe—or, as Judge Burnet gives it, Tarkee, "The Crane." It was written in 1846:

"Twenty-eight years ago, on the death of the great chief of the Wyandots, I was invited to attend a general council of all the tribes of Ohio, the Delawares of Indiana and the Senecas of New York, at Upper Sandusky. I found, on arriving at the place, a very large attendance. Among the chiefs was the

* Butterfield.

noted leader and orator Red Jacket, from Buffalo. The first business done was the speaker of the nation delivering an oration on the character of the deceased chief. Then followed what might be called a monody, or ceremony, of mourning and lamentation. Thus seats were arranged from end to end of a large council-house, about six feet apart. The head men and the aged took their seats facing each other, stooping down, their heads almost touching. In that position they remained for several hours. Deep, heavy and long-continued groans would commence at one end of the row of mourners, and so pass round until all had responded, and these repeated at intervals of a few minutes. The Indians were all washed, and had no paint or decorations of any kind upon their persons, their countenances and general deportment denoting the deepest mourning. I had never witnessed anything of the kind before and was told this ceremony was not performed but on the decease of some great man. After the period of mourning and lamentation was over, the Indians proceeded to business. There were present the Wyandots, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas, Ottawas and Mohawks. The business was entirely confined to their own affairs, and the main topic related to their lands and the claims of the respective tribes. It was evident, in the course of the discussion, that the presence of myself and people (there were some white men with me) was not acceptable to some of the parties, and allusions were made so direct to myself that I was constrained to notice them, by saying that I came there as the guest of the Wyandots, by their special invitation; that, as the agent of the United States, I had a right to be there or anywhere else in the Indian country; and that if any insult was offered to myself or my people, it would be resented and punished. Red Jacket was the principal speaker, and was intemperate and personal in his remarks. Accusations, pro and con, were made by the different parties, accusing each other of being foremost in selling lands to the United States. The Shawanese were particularly marked out as more guilty than any other; that they were the last coming into the Ohio country, and, although they had no right but by permission of the other tribes, they were always the foremost in selling lands. This brought the Shawanese out, who retorted, through their head chief, the Black Hoof, on the Senecas and Wyandots with pointed severity. The discussion was long continued, calling out some of the ablest speakers, and was distinguished for ability, cutting sarcasm and research —going far back into the history of the natives, their wars, alliances, negotiations, migrations, etc. I had attended many councils, treaties and gatherings of the Indians, but never in my life did I witness such an outpouring of native oratory and eloquence, of severe rebuke, taunting national and personal reproaches. The council broke up late, in great confusion, and in the worst possible feeling. A circumstance occurred toward the close, which more than anything else exhibited the bad feeling prevailing. In handing around the wampum belt, the emblem of amity, peace and good will, when presented to one of the chiefs he would not touch it with his fingers, but passed it on a stick to the person next him. A greater indignity, agreeable to Indian etiquette, could not be offered. The next day appeared to be one of unusual anxiety and despondency among the Indians. They could be seen in groups everywhere near the council-house, in deep consultation. They had acted foolishly —were sorry; but the difficulty was, who would first present the olive branch. The council convened late and was very full; silence prevailed for a long time; at last the aged chief of the Shawanese, the Black Hoof, arose—a man of great influence and a celebrated orator. He told the assembly they had acted like children, and not men, on yesterday; that he and his people were sorry for the words that had been spoken, and which had done so much harm; that he came into the council by the unanimous desire of his people present to recall those

foolish words, and did there take them back—handing strings of wampum, which passed round and was received by all with the greatest satisfaction. Several of the principal chiefs delivered speeches to the same effect, handing round wampum in turn, and in this manner the whole difficulty of the preceding day was settled, and to all appearances forgotten. The Indians are very courteous and civil to each other, and it is a rare thing to see their assemblies disturbed by unwise or ill-timed remarks. I never witnessed it except on the occasion here alluded to; and it is more than probable that the presence of myself and other white men contributed toward the unpleasant occurrence. I could not but admire the genuine philosophy and good sense displayed by men whom we call savages, in the transaction of their public business; and how much we might profit in the halls of our legislatures by occasionally taking for our examples the proceedings of the great Indian council at Sandusky."

THE STORY OF JONATHAN ALDER.

Many of the people living in this locality are more or less familiar with the history of this man, but it will not be out of place to give an account of him here, taken principally from Howe's Ohio:

Jonathan Alder was born in New Jersey, about eight miles from Philadelphia, September 17, 1773. When at about the age of seven years, his parents removed to Wythe County, Va., and his father soon after died. In the succeeding March (1782), while out with his brother David, hunting for a mare and her colt, he was taken prisoner by a small party of Indians. His brother, on the first alarm, ran, and was pursued by some of the party. "At length," says Alder, "I saw them returning, leading my brother, while one was holding the handle of a spear that he had thrown at him and run into his body. As they approached, one of them stepped up and grasped him around the body, while another pulled out the spear. I observed some flesh on the end of it, which looked white, which I supposed came from his entrails. I moved to him and inquired if he was hurt, and he replied that he was. These were the last words that passed between us. At that moment he turned pale and began to sink, and I was hurried on, and shortly after saw one of the barbarous wretches coming up with the scalp of my brother in his hand, shaking off the blood."

The Indians, having also taken prisoner a Mrs. Martin, a neighbor to the Alders, with a young child, aged about four or five years, retreated toward their towns. Their route lay through the woods to the Big Sandy, down that stream to the Ohio, which they crossed, and from thence went overland to the Scioto, near Chillicothe, and so on to a Mingo village on Mad River. Finding the child of Mrs. Martin burdensome, they soon killed and scalped it. The last member of her family was now destroyed, and she screamed in agony of grief. Upon this, one of the Indians caught her by her hair, and, drawing the edge of his knife across her forehead, cried, "Sculp! sculp!" with the hope of stilling her cries. But, indifferent to life, she continued her screams, when they procured some switches and whipped her until she was silent. The next day, young Alder having not risen, through fatigue, from eating, at the moment the word was given, saw, as his face was toward the north, the shadow of a man's arm with an uplifted tomahawk. He turned, and there stood an Indian, ready for the fatal blow. Upon this he let down his arm, and commenced feeling of his head. He afterward told Alder it had been his intention to kill him; but as he turned, he looked so smiling and pleasant he could not strike, and on feeling of his head and noticing that his hair was very black, the thought struck him that, if he could only get him to his tribe, he would make a good Indian; but that all that saved his life was the color of his hair.

After they crossed the Ohio, they killed a bear, and remained four days to dry the meat for packing and to fry out the oil, which last they put in the intestines, having first turned and cleaned them. The village to which Alder was taken belonged to the Mingo tribe, and was on the north side of Mad River, which, we should judge, was somewhere within or near the limits of what is now Logan County. As he entered, he was obliged to run the gauntlet, formed by young children armed with switches. He passed through this ordeal with little or no injury, and was adopted into an Indian family. His Indian mother thoroughly washed him with soap and warm water with herbs in it, previous to dressing him in the Indian costume, consisting of a calico shirt, breech-clout, leggins and moccasins. The family, having thus converted him into an Indian, were much pleased with their new member. But Jonathan was at first very homesick, thinking of his mother and brothers. Everything was strange about him; he was unable to speak a word of their language; their food disagreed with him, and, child-like, he used to go out daily for a month and sit under a large walnut tree near the village, and cry for hours at a time over his deplorable situation. His Indian father was a chief of the Mingo tribe, named Succohanos; his Indian mother was named Whinecheoh, and their daughters respectively answered to the good old English names of Mary, Hannah and Sally. Succohanos and Whinecheoh were old people, and had lost a son, in whose place they had adopted Jonathan. They took pity on the little fellow, and did their best to comfort him; telling him that he would one day be restored to his mother and brothers. He says of them, "they could not have used their own son better, for which they shall always be held in most grateful remembrance by me." His Indian sister Sally, however, treated him like a slave, and when out of humor, applied to him, in the Indian tongue, the unladylike epithet of "onorary [mean], lousy prisoner!" Jonathan for a time lived with Mary, who had become the wife of the chief Col. Lewis.* "In the fall of the year," says he, "the Indians would generally collect at our camp, evenings, to talk over their hunting expeditions. I would sit up to listen to their stories, and frequently fell asleep just where I was sitting. After they left, Mary would fix my bed, and with Col. Lewis would carefully take me up and carry me to it. On these occasions they would often say—supposing me to be asleep—'Poor fellow! We have sat up too long for him, and he has fallen asleep on the cold ground;' and then how softly would they lay me down and cover me up. Oh, never have I, nor can I, express the affection I had for these two persons."

Jonathan, with other boys, went into Mad River to bathe, and on one occasion came near drowning. He was taken out senseless, and some time elapsed ere he recovered. He says: "I remember, after I got over my strangle, I became very sleepy, and thought I could draw my breath as well as ever. Being overcome with drowsiness, I laid down to sleep, which was the last I remember. The act of drowning is nothing, but the coming to life is distressing. The boys, after they had brought me to, gave me a silver buckle, as an inducement not to tell the old folks of the occurrence, for fear they would not let me come out with them again; and so the affair was kept secret."

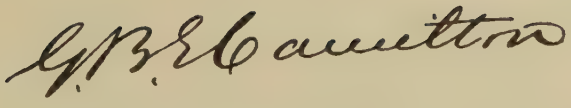
When Alder had learned to speak the Indian language, he became more contented. He says: "I would have lived very happy, if I could have had health; but for three or four years I was subject to very severe attacks of fever and ague. Their diet went very hard with me for a long time. Their chief living was meat and hominy; but we rarely had bread, and very little salt, which was extremely scarce and dear, as well as milk and butter. Honey and

* Also called Capt. John Lewis; he was a noted Shawanese chief, who lived in what is now Logan County, and from whom the village of Lewistown derived its name.

sugar were plentiful, and used a great deal in their cooking, as well as on their food."

When he was old enough, he was given an old English musket, and told that he must go out and learn to hunt. So he used to follow along the water-courses, where mud turtles were plenty, and commenced his first essay upon them. He generally aimed under them, as they lay basking on the rocks, and when he struck the stone they flew sometimes several feet in the air, which afforded great sport for the youthful marksman. Occasionally he killed a wild turkey, or a raccoon, and, when he returned to the village with his game, generally received high praise for his skill; the Indians telling him he would make "a great hunter one of these days." He had a varied experience during the years he remained with the Indians, and witnessed the shedding of blood in more than one engagement between the whites and the savages. He also went on one expedition, with others, into Kentucky, to steal horses from the settlers. He remained with the Indians until after Wayne's treaty, in 1795. He was urged by them to be present on the occasion, to obtain a reservation of land which was to be given to each of the prisoners; but, ignorant of its importance, he neglected going, and lost the land. Peace having been restored, Alder says, "I could now lie down without fear, and rise up and shake hands with both the Indian and the white man."

The summer after the treaty, while living on Big Darby, Lucas Sullivant made his appearance in that region, surveying land, and soon became on terms of intimacy with Alder, who related to him a history of his life, and generously gave him the piece of land on which he dwelt; but, there being some little difficulty about the title, Alder did not contest, and so lost it. When the settlers first made their appearance on Darby, Alder could scarcely speak a word of English. He was then about twenty-four years of age, fifteen of which had been passed with the Indians. Two of the settlers kindly taught him to converse in English. He had taken up with a squaw for a wife some time previous, and now began to farm like the whites. He kept hogs, cows and horses, sold milk and butter to the Indians, horses and pork to the whites, and accumulated property. He soon was able to hire white laborers, and being dissatisfied with his squaw—a cross, peevish woman—wished to put her aside, get a wife from among the settlers, and live like them. Thoughts, too, of his mother and brothers began to obtrude, and the more he reflected, his desire strengthened to know if they were living, and to see them once more. He made inquiries for them, but was at a loss to know how to begin, being ignorant of the name of even the State in which they were. When talking one day with John Moore, a companion of his, the latter questioned him where he was from. Alder replied that he was taken prisoner somewhere near a place called Greenbrier, and that his people lived by a lead mine, to which he used frequently to go to see the hands dig ore. Moore then asked him if he could recollect the names of any of his neighbors. After a little reflection, he replied, "Yes; a family of that Gulions lived close by us." Upon this Moore dropped his head, as if lost in thought, and muttered to himself, "Gulion! Gulion!" and then raising up, replied, "My father and myself were out in that country, and we stopped at their house over one night, and if your people are living I can find them." Mr. Moore, after this, went to Wythe County, and inquired for the family of Alder, but without success, as they had removed from their former residence. He put up advertisements in various places, stating the facts, and where Alder was to be found, and then returned. Alder now abandoned all hopes of finding his family, supposing them to be dead. Some time after, he and Moore were at Franklinton, when he was informed there was a letter for him in the post office. It was from his brother Paul, stating that one of the



advertisements was put up within six miles of him, and that he got it the next day. It contained the joyful news that his mother and brothers were alive.

Alder, in making preparations to start for Virginia, agreed to separate from his Indian wife, divide the property equally, and take and leave her with her own people at Sandusky. But some difficulty occurred in satisfying her. He gave her all the cows, fourteen in number, worth $20 each, seven horses, and much other property, reserving to himself only two horses and the swine. Besides these was a small box, about six inches long, four wide and four deep, filled with silver, amounting, probably, to about $200, which he intended to take, to make an equal division; but to this she objected, saying the box was hers before marriage, and she would not only have it but all it contained. Alder says: "I saw I could not get it without making a fuss, and probably having a fight, and told her that if she would promise never to trouble nor come back to me, she might have it; to which she agreed."

Moore accompanied him to his brother's house, as he was unaccustomed to travel among the whites. They arrived there on horseback, at noon, the Sunday after New Year's. They walked up to the house, and requested to have their horses fed, and, pretending to be entire strangers, inquired who lived there. "I had concluded," says Alder, "not to make myself known for some time, and eyed my brother very close, but did not recollect his features. I had always thought I should have recognized my mother, by a mole on her face. In the corner sat an old lady, who I supposed was her, although I could not tell, for when I was taken by the Indians her head was as black as a crow, and now it was almost perfectly white. Two young women were present, who eyed me very close, and I heard one of them whisper to the other, 'He looks very much like Mark' (my brother). I saw they were about to discover me, and accordingly turned my chair around to my brother and said, 'You say your name is Alder?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'my name is Paul Alder.' 'Well,' I rejoined, 'my name is Alder, too.' Now, it is hardly necessary to describe our feelings at that time; but they were very different from those I had when I was taken prisoner, and saw the Indian coming with my brother's scalp in his hand, shaking off the blood. When I told my brother that my name was Alder, he rose to shake hands with me, so overjoyed that he could scarcely utter a word, and my old mother ran, threw her arms around me, while tears rolled down her cheeks. The first words she spoke, after she grasped me in her arms, were, 'How you have grown!' and then she told me of a dream she had. Says she: 'I dreamed that you had come to see me, and that you was a little, onorary [mean] looking fellow, and I would not own you for my son; but now I find I was mistaken—that it is entirely the reverse—and I am proud to own you for my son.' I told her I could remind her of a few circumstances that she would recollect, that took place before I was made captive. I then related various things, among which was that the negroes, on passing our house on Saturday evenings, to spend Sundays with their wives, would beg pumpkins of her, and get her to roast them for them against their return on Monday morning. She recollected these circumstances, and said now she had no doubt of my being her son. We passed the balance of the day in agreeable conversation, and I related to them the history of my captivity, my fears and doubts, of my grief and misery the first year after I was taken. My brothers at this time were all married, and Mark and John had moved from there. They were sent for, and came to see me, but my half-brother, John, had moved so far that I never got to see him at all."

Jonathan Alder is well remembered by the older settlers now living in the county, and principally, perhaps, by those whose homes have been along the Big Darby Creek, in Jerome and Darby Townships. Benjamin Springer set-

tled near him and taught him the English language, and Alder reciprocated by supplying him and other pioneers with meat, and he is said to have saved some of the settlers, on different occasions, from being killed by the Indians. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to his place in 1800, and these were strange animals to the Indians. An Indian, accompanied by his dog, was one day passing by, when the dog caught one of the sheep, and was immediately shot by Mr. Ewing. He would have been shot in retaliation by the Indian but for Alder, who was present and with much difficulty restrained him. Through the advice and influence of Alder, many of the Indians remained neutral during the war of 1812, and eventually became warm friends of the Americans. During that war, he was one of the party which went north from about the site of Plain City, and built a block-house on Mill Creek, a few miles above where Marysville now stands. Several of the best known pioneers of the county assisted in constructing said building, of which not a trace now remains. Alder's home was for many years in Madison County.*

THE DOOMED WYANDOT.

The following interesting article appeared in the *Hesperian*, published at Columbus, Ohio, by William D. Gallagher and Otway Curry, in the issue of that magazine for May, 1838:

"The great northern family of Indian tribes which seem to have been originally embraced in the generic term Iroquois, consisted, according to some writers, of two grand divisions; the eastern and the western. In the eastern nation were included the Five Nations, or Maquas (Mingoes), as they were commonly called by the Algonkin tribes, and in the western the Yendots, or Wyandots (nick-named Hurons by the French), and three or four other nations, of whom a large proportion are now entirely extinct. The Yendots, after a long and deadly warfare, were nearly exterminated by the Five Nations, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the survivors, a part sought refuge in Canada, where their descendants still remain; a few are incorporated among the different tribes of the conquerors, and the remainder, consisting chiefly of the Tionontates, retired to Lake Superior. In consequence of the disastrous wars in which they afterward became involved with other powerful nations of the Northwestern region, they again repaired to the vicinity of their old hunting-grounds. With this remnant of the original Huron or Wyandot nation, were united some scattered fragments of other broken-up tribes of the same stock; and, though comparatively few in number, they continued for a long period to assert successfully the right of sovereignty over the whole extent of country between the Ohio River and the lakes, as far west as the territory of the Piankeshaws, or Miamis, whose eastern boundary was probably an irregular line drawn through the valleys of the Great Miami (Shi-me-am-ee) and the Ottawah-sepee, or Maumee River of Lake Erie. The Shawanese and the Delawares, it is believed, were occupants of a part of the fore-mentioned country, merely by sufferance of the Wyandots, whose right of dominion seems never to have been called in question, excepting by the Mingoes, or Five Nations. The Shawanese were originally powerful, and always warlike. Kentucky received its name from them, in the course of their migrations between their former place of residence on the Suwanee River, adjacent to the southern sea-coast and the territory of the Yendots in the north. The name (Kan-tuck-ee) is compounded from the Shawanese, and signifies a land or place at the head of a river.

"The chosen place of residence of the Wyandots was, at an early period, as

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*Zachariah Noteman, now residing near Plain City, states positively that Alder also lived for a time in what is now Union County, and he (Noteman) knows the exact spot where his residence stood. He lived here before going to Madison County.

it is now [1838], on the waters of the Saun-dus-tee, or Sandusky. Though greatly reduced in number, they have, perhaps, attained a higher degree of civilization than any other tribe in the vicinity of the northwestern lakes. For the following specimen of the Wyandot language, and for the greater part of the statements given above, we are indebted to the *Archæologia Americana:*

One	Scat.	*It rains*	Ina-un-du-se.
Two	Tindee.	*Thunder*	Heno.
Three	Shaight.	*Lightning*	Tim-men-di-quas.
Four	An-daght.	*Earth*	Umaightsagh.
Five	Wee-ish.	*Deer*	Ough-scan-oto.
Six	Wau-shau.	*Bear*	Anu-e.
Seven	Soo-tare.	*Raccoon*	Ha-in-te-roh.
Eight	Au-taria.	*Fox*	The-na-in-ton-to.
Nine	Ain-tru.	*Beaver*	Soo-taie.
Ten	Augh, sagh.	*Mink*	So-hoh-main-dia.
Twenty	Ten-deit-a-waugh-sa.	*Turkey*	Daigh-ton-tah.
Thirty	Shaigh-ka-waugh-sa.	*Squirrel*	Ogh-ta-eh.
Forty	An-daugh-ka-waugh-sa.	*Otter*	Ta-wen-deh.
Fifty	Wee-ish-a-waugh-sa.	*Dog*	Yun-ye-noh.
Sixty	Wau-shau-waugh-sa.	*Cow*	Kin-ton-squa-ront.
Seventy	Soo-tare-waugh-sa.	*Horse*	Ugh-shut-te.
Eighty	Au-tarai-waugh-sa.	*Goose*	Yah-hounk.
Ninety	Ain-tru-waugh-sa.	*Duck*	Yu-in-geh.
One Hundred	Scute-main-gar-we.	*Man*	Ain-ga-hon.
God	Ta-main-de-zue.	*Woman*	Uteh-ke.
Good	Ye-waugh-ste.	*Girl*	Ya-weet-sen-tho.
Bad	Waugh-she.	*Boy*	Oma-int-sent-e-hah.
Devil	Degh-shu-re-noh.	*Child*	Che-ah-hah.
Heaven	Yah-roh-nia.	*Old Man*	Ha-o-tong.
Hell	Degh-shunt.	*Old Woman*	Ut-sin-dag-sa.
Sun	Ya-an-des-hra.	*My Wife*	Azut-tun-oh-oh.
Moon	Waugh-sunt-ya-an-des-ra.	*Corn*	Nay-hah.
Stars	Tegh-shu.	*Beans*	Yah-re-sah.
Sky	Cagh-ro-niate.	*Potatoes*	Da-ween-dah.
Clouds	Ogh-se-rah.	*Melons*	Oh-nugh-sa.
Wind	Izu-quas.	*Grass*	E-ru-ta.

"The foregoing sketch of the history and language of the Wyandots, though certainly not strictly necessary, will, it is hoped, be deemed not altogether inappropriate as an introduction to the following brief narrative of the circumstances attending the death of a chief of that nation. The particulars have been recently communicated by persons who were eye-witnesses of the execution, and may be relied on as perfectly accurate:

"In the evening of the 1st day of June, in the year 1810, there came six Wyandot warriors to the house of Mr. Benjamin Sells, on the Scioto River, about twelve miles above the spot where now stands the city of Columbus. They were equipped in the most warlike manner, and exhibited during their stay an unusual degree of agitation. Having ascertained that an old Wyandot chief, for whom they had been making diligent inquiry, was then encamped at a distance of about two miles farther up the west bank of the river, they expressed a determination to put him to death, and immediately went off in the direction of his lodge. These facts were communicated, early in the ensuing morning, to Mr. John Sells, who now resides in the village of Dublin, on the Scioto, about two miles from the place where the doomed Wyandot met his fate. Mr. Sells immediately proceeded up the river, on horseback, in quest of the Indians. He soon arrived at the lodge, which he found situated in a grove of sugar trees, close to the bank of the river. The six warriors were seated, in consultation, at the distance of a few rods from the lodge. The old chief was with them, evidently in the character of a prisoner. His arms were confined by a small cord, but he sat with them without any manifestation of uneasiness. A few of the neighboring white men were likewise there, and a gloomy look-

ing Indian who had been the companion of the chief, but now kept entirely aloof—sitting sullenly in the camp. Mr. Sells approached the Indians, and found them earnestly engaged in debate. A charge of 'witchcraft' had been made, at a former time, against the chief, by some of his captors, whose friends had been destroyed, as they believed, by means of his evil powers. This crime, according to the immemorial usage of the tribe, involved a forfeiture of his life. The chances of a hunter's life had brought the old man to his present location, and his pursuers had sought him out, in order that they might execute upon him the sentence of their law. The council was of two or three hours' duration. The accusing party spoke alternately, with much ceremony, but with evident bitterness of feeling. The prisoner, in his replies, was eloquent though dispassionate. Occasionally a smile of scorn would appear, for an instant, on his countenance. At the close of the consultation, it was ascertained that they had re-affirmed the sentence of death which had been before passed upon the chief. Inquiry having been made, by some of the white men, with reference to their arrangements, the captain of the six warriors pointed to the sun, and signified to them that the execution would take place at one o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Sells went to the captain and asked him what the chief had done. 'Very bad Indian,' he replied; 'make good Indian sick—make horse sick—make die—very bad chief.' Mr. Sells then made an effort to persuade his white friends to rescue the victim of superstition from his impending fate, but to no purpose. They were then in a frontier situation, entirely open to the incursions of the Northern tribes, and were, consequently, unwilling to subject themselves to the displeasure of their savage visitors by an interference with their operations. He then proposed to release the chief by purchase—offering to the captain, for that purpose, a fine horse, of the value of $300. 'Let me him see,' said the Indian. The horse was accordingly brought forward, and closely examined; and so much were they staggered by this proposition, that they again repaired to their place of consultation, and remained in council a considerable length of time before it was finally rejected. The conference was again terminated, and five of the Indians began to amuse themselves with running, jumping and other athletic exercises. The captain took no part with them. When again inquired of as to the time of execution, he pointed to the sun, as before, and indicated the hour of four. The prisoner then walked slowly to his camp, partook of a dinner of jerked venison, washed and arrayed himself in his best apparel, and afterward painted his face. His dress was very rich, his hair gray, and his whole appearance graceful and commanding. At his request the whole company drew around him at the lodge. He had observed the exertions made by Mr. Sells in his behalf, and now presented to him a written paper, with a request that it might be read to the company. It was a recommendation, signed by Gov. Hull, and in compliance with the request of the prisoner it was fixed and left upon the side of a large tree, at a short distance from the wigwam.

"The hour of execution being close at hand, the chief shook hands in silence with the surrounding spectators. On coming to Mr. Sells, he appeared much moved—grasped his hand warmly—spoke for a few minutes in the Wyandot language, and pointed to the heavens. He then turned from the wigwam, and with a voice of surpassing strength and melody commenced the chant of the death-song. He was followed closely by the Wyandot warriors, all timing, with their slow and measured march, the music of his wild and melancholy dirge. The white men were all, likewise, silent followers in that strange procession. At the distance of seventy or eighty yards from the camp, they came to a shallow grave, which, unknown to the white men, had been previously prepared by the Indians. Here the old man knelt down, and in an

elevated but solemn tone of voice addressed his prayer to the Great Spirit. As soon as he had finished, the captain of the Indians knelt beside him, and prayed in a similar manner. Their prayers, of course, were spoken in the Wyandot tongue. When they arose, the captain was again accosted by Mr. Sells, who insisted that if they were inflexible in the determination to shed blood, they should at least remove their victim beyond the limits of the white settlements. 'No!' said he, very sternly, and with evident displeasure; 'no—good Indian 'fraid—he no go with this bad man—mouth give fire in the dark night—good Indian 'fraid—he no go! My friend,' he continued, 'me tell you—white man bad man—white man kill him—Indian say nothing.' Finding all interference futile, Mr. Sells was at length compelled, reluctantly, to abandon the old man to his fate. After a few moments' delay, he again sank down upon his knees and prayed, as he had done before. When he had ceased praying, he still continued in a kneeling position. All the rifles belonging to the party had been left at the wigwam. There was not a weapon of any kind to be seen at the place of execution, and the spectators were consequently unable to form any conjecture as to the mode of procedure which the executioners had determined on for the fulfillment of their purpose. Suddenly, one of the warriors drew from beneath the skin of his capote a keen, bright toma hawk, walked rapidly up behind the chieftain, brandished the weapon on high for a single moment, and then struck with his whole strength. The blow descended directly upon the crown of the head, and the victim immediately fell prostrate. After he had laid awhile in the agonies of death, the Indian captain directed the attention of the white men to the drops of sweat which were gathering upon his neck and face, remarking, with much apparent exultation, that it was conclusive proof of the sufferer's guilt. Again the executioner advanced, and with the same weapon inflicted two or three additional and heavy blows. As soon as life was entirely extinct, the body was hastily buried, with all its apparel and decorations, and the assemblage dispersed. The Wyandots returned immediately to their hunting-grounds, and the white men to their homes. The murdered chief was known among the whites by the name of Leatherlips. Around the spot where his bones repose, the towering forest has now given place to the grain field, and the soil above him has for years been furrowed and re-furrowed by the plowshare."

In "Thatcher's Indian Biography," as stated by Mr. Curry, the Indian name of the old chief is given as Shateyaronrah, and Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet (Elskwatawa) were his accusers. By the same authority, it appears that the famous chief Tarhe, or the Crane, was the leader of the band of Wyandots who executed the unfortunate chieftain. This would hardly seem probable from most evidence, and in Drake's Life of Tecumseh it is stated, in connection with this incident, that "the six Wyandots who put him to death were headed, it is supposed, by the chief, Roundhead."

THE LAST INDIANS SEEN IN JEROME TOWNSHIP.

Col. W. L. Curry furnishes the following account of the last Indians seen in the township of Jerome:

"Sugar Run Falls, on the lands of Col. James Curry, was, in the early days, a beautiful and attractive place. The stream wound its way through a little valley, shaded by burr oaks and black walnut timber, and, surrounded as it was by good hunting and fishing grounds, it was a favorite place for the Indians in the early years of the present century. The old Indian trace, leading from the Wyandot nation south, ran past the Falls, and the Indians continued to travel this route after there was quite a settlement along Sugar Run.

"The last Indians who visited this vicinity came about the year 1816-17. In the early spring, four Indians came from the north, and encamped at the Falls for a few days. They visited Col. Curry's house, and, as usual, were supplied from his table, as he was well known to all the Indians passing along this route, and he was one in whom they had great confidence. When they left the Falls they separated, two following the old trail and two traveling in a southwesterly direction. In a few weeks, two of them again reached the Falls, and had with them an Indian pony. They remained a day or two, and their two companions not arriving (it is supposed this was to be their place of meeting), they then stripped the bark from a burr oak tree, and, taking yellow keel, which was in great abundance along the stream, traced on the trunk of the tree in rude characters, an Indian leading a pony, while another Indian was in the rear with a gun on his shoulder and the ramrod in his hand, as if in the act of driving the pony, traveling northward. This done, they covered their camp fire and took the old Indian trail north. A few evenings after their departure, their two comrades arrived from the south, and, learning by the drawings on the tree that their companions had preceded them, they remained over night and the next morning took the trace and moved rapidly north. And thus the last Indians ever seen on the southern border of Union County took their departure from their once happy hunting grounds."

CHAPTER III.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

ORIGIN OF TITLE—EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS—PROMINENT SURVEYORS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1783. Congress stated the terms on which a cession of the land belonging to Virginia, for the benefit of the General Government, would be accepted. The Virginians acceded to the terms, and on the 20th of December authorized their delegates to make a deed to the United States of all their right in the territory northwest of the River Ohio—"Upon condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States.

"That the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by this State in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within, and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; and that one Commissioner shall be appointed by Congress, one by this Commonwealth and another by those two Commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this State, which they shall judge to be comprised within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress of the tenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, respecting such expenses. That the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskas

kies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, promised by this State, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskies and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have since been incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place, on the northwest side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland River, and between the Green River and Tennessee River, which has been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops, in good lands, to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."*

In agreement with these conditions, a deed was made March 1, 1784, and accepted by Congress.

April 26, 1852, Hon. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, then in Congress from the district which included Union County, delivered a speech in opposition to the passage of "A bill to further extend the time for locating military warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," in which he included the following facts:

During the Revolution, Virginia raised sixteen regiments which she furnished to the continental army, and which were called the "Virginia line on continental establishment;" also, three regiments for the more immediate defense of the State, which were under control of the State authorities and were called the "State line;" also twenty or twenty-five small vessels of war, called the "State navy," equal to one regiment of land forces; also several "partisan corps," such as troops of cavalry, battalions and legions of infantry, and artillery companies, equal in the aggregate to two regiments, making twenty-two regiments in all. At the earnest solicitation of the Continental Congress and Gen. Washington, she held out the strongest inducements to her people to enter the service, by offering large bounties in land to such as would enlist and serve for three years or during the war. The State Legislature, from 1778 to 1784, passed various laws providing as bounties for her officers who had enlisted, or should enlist, for three years or during the war, the following amounts of land:

For a Major General	15,000 acres.
For a Brigadier General	10,000 acres.

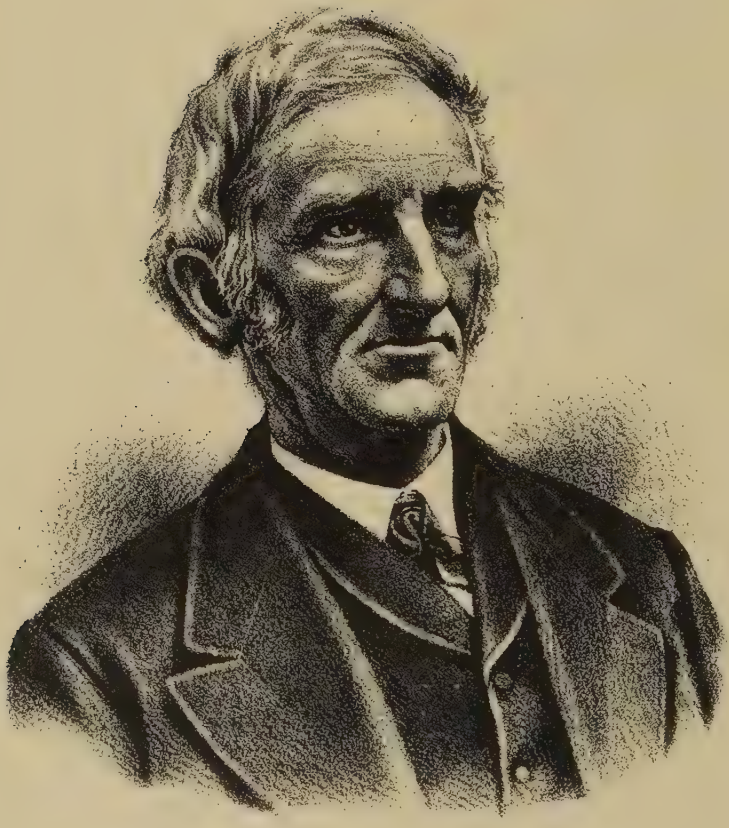
* Annals of the West, from Land Laws, p. 98.

For a Colonel	5,000 acres.
For a Lieutenant Colonel	4,500 acres.
For a Major	4,000 acres.
For a Captain	3,000 acres.
For a Subaltern	2,000 acres.
For a Non-commissioned officer	400 acres.
For a soldier or sailor	200 acres.

This was for soldiers who served during the war. For three years' service, each non-commissioned officer received 200 acres, and each soldier or sailor 100 acres. The heirs of any officer or soldier who died in the service were entitled to the same as their relatives would have been had they served through the war. Warrants were to be issued by the Governor upon proof of service. In May, 1779, a tract bounded by Green River, the Cumberland Mountains, the Carolina (now Tennessee) line, the Tennessee River and the Ohio River, was set apart by the Virginia Legislature to satisfy these warrants. In November, 1781, a further tract of land, included within the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee Rivers and the Carolina line, was granted for the same purpose and said to be in lieu of a part of the former tract which had fallen to Carolina in the extension of the Carolina line westward. In 1784, Virginia ceded to the United States all the land claimed by her, exclusive of the tract north of the Ohio River, between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, reserved to satisfy any unsatisfied balance of land that might be due to soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental establishment, after exhausting the Kentucky reservation. In July, 1788, Congress, being satisfied that the Kentucky lands were sufficient for the purpose, passed a joint resolution declaring all locations between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, in Ohio, void until the deficiency in the Kentucky reservation was ascertained and established, locations having been begun in the Ohio reservation in August, 1787.* Soon after this, the Superintendent of the surveys reported to the Executive of the State of Virginia that the deficiency of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, contemplated by the deed of cession, had been ascertained, and Congress passed an act August 10, 1790, legalizing the locations that had been made, and prescribing the mode of perfecting the title. This act required the Secretary of War to furnish the Governor of Virginia with a list containing the names of the officers and the privates of the Virginia troops and the aggregate number of acres to which they were entitled, which was done. In 1804, Congress passed an act requiring all lands within this district to be located within three years, prohibiting further locations after that time. The limit was extended from time to time thereafter. In the portion of the military lands lying north of the Greenville treaty line, the lands, with others, were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Ft. Meigs, September 29, 1817, and they became subject to entry July 4, 1819, and the military lands north of said line were nearly all located and surveyed in the next five years. The total number of men in the Virginia continental line was as follows:

Major Generals, only one of whom received bounty	2
Brigadier Generals	13
Colonels	47
Lieutenant Colonels	31
Majors	55
Captains	372
Lieutenants (or Subalterns)	440
Non-commissioned officers	258
Soldiers	8,459
Total	9,677

* The military claimants of land, under the laws of Virginia, began their locations in 1784. The continental line chose Col. Richard C. Anderson principal surveyor on their behalf in 1783, and on the 17th of December, in that year, concluded with him a contract under which he opened an office near Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1784, and entries at once began. The first entry north of the Ohio, however, was not made until August 1, 1787.



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If each one had received the lands due according to the above numbers, 4,722,730 acres would have been sufficient to satisfy all claims; but by the year 1852, there had been located in Kentucky and Ohio, on land warrants and scrip issued by Congress at various times, 4,944,118 acres, or more than 200,000 acres too much—and still there was a demand for extension of time on warrants, which was created entirely by sharp lawyers and speculators, who saw a way of making large amounts of money out of the scheme. Very much litigation was indulged in for many years, and the later owners of the lands found they had paid dearly for them.

In perfecting a title, the practice was, after first obtaining a warrant, to locate the land by entering a general description thereof upon the books of the principal surveyor. The land was afterward surveyed by the surveyor or his deputy. The survey, with the warrant—or certified copy—were then forwarded to the general land office at Washington, and from thence a patent issued. The last act limiting the time for a return of surveys was passed on the 3d of March, 1855. It gave the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries made prior to January 1, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented. After the expiration of these two years the unappropriated lands became the property of the United States. February 18, 1871, that portion of these lands remaining unsurveyed and unsold was ceded by the United States to the State of Ohio; and in March, 1872, the Legislature gave them to the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. An article in the Marysville *Tribune* of October 4, 1882, taken from the Kenton *Republican*, upon "Quiet Titles," contains the following language:

"It was clearly the intention of Congress to convey to the State of Ohio only such lands as were unappropriated. But in addition to unappropriated lands, which were comparatively small in amount, there were and are in the Virginia Military District not less than 130,000 acres of land which have never been patented; 30,000 acres of it rest in entries and surveys alone; 100,000 acres of it rest in entries and surveys made prior to March 3, 1857. Besides, through the frauds of those locating and surveying lands, the amounts actually surveyed exceeded by from 50 to 500 per cent the amounts authorized by the warrants Notwithstanding the evident intention of Congress, it soon became apparent that it was the design of the Trustees of the college to claim under their grant not only the unappropriated lands, but the unpatented and fraudulent excess lands as well. A contract was made by them with an agent who agreed to hunt out these lands and dispossess the present occupants for 33⅓ per cent of the proceeds. Some of these lands had been occupied from ten to eighty years. They had been sold and resold again and again. They constituted some of the richest farming lands of the State. They were divided among hundreds of small owners. Valuable improvements had been made thereon, and to many they represented a lifetime's hard labor."

Hon. Henry L. Dickey spoke as follows on the subject: "The threatening attitude of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College toward the holders of these lands, together with the fact that by it caveats have been filed in the General Land Office to prevent the issuing of patents even upon the lands that were located and surveyed three-quarters of a century ago, is well calculated to disturb the farmer who for many years had paid his taxes and knew nothing of legislative schemes and tricks of law. In hundreds of instances, lands are held and have been for years simply upon location and survey, and in all 'there is excess.' Homes where the hardy pioneer built his cabin, cleared his fields, and sowed and reaped for years, and where his children had grown to manhood and womanhood, now in his old age the old farm, 'the dearest spot on earth' to him, where his children and his grandchildren

return to cheer his declining years and receive his fatherly blessing, is found to be no home. A cloud has intervened, and its darkness is more chilling to his soul than even the approach of that invisible reaper whose sickle he knows to be near. His home is more than shackled. Those fields are more than bound. The very landmarks that have grown mossy with age and peace are no longer pointed to with that honest pride and satisfaction which had for so many years been his. The despoiler has come; he would 'cause the naked to lodge without clothing,' and, in violation of the divine injunction, 'Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set in thine inheritance, which thou shalt inherit in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee to possess it,' would 'pluck the fatherless from the breast and take a pledge of the poor.'"

The attention of Congress was called to the matter, and soon, action being necessary, an act was passed May 27, 1880, in effect limiting the rights of the College to the unappropriated lands. The previous acts extending the time for making and filing surveys had been passed chiefly through the influence of unprincipled speculators in military lands. Congress effectually thwarted their schemes in 1855, but in the act of 1880, referred to, such provisions were inserted as to throw open to litigation between the present occupants and the heirs of the original locators the whole of the 130,000 acres of unpatented lands, and, "having secured this legislation," says the article before quoted, "the land-sharks of Ohio and Virginia organized for a campaign of blackmail and ejectment." Much trouble ensued, and in some cases large sums were paid by present occupants to satisfy unjust claims. Gen. James S. Robinson, of Hardin County, representing in Congress the district which included Union County, fought a bill through at the last session (1881–82) protecting the present occupants of military lands in their just rights, and has another bill on foot in the present Congress, granting patents to the just and equitable owners of these lands and affording absolute protection against the endeavors of speculators and swindlers. Gen. Robinson's endeavors were highly appreciated by his constituents residing on the military lands, and beyond a doubt aided largely in returning him to Congress in the fall of 1882.

The Greenville treaty was concluded on the 3d of August, 1795, and its provisions are elsewhere given. The boundary line as then agreed upon between the Indians and the whites passed through the lands in Ohio reserved by Virginia for her soldiers, and the portion thus cut off was not ceded by the red nations until 1817, as before stated. F. J. Sager, of Marysville, in an article read before the County Surveyors' Association, at Columbus, January 13, 1881, includes the following interesting notes concerning the treaty line, and other matters connected with the Virginia Military Lands:

"The most important feature of this boundary to surveyors was that it departed from natural boundaries and involved the running of lines. The one which crosses what is now Central Ohio was nearly 145 miles in length; the point designated on the Tuscarawas River was near the present village of Bolivar, and in what is now the line between Tuscarawas and Stark Counties. The western terminus was in McLean Township, Shelby County, near the outlet of the Berlin reservoir. It is related that the surveyors, accompanied by several Indian chiefs, among whom was the renowned chief Little Turtle, commenced at the western end of this line. The surveyors, not knowing the position of either end of their line, were at a loss to determine their course. They finally determined upon the novel method of solving this difficulty by requesting the Indians, one at a time, to stand in the same place and point in the direction in which they thought the line should run. From personal observations on this line, and from the testimony of others, it is evident that

they were governed in their course by the magnetic needle, which was almost constantly affected by local attraction and continually threw them out of line either to the right or left, while the needle at any place on this line would uniformly indicate about 80° east of north, showing apparently a straight line. This line, when mentioned in the laws and records of Ohio or the United States, is considered and treated as a straight line, but when examined independent of the magnetic needle it proves to be a very crooked one. * * * * With all respect to those who are careful and honest in their work as surveyors, land lines, monuments and records are becoming more obscure and complicated. At least this is so in the irregularly surveyed districts, such as the Virginia Military Lands."

The following interesting notes on the Virginia Military Lands are from the "Code of Rules or Instructions for the Government of County Surveyors," prepared by the Secretary of State for Ohio in 1882:

"We have seen that Virginia, in her deed of cession of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, reserved certain lands on the northwest side of the River Ohio, to make up any deficiency which might occur in the lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, reserved for those who, in conformity to the laws of Virginia, were entitled to bounty lands. Congress of July 17, 1788, by resolution, declared all surveys of lands between the Scioto and Little Miami invalid, until it had been ascertained whether there was any deficiency in the lands south of the Ohio. It was also resolved that the Executive of Virginia be requested to inform Congress whether there has been any deficiency of good lands southeast of the Ohio, and if so, what amount, and whether any checks have been provided by that State to prevent troops taking up more lands than are actually due them. This resolution was repealed by act of August 10, 1790. It appears from this act that the agents of the troops had reported an insufficiency of lands on the southeasterly side of the Ohio, and it was enacted that the names of those entitled to lands be returned by the Secretary of War to the Executive of Virginia, with the aggregate amount of acres due said line; that it shall be lawful for the said agents to locate between the Scioto and Miami Rivers such number of acres as shall, together with the number already located between the said two rivers and the number already located on the southeasterly side of the Ohio, be equal to the aggregate amount, so to be returned by the Secretary of War; that the said agents shall enter in a book the bounds of each location and survey, annexing the name of the person originally entitled to each, which book, the entries having first been certified by the agents, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; that the President should cause letters patent to be made out to those entitled to bounty lands; that the letters patent be transmitted to the executive of Virginia, to be by them [him] delivered to each grantee. This act was modified and amended subsequently, as to the mode of procedure in obtaining patents, as to the persons entitled to patents, and extending the time for the location of lands by numerous acts of Congress.

"It was not long before the question of boundary between the Virginia Military Lands and the Congress Lands west came up, and the issue was not finally determined for a number of years. By virtue of the act of May 10, 1800, a line was run, under the authority of the Surveyor General, by Israel Ludlow. The first section of the act of March 23, 1804, refers to this line. It enacts 'that the line run under the direction of the Surveyor General of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami toward the source of the Scioto, and which bounds on the east the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued to the Scioto River, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of

the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the State of Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that State;

" '*Provided*, That the State of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognize such line as the boundary of said territory.'

"By act of Congress, June 26, 1812, the President of the United States was authorized to appoint three Commissioners on the part of the United States, to act with such Commissioners as might be appointed by the State of Virginia, with full power to ascertain, survey and mark the westwardly boundary of the military reservation between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. The State of Virginia appointed Commissioners, who met those of the United States, and a line was run drawn from the source of the Little Miami to the course of the Scioto. This is called Roberts' line. The Commissioners appointed by Virginia refused to accede to this line, claiming a still larger tract of land, by running from the source of the Scioto a straight line to the mouth of the Little Miami. The lands west were surveyed and divided into sections and parts of sections. The territory between Roberts' line and Ludlow's line, embracing a large tract of fertile land, was claimed both by purchase and location, and it became a matter of great importance to the parties to have established by a judicial decision, the western boundary line of the reservation of Virginia. For this purpose a case was agreed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, on error. The cause was decided in 1824, and Roberts' line virtually established. See Doddridge vs. Thompson et al., 9 Wheaton, 469. The court, however, did not advert to the act of April 11, 1818, the third section of which provides that from the source of the Little Miami River to the Indian boundary line, established by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, the line designated as the westerly boundary line of the Virginia tract, by an act of Congress passed on the 23d of March, 1804, viz., the Ludlow line, shall be considered and held to be such until otherwise directed by law; and from the aforesaid Indian boundary line to the source of the Scioto River, the line run by Charles Roberts, in 1812, shall be held and considered the westerly boundary line thereof.

" Why the Supreme Court overlooked the last recited act of course we cannot say, and we do not know of any cause having been assigned for disregarding it. Be that as it may, however, Congress took immediate steps to fix the line in accordance with its act of April 11, 1818. On May 26, 1824, an act was passed authorizing the President of the United States to ascertain the number of acres of land and the value thereof, exclusive of improvements, of all such lands lying between Ludlow's and Roberts' lines, in the State of Ohio, as may, agreeably to the principles of the decision in the case of Doddridge's Lessee vs. Thompson and Wright, be held by persons under Virginia Military warrants, and on what terms the holders will relinquish the same to the United States. By act of May 26, 1830, the President was authorized to pay to the Virginia Military claimants of lands between Ludlow's and Roberts' lines, south of the Greenville treaty line, located prior to June 26, 1812, the sum of $62,515.25, being the amount at which said lands were valued, exclusive of improvements; provided, however, that before payment the claimants should relinquish by deed their titles to the said lands. The last act upon this subject was that of February 12, 1831, which provided that Philip Doddridge should be paid the sum of $1,765.68, he having relinquished his title to Survey 6,928 for 700 acres to the United States. Congress thus effectually settled the question of boundary by purchasing the title to the disputed lands.

"As we have seen, Ludlow's line constitutes the western boundary of the Virginia Military District from the head-waters of the Little Miami to the

Greenville treaty line. The records are somewhat defective in regard to this and Roberts' line, but the course, as far as can be ascertained with any accuracy, is here given: Ludlow's line begins at the head spring of the Little Miami, in the southwest quarter of Section 30, of Township 7, Range 8 (between the Miami Rivers); thence north 20° west a distance of forty miles 5 chains and twenty-five links, to a point in the Greenville treaty line, in the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 2, Range 15 (between the Miami Rivers); thence the boundary line is transferred to the Greenville treaty line, which it follows in a southwesterly course till it intersects the Roberts line; thence with the Roberts line on the east line of Township 7, Range 9 east of first Meridian, north 20° west, to a point in the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 5, Range 8; thence north 75° 05′ east to a point in Section 36 of the same township and range, where the line strikes the head-waters of the Scioto River. The reader will observe that both lines, although being straight lines, starting at the same point and diverging throughout their entire course, have the same bearing. The record does not explain this discrepancy, which may have been due to the magnetic variation caused by the lapse of time from 1804 to 1812, and which, if not taken into account, would subtend an angle west of the Ludlow line, as indicated by the Roberts line. The variation in eight years would be about twenty-five or thirty minutes, which corresponds very nearly with the angle between the lines run."

EARLY SURVEYORS—FIRST SETTLEMENT IN DISTRICT.

"In 1787," says Albach, in Annals of the West, "the reserved lands of the Old Dominion, north of the Ohio, were examined, and in August of that year entries were commenced. Against the validity of these entries, Congress, in 1788, entered their protest. The protest, which was practically a prohibition of settlement, was withdrawn in 1790. As soon as this was done, it became an object to have surveys made in the reserved region, but as this was an undertaking of great danger, in consequence of the Indian wars, high prices in land or money had to be paid to the surveyors. The person who took the lead in this gainful but unsafe enterprise was Nathaniel Massie, then twenty-seven years old. He had been for six years or more in the West, and had prepared himself in Col. Anderson's office for the details of his business. Thus prepared, in December, 1790, he entered into the following contract with certain persons therein named:

"'Articles of agreement between Nathaniel Massie, of one part, and the several persons that have hereunto subscribed, of the other part, witnesseth, That the subscribers hereof doth oblige themselves to settle in the town laid off on the northwest side of the Ohio, opposite to the lower part of the Two Islands; and make said town, or the neighborhood, on the northwest sido of the Ohio, their permanent seat of residence for two years from the date hereof; no subscriber shall absent himself more than two months at a time, and during such absence furnish a strong, able-bodied man sufficient to bear arms at least equal to himself; no subscriber shall absent himself the time abovementioned in case of actual danger, nor shall such absence be but once a year; no subscriber shall absent himself in case of actual danger, or if absent shall return immediately. Each of the subscribers doth oblige themselves to comply with the rules and regulations that shall be agreed on by a majority thereof for the support of the settlement. In consideration whereof, Nathaniel Massie doth bind and oblige himself, his heirs, etc., to make over and convey to such of the subscribers that comply with the above mentioned conditions, at the expiration of two years, a good and sufficient title unto one in-lot in said town, containing five poles in front and eleven back, one out-lot of four

acres convenient to said town, in the bottom, which the said Massie is to put them in immediate possession of, also 100 acres of land, which the said Massie has shown to a part of the subscribers; the conveyance to be made to each of the subscribers, their heirs or assigns. In witness whereof, each of the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 1st day of December, 1790.'

"The town thus laid off was situated some twelve miles above Maysville, and was called Manchester; it is still known to the voyager on the Ohio. From this point Massie and his companions made surveying expeditions through the perilous years from 1791 to 1796, but though often distressed and in danger, they were never wearied nor afraid; and at length, with Wayne's treaty, all danger of importance was at an end."

Manchester was the first point within the Virginia Military District at which a permanent settlement was made, and by March, 1791, it contained about thirty families within the stockade which was built. Massie performed much service as a pioneer in extending the settlements and the boundaries of civilization in this part of Ohio. He made surveys over a large portion of the district, and was the pioneer settler in the Scioto Valley. The following incidents from his experience will show to what dangers and hardships the early surveyors of the Virginia lands were subjected:

"During the winter of 1794–95, Massie prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business. Nathaniel Beasly, John Beasly and Peter Lee were again employed as the assistant surveyors. The party set off from Manchester well equipped, to prosecute their business, or, should occasion offer, give battle to the Indians. They took the route of Logan's trace, and proceeded to a place called the Deserted Camp, on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami [in what is now Clinton County, Ohio]. At this point they commenced surveying, and surveyed large portions of land on Todd's Fork, and up the Miami to the Chillicothe town (now in Clark County); thence up Massie's Creek and Cæsar's Creek nearly to their heads. By the time the party had progressed thus far, winter had set in. The ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no bread. For the first two weeks a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to mix with the soup in which meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made for cooking—that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in the most social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their fire-arms and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together with their rifles in their arms and their pouches under their heads for pillows, lying spoon-fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to about the middle of their bodies. When one turned the whole mass turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in. In this way they laid till broad daylight, no noise and scarce a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence, and send them to reconnoiter and make a circuit

around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection. Some time after this, while surveying on Cæsar's Creek, his men attacked a party of Indians, and the savages broke and fled. After the defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by the Indians; but on one of their excursions, still remembered as the 'starving tour,' the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snowstorm for about four days. They were in a wilderness exposed to this severe storm, without hut, tent or covering, and what was still more appalling, without provisions and without any road or even track to retreat on, and were nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts and devoured with great avidity, head, feet, entrails and all."

In the early part of 1787, the Virginia Military District was explored by two Kentucky surveyors, Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, who wished to obtain a knowledge of the land for the purpose of making entries when the land office for the district should be opened. When that event occurred, on the 1st of August in the same year, O'Bannon entered considerable land and afterward became a prominent deputy surveyor in the district. Others who were deputy surveyors in the same region were William Lytle, John Beasley, James Galloway, Jr., William Barlow, Lucas Sullivant, James Taylor, Walter Dun, Allen Latham, Cadwallader Wallace, E. P. Kendrick, A. D. Kendrick, and perhaps others; not all of these, however, surveyed in what is now Union County.

Lucas Sullivant, whose name appears oftener, perhaps, on the early Union County records than that of any other man, was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., in September, 1765, and at the age of sixteen years joined a volunteer expedition against the Indians, who were threatening the western counties of his native State. His parents died when he was young, and he used his energies and small patrimony in obtaining an education. The new and unsurveyed lands of Kentucky opened a field for his enterprise, and he repaired thither, finding all he could do. He was appointed by Col. Richard C. Anderson (Surveyor General of the Virginia Military District) Deputy District Surveyor, and at the age of twenty-two years (in 1787) became one of the band of surveyors and pioneers who opened up the district to settlement. The savages defeated all his first attempts, but organizing a stronger party at Limestone, now Maysville, they advanced into the wilderness and in due time reached the banks of the Scioto, in what is now Franklin County, Ohio, where he began his operations. They were often threatened by the savages and had many narrow escapes, but Mr. Sullivant continued at his work and pushed it to a fortunate conclusion. He entered many thousand acres of land in the surrounding region. He laid out North Liberty and Franklinton in 1797, and about the same time married Sarah Starling, daughter of Col. William Starling, of Kentucky; building the first brick house in his town of Franklinton, he resided there until his death, which occurred August 8, 1823. He was one of the most prominent of the early pioneers of this State. His brother-in-law, Lyne Starling, settled at Franklinton in 1806, was one of the original proprietors of Columbus, and was appointed administrator of Mr. Sullivant's estate after the death of the latter, and his name also appears very often on the Union County records. Lucas Sullivant was the father of Michael L. Sullivant, owner of the great farm in Ford County, Ill., which he so successfully managed through a long term of years. He died February 29, 1879.

From the field notes of James Galloway, Jr., the following minutes are made:

November 7, 1805—Speaks of "the road from the little lake to Darby."

November 13—"Went down Otter Creek to the mouth," etc.

November 14—"Went down Mill Creek about two miles on a straight line; came back to the forks, where, crossing on a log, it being a rainy day and the log wet and slippery, I fell and broke the glass of my compass, and came to Job Sharp's, where I fortunately got a pane of glass, and succeeded in cutting it under water with scissors so as to fit the compass as well as the one I had broken did."

November 22—Surveying on the South Fork of Treacle Creek, near a large pond * * "here begins good bottom * * thin land * * * good land below a prairie * * encamped all night near a beaver dam."

November 23—"Went down Treacle Creek to Johnston's, and on the 24th returned home, being out twenty days. Alexander Kerr and James Stevens, chain carriers."

May 22, 1806—"Returned home after an absence of eleven days."

January 2, 1807—Speaks of "road from Springer's old mill to Franklinton."

February 16—"Set out from home in company with David Blue, David Sroufe and Ephraim Myers."

February 20—"Crossed a creek where David Blue and the pack-horse he was riding fell in through the ice and got completely wet. Called the creek Blue's Creek."*

February 24—"Steered a course through the woods to Job Sharp's, on Beaver Run."

February 26—"Went to Little Darby and began on the creek ten poles below where the track from Widow Reed's to Buck Creek crosses it at the mouth of a branch."

Same day—"Crossed Treacle Creek * * to two black oaks in a prairie near the road to George Reed's"

March 7—"Returned home after a tour of twenty-one days."

November 12—"Began on the Spring Fork of Treacle Creek * * run * * to a stake in a prairie; here we started a large bear, which Samuel Galloway took after with our own and Michael Dickey's dogs; thence [to a point given in the notes] * * where we found S. Galloway and the bear, which he had killed."

November 19—Speaks of "big road down Darby to Dyer's mill."

November 20—"Arrived at home, having killed among the company one bear, one deer, sixteen raccoons and twelve turkeys, and been absent twenty-four days."

On this trip William Townsley and William Townsley, Jr., were chain carriers, and Samuel Galloway, marker.

May 26, 1808—Speaks of State road from Franklinton to Springfield. Same day, speaks of "the State road" and "the road from Graham's to Urbana." In noting one of his measurements this day, he says, "at 200 yards I killed a buck."

May 28—"Laid off Paul Alder's land I sold him." This was a brother to Jonathan Alder, of whom a sketch is found in Chapter II of this volume.

May 17, 1809—"Lost my horse and spent the next day in hunting him, to no purpose."

* By which name it is still known.

Wm. L. Fulton

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER HISTORY.

PRE-HISTORIC—EARLY EVENTS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—EARLY SCHOOLS, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST CONCERNING PIONEER TIMES.

PRE-HISTORIC.

THE mysterious race called for the sake of convenience the Mound Builders, whose works are scattered so thickly over a great portion of the State of Ohio, seems to have almost ignored the territory now included in the county of Union, for, from all accounts, there is not a notable mound within the entire county, while the relics found in the way of arrow points, stone axes, etc., are very few in number. Along the valleys of the Scioto, the Miamis and other streams, the remains of ancient fortifications and other works are often met with, and it appears strange that nothing should have been constructed along any one of the numerous streams coursing through Union County. In consequence of the absence of these remains, it is unnecessary to give an extended article on the subject in this connection.

EARLY WHITE OCCUPANTS OF OHIO.*

In correspondence between W. Jackson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. William Irvine, in the fall of 1783, mention is made of settlements which had been made and were making between the Muskingum and Wabash, and Irvine was apprehensive of the renewal of war between those settlers and the Indians. Congress obtained knowledge of the condition of affairs, and issued the following proclamation:

By the United States in Congress assembled. A proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the ninth of the articles of confederation, it is among other things declared that "the United States in Congress assembled have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States; provided, that the legislative right of any State within its own limits, be not infringed or violated." *And Whereas*, It is essential to the welfare and interest of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause of quarrel and complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore, the United States, in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims, without the express authority and directions of the United States in Congress assembled; and it is moreover declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in Congress.

Done in Congress, at Princeton, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, *President.*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*Years before a white settler had located in Ohio, the French traders and travelers had a route across the State which passed up the Sandusky River from Lake Erie to the mouth of the Little Sandusky; thence a short distance up that stream to a portage to the upper waters of the Little Scioto—the portage being about four miles long—and after reaching the latter stream, canoes could easily float down it. The French used the route in traveling from Canada to the Mississippi. Even before LaSalle saw this region, the Northern Indians used this same water route when proceeding on their war incursions into the territory of the Southern tribes.

No attention was paid to this proclamation, and settlers poured into the forbidden country so rapidly that the government found it necessary to drive them out. On the 24th of January, 1785, the Commissioners of Indian Affairs instructed Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar, of the First American Regiment, to employ such force as he might deem necessary "in driving off persons attempting to settle on the lands of the United States." Ensign John Armstrong was detailed with a force of twenty men and fifteen days' provisions to perform the task of driving off all within 150 miles of Ft. McIntosh, located at the mouth of the Beaver River, in Pennsylvania. Armstrong dispossessed settlers at points on the Ohio as far down as Wheeling, or a point opposite that place, and in his report to Col. Harmar appears the following:

"As the following information through you to the honorable the Congress may be of some service, I trust you will not be displeased therewith. It is the opinion of many sensible men (with whom I conversed on my return from Wheeling) that if the honorable the Congress do not fall on some speedy method to prevent people from settling on the lands of the United States west of the Ohio, that country will soon be inhabited by a banditti whose actions are a disgrace to human nature. You will in a few days receive an address from the magistracy of Ohio County, through which most of those people pass, many of whom are flying from justice. I have, sir, taken some pains to distribute copies of your instructions, with those from the honorable the Commissioners for Indian affairs, into almost every settlement west of the Ohio, and had them posted up at most public places on the east side of the river, in the neighborhood through which those people pass. Notwithstanding they have seen and read those instructions, they are moving to the unsettled countries by forties and fifties. From the best information I could receive, there are at the falls of the Hockhocking upward of three hundred families; at the Muskingum, a number equal. At Moravian Town, there are several families, and more than fifteen hundred on the Rivers Miami and Scioto. From Wheeling to that place, there is scarcely one bottom on the river but has one or more families living thereon. In consequence of the advertisement by John Emerson, I am assured meetings will be held at the times therein mentioned. That at Menzons' or Haglin's town, mentioned in my report of yesterday, the inhabitants had come to a resolution to comply with the requisitions of the advertisement."

This adverisement was as follows, as given in Mr. Butterfield's work, Washington-Irvine correspondence, in the shape of a foot-note:

MARCH 12, 1785.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the west side of the Ohio River, that there is to be an election for the choosing of members of the convention for framing a constitution for the governing of the inhabitants, the election to be held on the 10th day of April, next ensuing, viz.: One election to be held at the mouth of the Miami River, and one to be held at the mouth of the Scioto River, and one on the Muskingum River, and one at the dwelling house of Jonas Menzons, the members to be chosen to meet at the mouth of the Scioto on the 20th day of the same month.

I do certify, that all mankind, agreeable to every constitution formed in America, have an undoubted right to pass into every vacant country, and there to form their constitution, and that from the confederation of the whole United States Congress is not empowered to forbid them, neither is Congress empowered from that confederation to make any sale of the uninhabited lands to pay the public debts, which is to be by a tax levied and lifted [collected] by authority of the Legislature of each State.

JOHN EMERSON.

Various orders were issued by Col. Harmar, and a Congressional Committee approved his conduct; also authorizing him to remove his troops from Ft. McIntosh and post them at some point at or near the Ohio, between the Muskingum and the Great Miami, "which he shall conceive most advisable for further carrying into effect the beforementioned orders," and appropriat-

ing $600 for the purpose of transporting the troops and their baggage. Under this order, Ft. Harmar was constructed at the mouth of the Muskingum.

Gen. Richard Butler, in passing down the river at the commencement of October, to hold a treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Miami River, found settlements at intervals from the mouth of Yellow Creek nearly to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and did what he could to warn the settlers off, even giving orders to one of the officers of the army who was to descend to the Muskingum, "to pull down every house on his way," some which had been recently torn down having been rebuilt by the determined men of the border. Whether all the settlers were driven out or not is not known, but it is certain that no constitution for governing the inhabitants was framed at that day, and the scheme for a new State on the northwest side of the Ohio was not carried until seventeen years later.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN UNION COUNTY.

In 1797, before a white settler had found a home in the tract of country now forming the county of Union, a town was laid out on a large scale in what is now Darby Township, on the south side of Big Darby Creek, by Lucas Sullivant, who named it North Liberty. The in-lots numbered 209 and the out-lots 116, and the plat is now on record in Volume II, page 79, of Ross County, Ohio, deed records, this county then being partly included in Ross. Doubtless Mr. Sullivant expected his town would at some not distant day be a busy metropolis, but he ruined its prospects by laying out in August of the same year (1797), the town of Franklinton, on the west side of the Scioto River, opposite the subsequent site of Columbus.

Whether Mr. Sullivant ever made deeds for any of the lots in North Liberty is not positively known, but he probably did. At all events, the first settlement made in what is now Union County was at the prospective city, in 1798—this being the date generally agreed upon, although one authority gives it as early as 1795, which is not possible.

The honor of being the first settlers in the county is awarded to James and Joshua Ewing, and it is said that Mr. Sullivant induced them to locate at North Liberty in order to begin the settlement at that place, and if such was the fact, which is probable, it must have been as late as the fall of 1797 or the spring of 1798. The latter year is given by the best authority as the date of their arrival.

Joshua Ewing was born in Kentucky, and moved from Lexington County in that State, to Ohio, his brother James accompanying him. Joshua Ewing became one of the first Commissioners of Madison County, upon its organization in 1810, but when Union County was formed, the brothers found their farms included in it. James Ewing brought four sheep to his place—the first seen in the county, and in 1812 became postmaster at Darby Creek,* the first post office established in what is now Union County.

He was subsequently a director of the Franklin Bank, at Franklinton, and accumulated a large property. He issued a style of currency over his own signature, and transacted a large banking business in that way. James Ewing died in 1850, and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1865. Joshua Ewing died in 1821, and Margaret Ewing about 1837–38. Their mother, Hannah Ewing, who came with them to Ohio, died in 1815 or 1816. The family was originally from New Jersey.

In 1870, some controversy existing regarding the locality of the first settlement in Union County, William M. Robinson, Esq., of Marysville,

* This office was established in 1812, the route extending over the "Post Road" from Worthington to Urbana, both then important towns. It was long the only post office in the county, and there was but one other on the route, located at Dublin, Franklin County.

wrote to William B. Irwin, at Lebanon, Ohio, for his recollection of the matter. Mr. Irwin was a former resident of Union County, and a well known surveyor. His reply was as follows:

LEBANON, OHIO, April 25, 1870.

MR. W. M. ROBINSON, Esq.—*Dear Friend*: I am trying to answer your letter respecting the organization of Union County, but am so feeble and nervous I fear I cannot write so it can be read. * * * As to the fact of the Ewings' first settlement being at North Liberty, I submit the following facts: My mother's brother, Rev. Archibald Steele, was a licentiate of the Presbytery of Washington, Synod of Kentucky. In the spring of 1799, he was commissioned as a missionary in Southwest Ohio, then a Territory. His mission was to visit all new settlements, make out a list of all members of the church wherever they wanted an organization, and report to Presbytery for proper action. In fulfilling this mission, Mr. Steele kept a regular day journal, yet in the hands of his heirs, to which I have always had free access, and from it I got part of the history of the church of Milford Center. In that journal, after following it from place to place, we find the following: "Leaving Buck Creek, took the trail for Darby; at 4 o'clock arrived at the house of my old friend, Joshua Ewing, where the family, consisting of Joshua and his family, James, his brother, Betsey, their sister, and their aged mother, lived in a new town on the west bank of Big Darby, named North Liberty." In June, 1808, I was passing this place in company with Joshua Ewing and his oldest son, Scott (now dead), James Ewing, Samuel Robinson and others; Joshua showed me the remains of the house in which he lived, also his brothers, at the time Mr. Steele called on him; stated that one was memorable from the fact that in it he and Mr. Steele made up the roll of members which in after years made up the North Liberty congregation. In further confirmation of the above fact, on examination of the record of Presbytery, at the succeeding spring session, a commission was appointed to visit this place, with others reported by Mr. Steele, and organize churches where expedient. The record shows this last commission, in obedience to instructions, did in the fall of 1800 organize a church in this place by the name of North Liberty. Joshua Ewing and Samuel Kirkpatrick were then and there elected members. * * * * A good part of this would be more appropriate for a church history than for a history of the county, but the facts of the two were so interwoven that they give strength to each other. The appointment of a mission to look after the sheep in the wilderness, and then the report of Mr. Steele and the subsequent action of Presbytery, adding the standing monument of those organized churches with the record of these divisions up to their present position, is abundant proof of the facts in the case. I have heard Mr. Steele and Mr. Ewing often speak in after years of the settlement of North Liberty, and of the visit of the former there, and of many circumstances relating thereto. Now, my old friend, I remember well our buckskin breeches, linsey hunting shirts, corn huskings and singing schools. Those days are gone. I will be glad to hear from you as often as you can find time to write. * * * Yours truly,

WILLIAM B. IRWIN.

At the conclusion of Mr. Irwin's letter, Mr. Robinson remarks: "In addition to Gen. Irwin's recollection on this subject, I had a conversation with William and David Winget, nephews of James Ewing, and very early settlers in this county, and they both say they saw the cabins they lived in in North Liberty, many a time. This is the way I became acquainted with the fact. I also know from my own recollection that after they left those cabins and went down into what is now Jerome Township, the Indians occupied the cabins and grounds they vacated."

A history of Franklin County, Ohio, was published in 1858, by William T. Martin, who writes as follows concerning the early settlements in this region:

"Next after the settlement at Franklinton was a few families on Darby, near where Mr. Sullivant laid out his town of North Liberty, and a scattering settlement along Alum Creek. This was probably about the summer of 1799. * * About the same time, improvements were made near the mouth of Gahannah (formerly called Big Belly), and the settlements thus gradually extended along the principal water-courses. In the meantime, Franklinton was the point to which emigrants first repaired to spend some months, or perhaps years, prior to their permanent location. * * For several years there was no mill nor considerable settlement nearer than the vicinity of Chillicothe. In Franklinton, the people constructed a kind of hand-mill, upon which they generally ground their corn; some pounded it, or boiled it, and occasionally a

trip was made to the Chillicothe mill. About the year 1799 or 1800, Robert Balentine erected a poor kind of mill on the run near Gay street, in the Columbus plat, and, near the same time, Mr. John D. Rush erected an inferior mill on the Scioto, a short distance above Franklinton. They were, however, both poor concerns, and soon fell to ruins. A horse-mill was then resorted to and kept up for some time; but the first mill of any considerable advantage to the county was erected by Col. Kilbourne, near Worthington, about the year 1805. About the same time, Carpenter's mill, on Whetstone, in what is now Delaware County, and Dyer's, on Darby, were erected. * * * During the first years of the settlement, it was extremely sickly—perhaps as much so as any part of the State. For a few of the first years, the fever and ague prevailed so generally in the fall seasons as to totally discourage many of the settlers; so that they would, during the prevalence of the disease, frequently resolve to abandon the country and remove back to the old settlements. But on the return of health, the prospective advantages of the country, the noble crops of corn and vegetables, the fine range for stock and the abundance of wild game—deer, turkeys, etc., with which the country abounded—all conspired to re-animate them and encourage them to remain another year. And so on, year after year, many of the first settlers were held in conflict of mind, unable to determine whether to remain or adandon the country, until the enlargement of their improvements or possessions, the increasing conveniences and improvements of the country, together with the fact that the seasons had become more healthy, determined them generally to remain. Although sickness was so general, deaths were comparatively few, the disease of the country being principally ague—or so it was called. There was the shaking ague, and what is now familiarly termed chills and fever, which was then called the dumb ague."*

The record of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County has the following entry under date of January 10, 1804: "Ordered, that there be paid unto James Ewing, out of the treasury of Franklin County, the sum of $8.75, it being the compensation due to him for seven days' services in taking the list of taxable property and the enumeration of white males in Darby Township for the year 1803."

It was not long after the Ewings had made their home in Darby Township before other arrivals were noted, and the chain of settlements extended along Big Darby Creek, in what are now the townships of Jerome, Darby and Union. The Mitchells, Robinsons, Reeds, Sagers, McCulloughs and others will be found noted in the histories of the townships in which they located. Long after the southern portion of the county was settled, the northern part was a wilderness. As has been stated, that part of the county north of the Greenville treaty line was not in condition to be settled until 1819, and it was a number of years later than that in some of the townships, before the cabin of the pioneer was seen in the small clearing in the midst of the heavy forest.

On the 31st day of October, 1800, Lucas Sullivant and wife, of Franklinton, then Ross County, Ohio, conveyed to Samuel Reed, of Fayette County, Penn., 500 acres of land, for $1,150, or at the rate of $2.30 per acre. This was the first tract of land sold in what is now Union County, and the deed was carried to Chillicothe and recorded. Union County was then included in the territory comprising Ross County, of which Chillicothe was the [redacted] justice. The Sullivants appear to have been successful traders in [redacted] land warrants and by that means became the possessors of large tracts [redacted] in the Virginia Military District, much of it lying in what is now Union County.

* John F. Sabine, Esq., of Marysville, states that the last year in which the ague prevailed generally over Ohio was about 1823–24. Since then it has been confined to certain localities.

After this county was organized, the first warranty deed recorded was made by Jesse Woodson to Allen Leeper, conveying 225 acres of land for a consideration of $795. This deed was made November 29, 1819, and recorded April 25, 1820, by Thomas Reynolds, first Recorder of Union County.

In 1799, Samuel McCullough settled on the northeast side of Big Darby Creek, at the mouth of Buck Run, in what is now Darby Township, at the locality known as Bridgeport. His death occurred in the spring of 1800, being the first death of a white person in what is now the county of Union. There was no lumber with which to make a coffin nearer than Chillicothe, eighty miles away, and Samuel Robinson, the only carpenter in the county, was absent at that point to procure a load of salt. The remains were kept until his return, when he and his brother James cut down a walnut tree, split out some slabs and made a coffin of them, in which the body was placed and buried at a spot a short distance down the creek since known as the Mitchell Graveyard. Nothing was ever placed to mark his resting place, and the exact locality of the grave is not now known. Mr. McCullough left a wife and two sons—Alexander and Samuel.

The first white child born in Union County was Jesse Mitchell, whose birth occurred in the latter part of 1799. His death occurred in 1880 or 1881, at his home in Jerome Township. Eliza M. Ewing, daughter of Joshua Ewing, one of the first settlers in the county, was born May 23, 1800, and was the second white child and the first white female child whose birth occurred in the county. Her parents then resided a short distance above the present site of Plain City. The lady never married, and was for many years a resident of Fontanelle, Iowa, where she was living in 1881. Robert Snodgrass, the third white child whose birth took place in the county, was born December 2, 1800, on the north bank of Darby Creek, opposite the village of Milford, in a cabin situated not far from where the railroad water tank now stands. In his early childhood, he had for playmates the Indian children of the vicinity. He was the first white child born in Union Township. On the 1st of January, 1828, at the residence of Mrs. Jane Robinson, a widow, who lived about a mile below Unionville, on the north bank of Darby Creek, he was married to Ellen, the daughter of the lady named, and lived to celebrate his golden wedding. His wife bore him seven children, and with five of them survived him. He died February 9, 1878. He had been for forty years a member of the Presbyterian Church and was always an earnest reader and a deep thinker. Such education as he possessed was obtained in the log schoolhouses common in his early years. Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Judge David Mitchell, born in Darby Township, in May, 1803, was possibly the second white female child born in the county. She became the wife of John W. Robinson, son of Rev. James Robinson and father of Hon. James W. Robinson and Col. A. B. Robinson, of Marysville. Her death occurred in 1873.

That there was marrying and giving in marriage at an early day in the pioneer history of Union County, there can be no doubt; but, as no official record has been found showing the marriages which took place during the first years after the region was settled, it is possible only to give them accu- after the county of Union had been organized. The first marriage sub- o that date, as found on the records, was that of Thomas Reed and dgrass, who were united by John Irwin, Esq., on the 20th day of 20. During the first year after the organization of the county, the mar ges numbered eleven, and but eight couples started on the matrimonial journey in the year following. In 1822, however, the spirit appeared to move the young people more thoroughly to action—or there were more to be moved

—for the musty records show that twenty-four marriages took place in that year, the ceremony having been usually performed by some favorite Justice of the Peace. The following is a list of marriages which occurred in Union County from its organization, in 1820, to the 1st of January, 1830:

1820.

Thomas Reed and Jane Snodgrass, by John Irwin, Justice of the Peace.
John Deakins and Dolly (Peggy) News, by Richard Gosnel, J. P.
James Snodgrass and Polly McDowell; no return recorded.
Benjamin Foster and Amanda Cone, by Vinol Steward.
Moses Bedford and Betsey Southard, by Richard Gosnel, J. P.
John McCune and Polly Hager, by Clark Broding, J. P.
Winthrop Chandler and Lucy Hamilton, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
William Richey and Massey Bodley; no return recorded.
Thomas Osborn and Elizabeth Price, by James Bell, J. P.
Elba Burnham and Lorinda Burnham, by John Irwin.
John Merron and Polly Parthemore, by Clark Broding, J. P.

1821.

Standish Culver and Betsey McCloud. by Russell Bigelow, J. P.
Abraham Davison and Jane Martin, by Clark Broding, J. P.
Benjamin Sibley and Lydia Hilliard, by George Brown, J. P.
William A. Brown and Mary Bagley, by Rev. Jeremiah Converse.
William Concleton and Martha Thompson, by James Bell, J. P.
George Parmenter and Nancy Marquess; no return recorded.
Charles Brooks and Polly Hanahman, by L. Maze, J. P.
Elisha White and Sarah Culver, by George Brown.

1822.

Jonathan Miles and Susannah Porter; no certificate recorded.
Andrew Dodds and Hannah Hukman, by Rev. James Robinson.
Hiram Dodge and Clarinda Parmenter, by Clark Broding, J. P.
Warren Wren and Lucy Hubbard, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
John Taylor and Jane Noteman, by Clark Broding, J. P.
Asahel Parmenter and Eleanor Dodge, by Clark Broding.
Jonathan Brooks and Mary Gates, by William Ruba, J. P.
Thomas Saunders and Maria Geer, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Isaiah Garwood and Caroline Culver, by George Brown, J. P.
David Gill and Eleanor Piper, by Rev. James Robinson.
James Reed and Elizabeth Johnston, by Rev. James Robinson.
John Donally and Betsey Milton, by Matthias Collins, J. P.
Michael Wood and Elvira Thayer, by James Bell, J. P.
Israel Lockwood and Angeline Culver, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Robert Cratty and Eleanor Porter, by Rev. James Robinson.
Calvin Winget and Cynthia A. Irwin, by Rev. James Robinson.
Andrew Craig and Betsey Vandrevander, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
John Bartholomew and Hannah Sager, by Clark Brown, J. P.
David Furrow and Sally Wolford, by George Brown, J. P.
Richard Smith and Betsey McCloud, by Samuel Smith, J. P.
Garret Harris and Sarah Orr, by James Beadle, J. P.
Robert Dinwiddie and Susan Bradley, by Rev. Jeremiah Converse.
George Elifrits and Martha Harris, by James Bell, J. P.
James Connor and Delby DeWitt, by Clark Brown.

1823.

Robert L. Hanaman and Hannah Plummer, by William Ripley, J. P.
Joseph Geer and Jane Churchill, by George Brown, J. P.
Hezekiah Kennedy and Martha Saunders, by George Brown, J. P.
Thomas Graham and Jemima Conkleton, by Rev. J. Converse.
Westbrook Knight and Catharine Cramer, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Reaves Robinson and Hannah Wilson, by Rev. John Taylor.
Jonathan Burris and Elizabeth Said, by Rev. Jacob Drake.
William Newhouse and Ann Richey, by Rev. James Robinson.
Benjamin Sager and Dilly Rossell, by James Boal, J. P.
William Thompson and Sally Sherman, by James Boal, J. P.
Southard Mathers and Phelenie Rice, by Rev. John Inskeep.
Joseph Lawrence and Mary Cochran, by Rev. James Robinson.
John W. Robinson and Betsey Mitchell, by Rev. James Robinson.
Moses Green and Sarah Stickle, by J. Buck, J. P.
Robert Maze and Sarah D. Mitchell, by James Beale, J. P.
Jesse Mitchell and Eliza Robinson, by Rev. James Robinson.
William Graham and Elizabeth Bell, by William Richey, J. P.
David Harrington and Fanny Lane, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Jeremiah Baughan and Ellizabeth Brake, by James Boal, J. P.

1824.

Daniel Harris and Sybil Lathrop, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Simeon Hager and Rhoda Taylor, by John McCune, J. P.
Jotham Johnson and Polly Marquis; no return recorded.
Abraham Amrine and Polly Wolford, by Matthias Collins, J. P.
William Borham and Urana Wilson, by William Richey, J. P.
David Ripley and Phebe Cooledge, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Samuel Reed and Joanna Hathaway, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Nicholas Hathaway and Elizabeth Morton, by Samuel Robinson, J. P.
Hardin Hovey and Eliza Brown, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
John Kanady and Betsy Morse, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
Leonard L. Wilmoth and Lydia Gibson, by William Richey, J. P.
Stephen Johnson and Hannah N. Patch; no record of certificate.
Abraham Amrine and Nancy Adams, by Matthias Collins, J. P.
Lafayette Tibbetts and Matilda Ann McGowen, by Matthias Collins, J. P.
Stephen Hill and Susannah Lukenbill, by William Richey, J. P.
Moses Harris and Polly Lukenbill, by William Richey, J. P.
John Porter and Hannah Dodds, by Rev. James Robinson.
John Porter and Jane Crawford, by Rev. James Robinson.

1825.

Elijah Orahood and Sarah Carter, by William Gladhill, J. P.
Samuel T. Hovey and Rachel Comer, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
William Porter and Hannah Snodgrass, by Rev. James Robinson.
Sumner Payne and Aurelia Burnham; no return shown.
[illegible]orge Lukenbill and Margaret Sager, by William Richey, J. P.
[illegible]ben Burdick and Elizabeth Dinwiddie, by Samuel Farnum, J. P.
[illegible]o Parthemore and Sarah C. Thornton, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
[illegible]s Burdick and Margaret Richey, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
David Burnham and Nancy Gabriel, by Rev. James Robinson.
Henry Hulse and Polly Wilson, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
John Reed and Jane Ann Snodgrass, by Samuel Robinson, J. P.

Levi Longbrake

Edmund Holycross and Jane Andrew, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
Thomas F. Woods and Sarah Shelpman, by Rev. James Dunlap.
David Mitchell and Hannah Caldwell, by Rev. James Robinson.
Harvey Burnham and Eliza Hovey, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Caleb Orahood and Elizabeth Shirk, by William Gladhill, J. P.
Benjamin Gorton and Mary Ann Cooledge, by Rev. James Robinson.
John McDonald and Philomela Miller; no return shown.

1826.

Adam Brake and Eva Baughan, by William Gladhill, J. P.
John S. Lock and Louisa Harrington, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Ira Patrick and Laura Tarpening, by James Bell, J. P.
William Holycross and Amy Andrews, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
Jacob Sennet and Eve King, by James Boal, J. P.
Lawrence Tarpening and Mary Davis, by James Boal, J. P.
Silas Bell and Abigail Sherman, by Samuel Farnum, J. P.
John W. Edgar and Parmela Johnson, by William Gladhill, J. P.
William Mitchell and Mary W. Reed, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
John P. Reed and Melinda Asher; no record.
John King and Polly Porter, by Richard Gabriel, J. P.
Minor Walcott and Clara Butler; no record.
David Duval and Elizabeth Coleshine; no record.
Levi Phillips and Sarah Cooper, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
William Robinson and Hannah Coe, by Rev. James Robinson.
Cranston Bates and Mary Gaston; no record.
Jason Rice and Julia Lathrop, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Daniel Furrow and Polly Baty; no record.
James D. Irwin and Polly Reynolds, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Morde ai Boughn and Ozillye Orahood, by William Gladhill, J. P.
James Cochran and Elizabeth Reed, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Matthias Collins and Prudence Gates; no record.
John Irwin and Rhoda Stokes, by Rev. John Inskeep.
Aaron Merriman and Mary Ann Sager; no record.
Tobias Beightler and Sarah Amrine, by Andrew Amrine, J. P.

1827.

Joseph Gibson and Polly Anderson, by Rev. James Robinson.
Aaron Harrison and Margaret Lukenbill, by William Richey.
Thomas Randall and Mary Stuart, by Rev. James Robinson.
Lyman Konknight and Sarah Culver, by Rev. James Dunlap.
Ralph Cherry and Rachel Comer; no record.
Eli Frankenberger and Caroline Rice; no record.
Abraham Elifrits and Polly Boram, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Ralph Graham and Hannah Burdick, by William Richey, J. P.
James Clark and Sarah Wilson, by Henry Swartz, J. P.
John W. Plummer and Matilda Randall, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Benjamin Fenner and Sarah Bennett, by Rev. Samuel Bradford.
Richard Hoskins and Ann H. Martin, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.

1828.

Jehial P. Buckman and Clarinda A. Plummer, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Lemuel Tucker and Maria Walton, by Silas Strong.
Jonathan Bowen and Mahala Clark, by Samuel Farnum, J. P.
Samuel Beebe and Lucy Ann Rogers, by Judah Dodge, J. P.

James Russell and Charity Smith, by Silas G. Strong, J. P.
Lucas Low and Margaret Sager; no return.
Robert Snodgrass and Eleanor Robinson, by Rev. James Robinson.
William Harrison and America Harrison, by Samuel Farnum, J. P.
Jesse Porter and Eleanor R. Reed; no return.
Amos A. Williams and Eleanor Stewart; no record.
Moses Taylor and Susan Marshall, by Henry Sager, J. P.
John Luckenbell and Elizabeth Andrews, by Eliphas Burnham, J. P.
Levi Hinton and America Ann Harrington, by William Richey, J. P.
Welling Westlake and Sophia Elliott, by Andrew Amrine, J. P.
Gideon Sennett and Lucy Alley, by David Mitchell, J. P.
Samuel Simpson and Mary Brannan, by David Galland, J. P.
William Parkison and Jane Reed, by Eliphas Burnham, J. P.
Peter Andrus and Delila DeWitt, by Samuel Farnum, J. P.
Levi Sager and Margaret Low; no record.
Rodney Smith and Delila Reynolds, by Rev. Samuel Bradford.
Christopher Myers and Hannah Graham, by William Richey, J. P.
James Holycross and Miranda Impson, by David Mitchell, J. P.
Otway Curry and Mary Noteman, by James Buck, J. P.
John Kingry and Sophia Carter, by Henry Vangorden, J. P.

1829.

John West and Caroline Patch; no record.
Michael Brake and Polly Shirk, by William Gladhill, J. P.
Andrew Keyes and Rebecca Sabin, by Elias Robinson, J. P.
Joseph Roseberry and Margaret Carter, by William Richey, J. P.
William M. Robinson and Hannah H. Crawford, by David Mitchell, J. P.
Samuel Reed and Sarah Davis, by Rev. B. Lawrence.
David Reed and Mary Allen, by John Rathbun, J. P.
Hollis Strong and Prudence S. Williams; no record.
Hezekiah Spain and Susan Epps; no record.
William Edgar and Rachel Kigar, by Ira Wood, J. P.
Jesse Spurgin and Susan Wilson, by Samuel Farnum.
Joseph Stokes and Mary Austin, by Rev. John Inskeep.
Hiram Kent and Amanda Harrington, by Rev. Samuel Bradford.
William Campbell and Ann Colbert, by Ira Wood, J. P.
Apples Eastman and Barbara Marquiss, by Henry Sager, J. P.
Christian Stiner and Ruth Gibson, by Ira Wood, J. P.
Jesse Bowen and Susannah Spergin, by William Richey, J. P.
Perry Hughbanks and Sarah White, by D. Galland, J. P.
William Coffman and Mary Brake, by William Gladhill, J. P.
John Cartwright and Martha Mitchell, by David Mitchell, J. P.
Robert Graham and Judith Bell, by William Richey, J. P.
Andrew Amrine and Ruth Wells, by A. Amrine, J. P.
Zephaniah Westlake and Isabella Gregg, by Andrew Amrine, J. P.
Ira Bennett and Betsy Scott; no record.
Stephen Winget and Matilda W. Marshal, by David Mitchell, J. P.
John Lane and Mary Dysert, by William Richey, J. P.
Manuel Brown and Lydia Crouse, by David Mitchell, J. P.
George Parthemore and Mary Wood, by David Mitcell, J. P.
Hezekiah Spain and Susannah Epps, by Rev. John Inskeep.

The first election held within the limits of the present county of Union was for the township of Darby, in 1803, when a Congressman was to be elected from the State. This election was held at the house of Judge David

Mitchell, and eighteen votes were cast. The election in the State at that time resulted in the choice of Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, for Congress, and that sturdy pioneer and statesman made his journeys to the capital of the nation on horseback.

In 1818 or 1819, the first brick house in Union County was built by Samuel Robinson, on his farm in Darby Township. Benjamin and Noah Tinkham manufactured the brick and laid them in the walls.

William M. Robinson was a resident of Marysville, was born on the farm of his father, James Robinson, in Darby Township, in April, 1808, and was a curiosity from being the only boy in the neighborhood. He remembers that the Indians encamped many a time opposite his father's place. They were always civil and peaceable. The boy used to be called "Whistling William" because of his habit of whistling much of the time. On one occasion, he was riding a horse tramping out wheat, in the old-fashioned way, and was whistling happily, when some Indian boys who happened along heard him and were surprised into a laugh; they had never heard whistling before. After awhile, the boy stopped whistling, but as the young Indians seemed anxious for him to continue, his father told him to keep on, which he did, to the great delight of the youthful red-skins. The latter had their bows and arrows with them. When James Robinson was drafted during the war of 1812, he left his wife and six children at home in the woods, but they were not much afraid, as the Indians were always so peaceable. The red people usually walked while traveling, but they had ponies and could have ridden had they desired. There were living in November, 1882, but three persons in Union County who had been residents thereof as long as Mr. Robinson, and those were George Snodgrass, of Marysville; Josiah Reed, of Union Township, and Joel Conklin, of Leesburg Township. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. Robinson.

On the farm of James Robinson, in Darby Township, where he first began to clear, were a couple of wild plum trees which afterward bore for many years. Those trees were yet alive in the fall of 1881, and it is probable that living portions of them may still be standing. They are indeed "old settlers."

On the south bank of Big Darby Creek, on land owned by Nathan Howard, Esq., present County Commissioner, about two miles above Milford Center, is a locality known as the "Indian Fields," so called from having been a favorite camping ground of the Indians. They had two or three acres cleared, and the space subsequently grew up to a thicket of plum trees. The ground was never cultivated by the Indians, so far as known. It is in Allen Township, at its southern extremity.

It was necessary for the settlers to have some means of preparing their grain for food, and the first form of mill used was a "hominy block," made by burning a hole in the top of a stump and arranging a sweep so that two men could pound corn into meal. For a sifter, a deer-skin was stretched over a hoop, and small holes made in it by a hot iron—often a common steel table fork. Next followed the hand-mill, which was but a slight improvement; then the horse-mill, and finally the water-mill and steam-mill. These are given in the order of their importance, though in some localities it was the case that the water-mill was the first introduced. The first mill of any importance in Union County was a water-mill which was built by Frederick Sager, in what is now the township of Jerome. It stood on the north bank of Big Darby Creek, about a mile above Plain City (formerly Pleasant Valley), and a short raceway was constructed to convey the water to the wheel. The set of stones used by Mr. Sager he had manufactured from bowlders found in the neighborhood, and they ground everything that was brought for the pur-

pose—wheat, buckwheat and corn. John F. Sabine, Esq., of Marysville, remembers going to this mill in 1814, and thinks it then had been standing for several years. It is stated that George Reed's log mill on the Big Darby, at Milford, was erected in 1810 or 1812, and that the date was prior to the erection of Sager's mill, but the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate the fact. Both mills were built very early, and both were found by the inhabitants of the region at that time to be exceedingly convenient institutions. For several years after the first settlement of the county, the wheat crop was nearly a failure, and would scarcely grow at all on the Darby Plains, where now it is the principal cereal produced. Corn was the main crop of the pioneers, and on it their dependence was mostly placed for breadstuff; yet unfavorable seasons affected it greatly, and the higher—which were the poorer—lands were only cultivated for many years, or until a system of drainage was adopted, developing the lower lands into excellent crop-raising localities. Distilleries abounded in all the settlements, and much of the corn raised was taken to them and worked up into whisky. Small copper stills were used, and a bushel of shelled corn was the price of a gallon of whisky. One of the earliest distilleries in the county was owned by one of the Sagers, about one and a half miles west of Plain City. The article of whisky manufactured among the settlers was different in several respects from that commonly dispensed by dealers at the present day. It was nearer a genuine article, and was not warranted to kill at forty rods, yet if imbibed in sufficient qualities its immediate effects were not perceptibly different from those attendant upon the free use of liquor in this year of grace 1883. It is not denied that people "got drunk" in the times when log-cabins were the only mansions in this region, and it is even admitted that some of them were in a state of inebriation rather oftener than was conducive to their good; while it is freely stated that it was the custom for everybody to drink, hand out the bottle and cup to guests, and keep the article always on hand. A person who did not taste the liquor occasionally was almost a curiosity.

Salt was a very expensive article. In Franklin County, some of the settlers manufactured it at a salt spring three or four miles below Columbus, but the enterprise was not found to be profitable. It is not now known whether any of the salt from that locality found its way into Union County or not. Most of that used here was the Kanawha salt, procured at Cincinnati. After the State canal was opened, the New York salt was introduced, coming by way of Columbus. When purchased at Cincinnati, its usual cost was $3 per bushel of fifty pounds. Salt came also from Zanesville. John Jolly, an early resident of Darby Township, wanted some salt at one time, and after threshing out twenty-five bushels of wheat, he took his ox team, hauled the grain to Zanesville, along with the necessary provisions for the trip, exchanged it for a barrel of salt and returned, having been absent from home for ten days.

The stock owned by the early settlers was hardly equal in quality to that now seen in the same region. There were a few horses and cattle; the people from New England used oxen instead of horses, as a rule. After a time, improvements were begun by the settlers on the plains, and the inferior varieties became known as "woods stock." As by law required, each owner of an animal had his private mark, crop or brand placed upon it. All animals were allowed to run at large. "Hogs ran wild without a pen," and among the older settlements the principal legal suits were brought for stealing hogs. When the supply of pork was short, it was only necessary to step out and shoot some stray grunter in order to replenish the barrel. If the animal's ears happened to bear the mark of some other owner, they were cut off and

thrown away. It was not customary to obtain an abstract of title to the doomed hog when the larder was empty, and one man stood as good show as another.

Among the evils which brought terror into the settlements for a considerable number of years was the dread disease known as milk-sickness. Its real cause was never known, but it is now supposed that it lay in a fungus growth which abounded in deeply shaded places. At all events, the disease disappeared after the country was cleared up. Its effects were nearly always fatal; it caused terrible suffering, the thirst of the victim being intense from the internal fever caused by the poison within. It was common everywhere, and many persons died from contracting it. Occasionally one recovered, and those who did, though now wearing the livery of age, remark the extreme suffering they underwent during the time they were ill. There are several persons now living in Marysville who lost relatives by it, and who were themselves almost past recovery, but who fortunately withstood the attack and lived to tell of its terrors.

An observing person would have noticed great difference in the manners of the settlers from different regions of country. The New Englander had his peculiarities, but they were not in the least like those of the Pennsylvanian, and either was unlike the Virginian, the Carolinian, or the Kentuckian. An occasional New Yorker found a home in this county, and he, too, possessed the traits of the State from which he had emigrated. The customs of the fathers were handed down to their sons, and it is quite easy, even at the present time, if possessed of a thorough knowledge of the manners of the people of the various States here represented, to determine whence the inhabitants derive their lineage. The county of Union, however, is more cosmopolitan than most of its southern neighbors, and the blending of the different classes has resulted in a general community of which any State might be proud. Here is a thrifty and enterprising population, inhabiting a region rapidly developing into one of the best in the great State of Ohio.

In some of the surrounding counties, it was customary among the pioneers, upon their arrival, to construct three-sided, sloping-roofed shanties, which they called "camps." In front of the fourth side, which was open to the weather, a huge fire of logs was kept burning, and these primitive structures were occupied until the regularly built log cabin was ready for occupancy. In Union County, however, it is stated that very few of the "camps" were ever built, the settlers preparing the log houses for permanent occupation at the very start and thus saving considerable labor. If help was plenty, it was easy to build a cabin in a day. The shingles, or "clapboards," four feet long, were split out on the ground, and the roof, held firmly in place by weight poles, could without much extra labor be put on the same day. It sometimes occurred that a family moved into its cabin before the puncheon floor was laid or the door hung, but this was in case of extreme weather, when some place of shelter was indispensable.

A person writing about 1846–47, of early days in Delaware County, recorded the following items, which are as applicable to pioneer times in Union County:

"I learn from the old pioneers that during the early period of the county the people were in a condition of complete social equality; no aristocratic distinctions were thought of in society, and the first line of demarkation drawn was to separate the very bad from the general mass. Their parties were for raisings and log rollings, and, the labor being finished, their sports usually were shooting and gymnastic exercises with the men, and convivial amusements among the women; no punctilious formality nor ignoble aping

the fashions of licentious Paris marred their assemblies, but all were happy and enjoyed themselves in seeing others so. The rich and the poor dressed alike—the men generally wearing hunting shirts and buckskin pants, and the women attired in coarse fabrics produced by their own hands. Such was their common and holiday dress, and if a fair damsel wished a superb dress for her bridal day, her highest aspiration was to obtain a common American cotton check. The latter, which now sells for a shilling a yard, then cost $1, and five yards was deemed an ample pattern; silks, satins and fancy goods, that now inflate our vanity and deplete our purses, were not then even dreamed of. The cabins were furnished in the same style of simplicity; the bedstead was home made, and often consisted of forked sticks driven into the ground, with cross poles to support the clapboards or the cord. One pot, kettle and frying-pan were the only articles considered indispensable, though some included the tea-kettle; a few plates and dishes upon a shelf in one corner was as satisfactory as is now a cupboard full of china, and their food relished well from a puncheon table. Some of the wealthiest families had a few split bottom chairs, but as a general thing stools and benches answered the place of lounges and sofas, and at first the green sward or smoothly leveled earth served the double purpose of floor and carpet. Whisky toddy was considered luxury enough for any party; the woods furnished abundance of venison, and corn pone supplied the place of every variety of pastry. Flour could not for some time be obtained nearer than Chillicothe or Zanesville; goods were very high, and none but the most common kinds were brought here, and had to be packed on horses or mules from Detroit, or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio River in flat-boats to the mouth of the Scioto, and then packed, or hauled up. The freight was enormous, costing often $4 per ton. Tea retailed at from $2 to $3 a pound, coffee 75 cents, salt $5 to $6 per bushel (50 pounds). The coarsest calicos were $1 per yard, whisky from $1 to $2 per gallon, and as much of the latter was sold as of all other articles, for several years after Delaware was laid out; but it must be remembered that this then was the border town, and had considerable trade with the Indians. It was the common practice to set a bottle on each end of the counter for customers to help themselves gratuitously to enable them to purchase advantageously! Many people suffered hardships and endured privations that now seem insupportable."

The log-cabin of the pioneer has been so often described that most persons are familiar with its peculiarities, even though they may never have seen such a building; but it is not out of place to give a description here: When the walls of the cabin had been laid, the spaces between the logs were filled with split sticks of wood, which made up the "chinking," and a "daubing" of clay mortar was plastered over, making a comparatively solid and substantial wall, through which the cold wind seldom swept in winter, and through which the excessive summer heat hardly penetrated. The floor was often nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but the kind commonly in use was made of "puncheons," or split logs with the flat sides upward, hewed smooth. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole, laying the "clapboards" on cross pieces and fastening them down with long weight-poles. In constructing a fire-place, a space about six feet in length was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, and three sides were built up with logs, making an offset in the wall. If stones were plenty in the neighborhood, they were used to line the fire-place; if not, earth was brought into requisition. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof and plastered over with clay; this, when finished, was called a "cat-and-clay chimney." A space

was cut in one side of the room for a door-way, and a door made of clapboards was hung on wooden hinges, secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The fastening was a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar; on pulling the string, the latch was lifted and the door was pushed open. To lock up the house it was only necessary to draw in the latch-string.

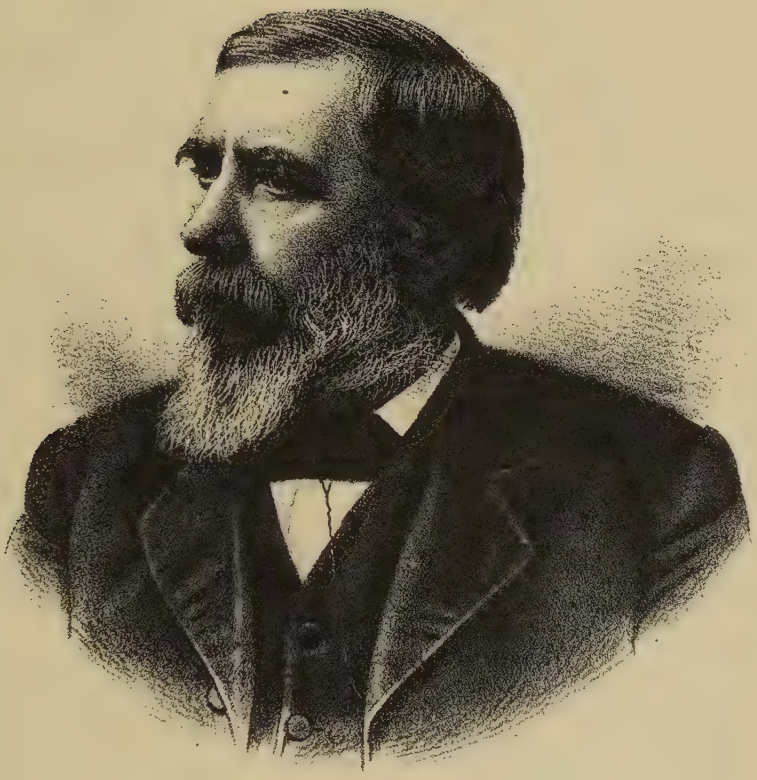
"Here the family lived," says a writer, "and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living-room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bedroom, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fire-place was collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. The country abounded with the weed called Spanish needle, which seemed to grow everywhere and in immense quantities. Instances are given where this plant was pulled and treated precisely as flax, making a beautifully white and substantial goods. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder horn and hunting-pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place, and the storage of 'traps' and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall; generally the bedrooms were separated from the living room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but, until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room. The morning ablutions were made at the trough near the spring, sometimes from a pewter basin on a stump near the door.

"Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin another room, or a double log-cabin was constructed, being substantially a three-faced camp, with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A 'Dutch oven,' a skillet, a long-handled frying-pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron crane swung in the chimney place, which on its pot-hook carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian or corn meal was the common flour, which was made into 'pone,' or 'corn-dodger,' or 'hoe-cake,' as occasion or variety demanded. The 'pone' and the 'dodger' were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done, it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same way for the forthcoming meal. The 'hoe-cake' was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was molded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire, and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough,

giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in the winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread."

In everything the pioneers were economical, and they made the best of such advantages as circumstances furnished. The rifle, with its accompanying appendages—powder-horn, bullet molds, bullet-pouch and wiping stick—was an indispensable weapon; the ax was also an implement without which no one would think of venturing into the wilderness with the view of making a home there. Such other tools, dishes, etc., as could be conveniently transported, were taken along, but for many articles they placed reliance on their ingenuity to invent after they should become settled. Rude and rough as these home-made necessaries were, they answered the purposes for which they were intended, and complaint was never heard because they were not of better quality or more finished appearance. In the struggle to provide against the needs of the future, each accepted the conveniences at hand and wrought patiently toward the accomplishment of the object for which he had entered a strange country. The clothing worn by the immigrants was made, by careful use, to do duty until crops of flax or hemp could be grown out of which new household apparel could be manufactured. After sheep were introduced, it was easier to work up the material for clothing, and the spinning wheel, wool card, winding blades, reel, warping bars and loom were familiar implements to the pioneer women, old and young. A pioneer of Champaign County thus writes: "The boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for at the time the country now under the plow was in every direction heavily timbered or covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked or rode on horseback or in wagons to meeting. The boys pulled, broke and hackled flax, wore tow shirts and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed hunting-shirts and coon-skin caps; picked and carded wool by hand, and spooled and quilled yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Rail or pole corn-cribs, covered with clapboards or prairie hay, wooden plows, rail fences, wooden-toothed harrows—or in their stead, heavy brush dragged over the ground—the mattock and hoe, etc., were the agricultural implements used. The ground was rich and mellow, and good crops of corn were the rule. A bushel and a quarter was sown broadcast to the acre. "Occasionally, a field would be grown producing what was called 'sick wheat,' so named from its tendency to cause vomiting. Various devices were adopted to obviate this, but none of any avail; but it was commonly understood that the best thing to be done with it was to convert it into whisky." Wheat ripened early in July, and at first was cut with the sickle; afterward the cradle was introduced, being a great improvement, and in the course of time the needs of the farmer were supplied by the reaper, the first one being a clumsy affair compared with the perfect machines of to-day. The grain was thrashed either with the flail or tramped out on a hard clay floor by horses—generally the latter process being adopted. Many a gray-haired citizen of Union County at this time will recall the painful and tiresome experience of riding a bare-backed horse, in none too good condition, all day on the golden straw, round and round in a circle, while one or two persons turned and kept it in place. After the grain was winnowed, with the aid of the wind, it was ready for mill or market, notwithstanding it contained more or less chaff and dirt. Columbus, Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati furnished markets for the wheat, and



J. A. Shearer.

after transporting it to any of those places it brought but a small price—25 to 40 cents per bushel. A bushel of wheat would just pay the postage on a letter from the old home in the East, and at such a rate it may easily be understood that correspondence was limited. Apple seeds brought from the older settlements were planted, and in a few years there was plenty of hard cider—used as a temperance drink, and as thorough an intoxicant as the whisky. Cider brandy, or "apple jack," was a favorite beverage, and in some localities "cider was used as a remedy for all sorts of ills. A kind of tea made of hard strong cider, with a pepper pod sliced into it, was a dose to make rheumatism beat a retreat; willow bark and the heart of an ironwood pickled in cider was good for fever and ague.* Wild cherry bark and cider was a warming tonic, etc." Hard cider was a power in politics in the Harrison campaign of 1840, and many a zealous supporter of the hero of Tippecanoe "primed up in a mug of hard cider" in order to take the cobwebs from his throat and enable him to sing the rousing campaign songs which aided so largely in coaxing victory to perch on the banner of the Whig party.

Root beer and home-brewed ale were also used by the settlers. The sugar maple and the "bee tree" furnished sweets for the household. The Indians learned from the whites the process of making maple sugar, but their mode was hardly as cleanly as that of their teachers. A writer says: "When their sirup was about ready to granulate, they would have a raccoon ready to cook, which they would put into the sirup, hair, skin, entrails and all. The coon would get done in a short time, when he was removed and allowed to cool. A crust of sugar came away with the hair and skin. The flesh seemed nicely cooked, but the sugar—well!" It is a fact that, in later years, where there are yet Indians living on their reservations—notably in Michigan—they will make maple sugar to sell, but when they wish afterward to purchase any for their own use, they will ask for "white man's cake sugar;" they do not care to eat that of their own manufacture.

Money was a scarce article among the early settlers, most of them coming into the forest with scarcely the bare necessities of a primitive life. Barter was the general system of trade, and the farmers "changed work" with their neighbors in busy seasons, in order that none might be behind. The small amount of money in circulation was confined almost exclusively to the centers of trade. Spanish milled dollars, divided into halves or quarters, constituted what was called "cut money," so prepared for the purpose of making change, as but a small amount of fractional currency was to be obtained, and not enough to supply the demand. Most of the money which the settler could raise was expended for taxes, and in payments on his lands, for these were obligations which could be discharged in no other manner.

The following homely rhyme illustrates pioneer times in a comprehensive manner. It was prepared to be read August 21, 1878, at the golden wedding of Thomas Snodgrass and wife, of Marysville, but was not presented on that occasion. Mr. Snodgrass was a native of Union County, and in 1828 married Eliza Calloway. The "poem" is entitled

NEW COUNTRY.

"This wilderness was our abode
Full fifty years ago;
And when we wished good meat to eat
We caught a fawn or doe.
For fish we used the hook and line,
And pounded corn to make it fine;
On johnny-cakes our ladies dine
In this new country.

* There is a tradition that farther south, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, a sovereign remedy for th "chills" was to swallow a bullet.

"Our paths were through the winding wood,
Where oft the savage trod;
They were not wide, nor scarce a guide,
But they were all we had.
Our houses, too, were logs of wood,
Rolled up in squares and caulked with mud;
If the bark was tight our roofs were good,
In this new country.

"We wandered through the fields and woods
And drank of the purling stream;
No doctor, priest or lawyer here
Was scarcely to be seen;
Our health, it needed no repair,
No pious man –for God is prayer;
And who would fee a lawyer here
In this new country?

"Our children, too, in careless glee,
Oft made their mothers sigh;
And the savage bear was oft aware
He heard our children cry;
The rattlesnake our children dread,
And ofttimes fearful mothers said,
'I fear some beast will take my babe,'
In this new country.

"Our occupation was to make
The lofty forest bow;
With axes good we chopped our wood,
For well we all knew how;
We cleared our land for rye and wheat,
For strangers and ourselves to eat;
From the maple tree we drew our sweet
In this new country.

"Of deer skins we made moccasins,
To wear upon our feet;
And checkered shirts we thought no hurt
Good company to meet.
Was there a visit to be paid,
By winter's night or winter's day,
The oxen drew our ladies' sleigh
In this new country.

"The little thorn bore apples on,
When mandrakes they were gone;
And sour grapes we used to eat
When wintry nights came on.
For wintergreen, the girls did stray;
For butternuts, boys climbed the trees,
And spicewood was our ladies' tea
In this new country.

"And fifty years, now, have fled,
And their scenes have passed away;
And since my wife and I were wed
We have grown old and gray;
And as this is our wedding day,
Unto our friends we would say,
Prepare to meet us in that day
In the good country."

EARLY RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

About 1799, the Presbytery of Transylvania, Ky., was divided into three Presbyteries, viz.: Transylvania, West Lexington and Washington, the latter including all that portion of Ohio west of the Scioto River. Rev. Archibald Steele, a licentiate of Washington Presbytery, and an uncle of Gen. William B. Irwin, a former well-known citizen of Union County, was commissioned

as a missionary in Southwestern Ohio in the spring of 1799, with authority to visit all new settlements, make out a list of all members of his denomination, whenever they wanted a church, and report to the Presbytery for proper action. An extract from his journal, as follows, shows how and where he found some of the first Presbyterian families in Union County: "Leaving Buck Creek, took the trail for Darby; at 4 o'clock arrived at the house of my old friend Joshua Ewing, where the family, consisting of Joshua and his family, James, his brother, Betsey, his sister, and their aged mother, lived in a new town on the west bank of Big Darby, named North Liberty." This was in the southeast part of what is now Darby Township. Here Mr. Steele organized a Presbyterian Church in the fall of 1800, calling it North Liberty. Joshua Ewing and Samuel Kirkpatrick were elected Elders at the organization of this, the first religious body formed in what now constitutes Union County, and one of the pioneer organizations of the State. But very few families had then settled in the neighborhood, and the membership of this church included most of them. The people lived far apart, and never had a pastor nor stated supply. Neither was a house of worship erected, and in a short time the organization was dissolved by mutual consent. Out of the materials that belonged to it, however, the churches of Upper and Lower Liberty were formed, the former being near what is now Milford Center, and organized in the latter part of 1807 or early in 1808. Rev. Samuel Woods was the first pastor, from whose tombstone is taken the following: "Rev. Samuel Woods, first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Upper and Lower Liberty, was installed pastor in this church June 15, 1808, and died April 27, 1815, in the thirty-sixth year of his age." Mr. Woods was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 15, 1779, and was a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn.

The first house of worship erected by a religious society in Union County was built by the Presbyterians of Upper Liberty, in 1809. It stood on the line dividing the farms of Rev. S. Woods and Elder Samuel Reed, between the road and the old graveyard. "It was a plain, primitive building of hewn logs, twenty-four feet square. All the materials and mechanical labor were supplied by the membership. It was not necessary to consult an architect and get up plans and specifications and give out the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and then, when dedication day came, report a few thousand as a debt to be removed before the Lord could get the building. But this primitive church edifice was for many years without the means of heating; the people, therefore, met during the winter in schoolhouses and private dwellings. It was also very plain internally; slabs with rude legs were used for seats. Tradition has it that two or three families in process of time became so aristocratic as to construct backs to their pews, thus showing that at a very early day invidious distinctions will intrude themselves upon a church." An addition of eighteen feet was made to one side of the old church about 1822–23, and the building was used until 1834, when a brick structure was erected at Milford Center, and the congregation removed there. The old house stood a mile and a half east of the village, on the north side of Darby Creek.

A STRANGE RELIGIOUS SECT.

Nelson Cone, of Jerome Township, and an old settler of Union County, furnishes the following article under the above head. It was read at the annual meeting of the Union County Pioneers, September 27, 1882:

"Early in the winter of 1816–17, a band of fanatics, calling themselves 'Wandering Pilgrims,' came from the East, crossing Darby at Georgesville. At this point, being undecided which course to take, their leader, who was

styled the Prophet, settled the matter by placing his staff at the forks of the road and allowing it to drop. It fell along the road leading up stream, which they then followed to a village on Treacle's Creek, in Union Township, called Ricetown. Here they remained three or four weeks, practicing and preaching their peculiar religious rites and doctrines. They were a motley set—men, women and children—numbering in all from thirty-six to forty persons. The men were unshaven and all were uncombed and unwashed, it being a part of their religion to wash neither garment nor person. Each person, old and young, wore over the back a piece of coarse canvas, representing sackcloth. A more squalid, filthy-looking set of beings could scarcely be imagined. It was their habit to pass from place to place, begging meal and milk and lodgings wherever night happened to overtake them. Their religion taught them to use neither knife, fork, spoon nor plate, and they were forbidden to touch the lip to cup or vessel out of which a 'Gentile' had ever drank. In preparing food, the meal was first cooked in a large vessel, which was then placed in the center of the room and mixed freely with milk, making a dish which they called 'hasty puddin'.' The company then threw themselves on the floor about the vessel, reclining in imitation of the apostles, and fed themselves with the right hand. Meantime the Prophet walked around the group, jabbering an exorcism in what they called an unknown tongue. I remember very distinctly the words, 'yaw, yum, yum, yum, yum, yum,' repeated over again and again. The devil by this was supposed to be forbidden the sacred circle. Now and then, when meat happened to form part of their repast, the old Prophet's exorcism would be interspersed with rapid admonitions, 'Don't eat up all the meat; I don't care nothin' about the puddin'.' Never washing, their hands were of course black with dirt, except the fingers of the right hand to the knuckle joints, which were kept by the process of eating singularly white and clean. To save themselves from pollution in drinking, they each carried a quill, or wooden tube, with which to suck water from a vessel. In their devotion, they would, all of them, utter in concert meaningless jabber, each in the natural tone of voice, exclaiming, 'My God, my God, my God, my God,' several times repeated, following and closing with, 'Bah, ba, bah, ba, bah, ba, ba.' From whence they came or where they went, no one seemed to know. Report had it that the Prophet, in trying to walk the waters of the Little Miami soon after, was drowned. It was said that the wily old pretender had fixed a plank walk just under the surface of the water, on which he had made frequent exhibitions of his miraculous powers. One night some one removed one of the planks, and a rain having roiled the water, the Prophet went headlong into the gap and was drowned."

SCHOOLS.

It was several years after the first settlements were made in the county before attention was turned to educational matters. The people had been too busily engaged in preparing their homes and clearing the ground for cultivation. As soon, however, as circumstances would admit, instructors of the youthful mind found employment, and the simple log-cabin in which the school was kept sent smoke from its chimney curling upward through the trees of the forest. The dwellings of the inhabitants were often temporarily used as schoolhouses, and the pedagogue who found himself placed in charge of a troop of backwoods youngsters was welcomed by their parents as a valuable addition to their little community. He enjoyed all the pleasures of "boarding around," and partook of the homely fare set before him with as keen a relish as any of his entertainers. When a schoolhouse was built, it was of a simple sort so often described—a "rude log structure," with a great

chimney and a wide fire-place, an opening cut in the logs for a window and stopped with greased paper, which admitted a softened light, slab benches standing on wooden pegs, a slab desk running around the sides of the room and resting on wooden pins placed in holes bored in the logs. The books used were few and made to do long service; arithmetic was thoroughly known to the more advanced scholars as far as the "single rule of three," or perhaps beyond that, after the "master" had taught them about as far as he knew, and then they were ready to "quit school." Reading and writing were taught in all schools, and these three formed nearly the sum total of the branches which it was deemed necessary for the pupils to understand. A little later, geography, grammar and other studies were introduced, and step by step, as the times demanded, the schools developed until finally the magnificent system now in use was adopted, and even that has been greatly improved since its introduction.

The first school in Union County was taught in 1812 or 1813, in Darby Township, in a private dwelling near the Mitchell Graveyard, by Alexander Robinson. Abner Chapman taught a school near Plain City, in 1813; this was attended by members of James Robinson's family, from Darby Township. In 1814, a school was taught in a log schoolhouse which stood near the residence of Thomas Robinson, also in Darby Township. Henrietta Millington first presided over this school. As the settlements progressed, schools were organized and schoolhouses erected in various parts of the county, and excellent educational facilities have been enjoyed for many years. County Auditor W. L. Curry, in his last annual report upon the schools, thus writes:

"In submitting this annual report, I am happy to say that the year has not been without its good results in the schools of this county. Several new and beautiful schooolhouses have been erected during the year, and they are the best exponents of the interest taken by the people in the education of their children; and as a general rule the people who have the enterprise to erect good school buildings employ the best teachers and have the best schools, and the good influence exerted over pupils by having neat, well-arranged schoolhouses and beautiful grounds surrounding cannot be overestimated—to which all good instructors can give ready testimony. Our country schoolhouses are not as well equipped for the work of teaching with a supply of apparatus, such as maps, charts and globes, as they should be, but there is a gradual improvement in that direction. It has been the aim of our Board of Examiners for the last few years to raise the standard of teachers' qualifications, and I am glad to report that their efforts in that direction have not been entirely futile, for it is now scarcely possible for an incompetent teacher to procure a certificate even of the lowest grade, and they are zealously sustained in their course by the best teachers and intelligence of the county.

"The salaries paid teachers in this county will compare favorably with our sister counties, yet there is a vast difference in the wages paid teachers in the several townships within the county, and as a consequence the best salaries always draw the best teachers. The Teachers' Institute was well attended this year [1882], there being 122 teachers enrolled. The Institute is one of the best helps, especially to the young and inexperienced teachers, and all felt this year that their time and money were well spent. The educational department introduced two years ago in our county fair is gradually growing in favor, and the exhibition this year was much better than last. Premiums were awarded as follows:

First—Examination papers.
Second—Letter writing.
Third—Book-keeping.

Fourth—Map drawing.
Fifth—Specimen drawing.
Sixth—Declamation.
Seventh—Essay writing.
Eighth—School showing greatest number of visitors.
Ninth—Daily programme.
Tenth—Geological collections and Indian relics.
Eleventh—Best collection of grasses.
Twelfth—Best collection of postage stamps.
Thirteenth—Best collection of pressed flowers.
Fourteenth—Best specimens stuffed.
Fifteenth—Best specimen painting.

"The graded schools of our county have done much to promote emulation with our better class of teachers. The interest in the graded schools of Marysville and Richwood has been fully maintained during the past year. The public rhetorical exercises given semi-monthly in the hall of the Marysville schools, by the pupils of the several grades, continue to be very popular and draw crowded houses. During the past year the pupils of the several grades have studied some particular author, which had been previously assigned, and the subjects for essays, etc., related to the author, and the selections for declamation were selected from the writings of the author. These studies have proven very profitable to the pupils, giving them a considerable knowledge of the literature of our language, and the methods pursued seem to be at least a partial solution of the vexed question, 'How shall young people be taught to read?' The entertainments have been of a high character, and have also been very interesting and pleasant.

"There has been no very startling improvement in the reports of Township Clerks, as in many instances I am compelled to write for the report of the Board of Education and the enumeration report, and then in some cases the balances do not correspond with the balances of their own Township Treasurers and the books of the Auditor; and this is one of the evils of so often changing Clerks. But thus will it ever be until we have some kind of supervision."

UNION COUNTY IN 1837.

The following description of Union County appears in the Ohio *Gazetteer*, compiled by Warren Jenkins, and published in Columbus by Isaac N. Whiting, in 1837:

"Union, an interior county, bounded on the north by Hardin and Marion, east by Delaware, south by Madison and Franklin, and on the west by Champaign and Logan Counties. It is twenty-seven miles long from north to south, and eighteen broad from east to west, containing 450 square miles.* It is divided into the eleven townships of Allen, Claibourne, Darby, Jackson, Jerome, Leesburg, Liberty, Mill Creek, Paris, Union and York. It has five post offices, viz.: Coberleys, Darby Creek, Marysville, Milford Center, Richwood. It also contains the towns of Marysville, the county seat, Milford and Richwood. It is watered by Darby, Mill, Boke's and Rush Creeks, all of which rise in Logan County and run into the Scioto River, affording sufficient water-power for mills a considerable part of the season. The land adjacent to these streams is generally very fertile and pleasant; but it is supposed that not more than one-eighth part is under cultivation. The face of the country is generally level, interspersed with gentle slopes or ridges, admirably adapted to grazing. Of the different religious denominations in the county,

* Overestimated, as seen by figures elsewhere in this volume.

the Methodists are believed to be the most numerous; but the Presbyterians and Unitarians are thought to be nearly equal to them. There are also some Baptists, Seceders, etc.

"The county was organized in the year 1820, but the settlement commenced in what is now Union County in the year 1799. The names of the settlers were George Reed, Samuel Reed, Samuel Kirkpatrick, Samuel Mitchell, David Mitchell, his brother, Joshua Ewing, James Ewing, his brother. They purchased their lands of Lucas Sullivant, formerly a great landholder, in the year 1797, on Darby Creek. They were all natives of Pennsylvania. In 1801 or 1802, several other persons emigrated from Pennsylvania, among whom were Samuel Reed (brother to the above-mentioned George Reed), William, Richard and John Gabriel, brothers—the two last named were twins—all purchased their lands of said Sullivant. Population at the last census [year 1830], 3,192."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the papers belonging to Richard Gabriel, who was County Clerk in 1822, were found old documents of which the following are copies:

To the Clerk of Union County, State of Ohio:

Sir—Please to accommodate the bearer, Michael S. Wood, with license to marry with our daughter, Eliza Thayer. As we believe all parties are agreed to the match, we send you these lines. So doing, you will oblige, yours, etc., etc.,

Uriah Wood, Robert Dodge,
Dimes Wood, Mercy Dodge.

Derby Township, July the 12th, 1822.

You, Daniel Black, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that the scalp now produced by you is the scalp of a wolf that was killed or taken in this county, by you, within twenty days last past, and you verily believe the same to be over the age of six months, and that you have not spared the life of any bitch-wolf in your power to kill, with design to increase the breed.

His
Daniel X Black.
mark.

You do, William Cummins, solemnly swear that the scalp now produced by you is the scalp of a wolf that was taken and killed by you within this county within twenty days last past, and you verily believe the same to be over the age of six months, and that you have not spared the life of any she wolf in your power to kill, with design to increase the breed.

William Cummins.

Attest: Richard Gabriel, Clerk.

In the year 1870, there were in Union County on the 1st of June, 331 people of the age of seventy years or over, distributed among the several townships as follows: Jerome, 22; Paris, 55; Darby, 16; Allen, 25; Union, 30; Mill Creek, 18; Claibourne, 34; Taylor, 22; York, 19; Washington, 6; Jackson, 16; Dover, 17; Leesburg, 24; Liberty, 27.

The following is a copy of a military commission issued by Gov. Thomas Corwin, in 1841, the man to whom it was given having been a resident physician in Union Township, Union County:

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Ohio.

{ coat of arms of Ohio. } Thomas Corwin, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of said State, to David H. Silver, greeting:*

It appearing to me that you are duly appointed, on the twentieth day of June, 1841, Surgeon of the First Regiment of Infantry, Fourth Brigade and Thirteenth Division, in the militia of this State:

Now know you, That, by the power vested in me by the constitution and laws of said State, and reposing special trust and confidence in your courage, activity, fidelity and good conduct, I do, by these presents, commission you as Surgeon of said regiment; and hereby authorizing and requiring you to discharge, all and singular, the duties and services appertaining to your said office, agreeably to law, and to obey such instructions as you shall, from time to time, receive from your superior officer.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at Columbus, the fourth day of June, in the [STATE SEAL] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the sixty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS CORWIN.

By the Governor:
J. SLOANE, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF OHIO, UNION COUNTY, SS.

Before the subscriber, William Orr, Colonel of First Infantry Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Thirteenth Division, Ohio Militia, in and for said county. Personally came the within named D. H. Silver, who, being duly sworn according to law, did promise to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Ohio, and to discharge with fidelity the duties belonging to Surgeon of said regiment. As witness my hand this 9th day of August, in the year 1842. WILLIAM ORR, *Colonel.*

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF UNION COUNTY.

ITS PEDIGREE—ACT ORGANIZING AND FACTS CONNECTED THEREWITH—ITS DIVISION INTO TOWNSHIPS—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

IT is interesting to trace the line of descent of the county of Union. By careful research it is ascertained that the territory now included within its boundary lines formed portions of nine, and perhaps ten, different counties before it was finally set off as Union. The first two counties organized in the Northwest Territory were in that portion now forming the State of Ohio. Washington County, erected by proclamation of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, July 27, 1788, included all that portion east of a line passing from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, up that stream to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence across the portage and down the Tuscarawas to the site of old Fort Laurens, at the north boundary of what is now Tuscarawas County; thence west on a line identical with the subsequent Greenville treaty line to the Scioto River, and down that stream to the Ohio. It is thus seen that the county of Washington as originally formed included about half of the present State of Ohio. Hamilton County was next organized. by the same authority, and included the region between the Miamis as far north as a line drawn due east from the standing stone fork of the Great Miami to the Little Miami; this was January 2, 1790. There is nothing to show that its limits were ever extended to the eastward, yet in the description of Wayne County, as formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, August 15, 1796, it would seem that Hamilton had been extended to the Scioto; if so, it included what is now Union County, and from that date (1790) should begin the existence of an organized county of which Union formed a part. Wayne County, organized at the date above given, undoubtedly included the northern portion of Union, as the description will show: "Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga River upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton County, which is a due north line from the lower Shawnee [Shawanese] Town upon the Scioto River*; thence by a line

*This town was a short distance below what is now Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio. A due north line from that point would pass considerably to the east of Union County.

First Union County Court House & Jail built at Milford.

west-northerly to the south part of portage between the Miamis of Ohio and the St. Mary's Rivers; thence by a line also west-northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west-northerly to the south part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof, including lands upon the streams emptying into said lake; thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, the place of beginning." This was the most extensive county formed in the Northwest Territory. After the treaty of Greenville, the limits of Hamilton County were extended westward to the boundary line designated by that treaty, which extended from Fort Recovery, in what is now Mercer County, Ohio, directly to the Ohio River at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. The seat of justice for Washington County was at Marietta; for Hamilton County at Cincinnati, and for Wayne County at Detroit, and these conditions remain unchanged to the present, except in the extent of territory in each county.

July 10, 1797, St. Clair issued a proclamation forming another county, and calling it Adams, the boundaries of which were as follows, and, as seen by noting them carefully, included nearly the whole of Union County: "Beginning upon the Ohio River, at the upper boundary of that tract of twenty four thousand acres of land, granted unto the French inhabitants of Gallipolis by an act of the Congress of the United States bearing date the 3d of March, 1795: thence down the said Ohio River to the mouth of Elk River (generally known by the name of Eagle Creek*), and up with the principal water of the said Elk River or Eagle Creek, to its source or head; thence by a due north line to the southern boundary of Wayne County, and easterly along said boundary so far that a due south line shall meet with the interior point of the upper boundary of the aforesaid tract of land of twenty-four thousand acres, and with the said boundary to the place of beginning."

The counties thus far mentioned were organized before the sound of the settler's ax had echoed in the forests of Union County. The next county, Ross, was organized in the same year settlements were begun here—August 20, 1798, and was the last one under Territorial government. Its boundaries were described as follows: "Beginning at the forty-second mile tree, on the line of the original grant of land by the United States to the Ohio Company, which line was run by Israel Ludlow, and running from thence east until it shall intersect a line to be drawn due north from the mouth of Elk River (commonly called Eagle Creek); and from the point of intersection running north to the southern boundary of the county of Wayne, and from thence easterly, with the said boundary of Wayne, until a north line to be drawn from the place of beginning shall intersect the same; and if it should be found that a north line, drawn from the place of beginning, will not intersect the southern boundary of Wayne, then an east line is to be drawn from the eastern termination of the said boundary, until it shall intersect the aforesaid north line to be drawn from the place of beginning." Ross County included a large part of Adams, with all the portion thereof embracing most of what is Union County.

March 24, 1803, Greene County was erected by act of the State Legislature, from parts of Hamilton and Ross, and possibly included a narrow strip on the west side of Union. The following were its boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Montgomery;† running thence east to

* This stream enters the Ohio in what is now Brown County, a short distance above Ripley, and is generally known on the maps and by the people of that region as Eagle Creek.

† Formed by the same act from a part of Hamilton, as were also Butler and Warren.

Ross County line, and the said course continued eight miles into the said county of Ross; thence north to the State line; thence westwardly with the same to the east line of Montgomery County; thence bounded by the said line of Montgomery to the beginning."

A few days later, March 30, 1803, Franklin County was formed as follows, including a considerable portion of Union: "Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto River at the corner of Sections number twenty-four and twenty-five in the ninth township of the twenty-first Range surveyed by John Matthews; thence west until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Greene County; thence north with said line until it intersects the State line; thence eastwardly with the said line to the northwest corner of Fairfield County; thence with the western boundary line of Fairfield to the place of beginning." The county of Fairfield at that time extended north to the State line. February 20, 1805, the western portion of what is now Union County became a part of Champaign, the latter county being created that day including the following territory: "Beginning where the range line between the eighth and ninth ranges, between the Great and Little Miami, intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county of Greene, and to continue six miles in the county of Franklin; thence north to the State line; thence west with said line until it intersects the said eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence to the place of beginning."

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, and embraced a large portion of Union. It was bounded thus: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township number three, in the sixteenth range of the United States military district; thence west, with the line between the second and third tier of townships, to the Scioto River, and continued west to the east boundary of Champaign County; thence, with the said boundary, north to the Indian boundary line; thence eastwardly, with said line, to the point where the north and south line between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of the said United States military district intersects the same; thence south, with the said last mentioned line, to the place of beginning." By an act of February 17, 1809, all that part of Franklin County lying north of Delaware was attached to the latter.

February 16, 1810, Madison County was formed, "beginning at the southwest corner of Delaware County, thence east, with the south boundary of the said county line, to a point that a line running due south will be the distance of twelve and one-half miles west of the county seat of Franklin County; thence on a straight line, to the northwest corner of the county of Pickaway; thence with said line south until it intersects the line of Ross County; thence west with said line, to the line of Greene County; thence north with the line of Greene to Champaign County line; thence with Champaign line to place of beginning." The limits included the southern part of what is now Union County.

Next in order was Logan County, formed December 30, 1817, with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the east line of Miami County, between sections number thirty-three and thirty-four in the third township, thirteenth range, and running east twelve miles, with the sectional line between the third and fourth tier of sections; thence south one mile; thence with the sectional line between the second and third tier of sections in said range, to the line between the United States and Virginia military land, and thence east to the line of Champaign County; thence north with said line to the Indian boundary line; thence west to a point so that a line drawn from said point due south will strike the Indian boundary line at a point where the line between the counties of Miami and Cham-

paign strikes said line; thence south, with said line, between the counties of Miami and Champaign, to the place of beginning; and also including the United States reservation at the rapids of the Miami of the Lake." Logan County, as thus formed, included a strip off the west side of Union, running north from Champaign.

James Curry, whose home was in Jerome Township, then a portion of Madison County, was the Representative in the Legislature, in the session of 1819–20, from the district in which that county was included, and through his efforts an act was passed January 10, 1820, entitled, "An act to erect the county of Union." The text of this act is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the counties of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and also so much of the territory within the limits of this State laying north of the old Indian boundary line as comes within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of the county of Union, to wit: Beginning on the north boundary line of Delaware County, on that part known by the name of the Old Indian or Greenville line, at a point three miles west of the Scioto River; thence due south fifteen miles; thence east four miles; thence south unto the north boundary of Franklin County; thence south two and one-half miles into Franklin County; thence west to the east boundary of Madison County, and to continue west unto the east boundary of Champaign County; thence north to the northeast corner of said county; thence west three miles; thence north so far that a line due east will strike a point three miles north of the beginning; thence south to the said place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That all suits or actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending, and all crimes which shall have been committed within the limits of those parts of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan Counties, so to be set off and erected into a new county previous to the organization of the said county of Union, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the counties aforesaid, in the same manner as they would have been if no such division had taken place; and the Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables of the counties aforesaid shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments; and the collectors of taxes for the aforesaid counties shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and unpaid within the above described parts of the counties of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, previous to the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 3. That all Justices of the Peace within those parts of the counties aforesaid, which by this act shall be erected into a new county, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices until the term of their service expires, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned for the said county of Union.

SEC. 4. That the electors within the fractional townships that may be set off by the erection of the county of Union shall elect in the next adjoining township.

SEC. 5. That on the first Monday of April next the legal electors residing within the county of Union shall assemble within their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections, and shall proceed to elect their usual county and township officers, who shall hold their several offices until the next annual election.

SEC. 6. That courts of the said county of Union shall be holden in the village of Milford until the permanent seat of justice is established for the said county of Union.

SEC. 7. That Commissioners shall be appointed, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act establishing seats of justice," to fix upon a permanent seat of justice for said county of Union, and make report thereof to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden in and for said county, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act; and the Commissioners aforesaid shall receive a compensation for their services out of the treasury of the said county of Union.

SEC. 8. That so much of the territory lying north of the county of Logan as is contained within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Logan County, thence running north five miles; thence west to a point from which a south line will strike the northwest corner of said county; thence south to said corner; thence east with the line to the beginning, shall be and it is hereby attached to the county of Logan, and shall hereafter form a part of said county.

SEC. 9. That so much of the county of Franklin as lays within the following boundary, to wit: Beginning on the line between the counties of Franklin and Madison, at a point two and one-half miles south of the north boundary of said counties; thence east two miles; thence south four miles; thence west two miles; thence north to the place of beginning, be attached to and hereafter considered a part of the county of Madison. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of April next.

February 12, 1820, an act was passed erecting fourteen counties out of "all that part of the lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States,

which lies within this State." These counties were Van Wert, Mercer, Putnam, Allen, Hancock, Hardin, Crawford, Marion, Seneca, Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Paulding and Williams. February 4, 1825, the Legislature passed an act authorizing William Wilson, of Clark County, to run the line between Madison and Union Counties, commencing at the southeast corner of the latter and running due west to the line of Champaign County. He was to receive $3 per day and the markers and chain-carriers 75 cents per day for the time necessarily employed in such survey. January 29, 1827, another act authorized Jeremiah McLene, of Franklin County, to run said line, beginning at the same place and running in a direct line so as to strike a point in the eastern boundary of Champaign County, two and one-half miles south of the line formerly run between the counties of Delaware and Madison. The same compensation was allowed as by the previous act. January 18, 1828, an act was passed establishing the line between Madison and Union Counties according to the survey made by Levi Phelps in 1820. February 4, 1828, another act authorized Silas G Strong, of Union County, and James Eaton, of Delaware, to locate and establish the line between those two counties. Mr. Eaton was a very careful engineer, but used the magnetic needle, and as a consequence the line was somewhat crooked. In 1881, the permanent line between these two counties was run by F. J. Sager, Surveyor of Union County, and stone monuments were set at prominent stations; a transit instrument was used, which insured accuracy. The survey was made by Mr. Sager, as being best qualified to do the work, although the adjoining counties in this and other instances shared the expenses and appointed men to assist in the matter. Mr. Sager was one of five persons who organized the State Association of County Surveyors in 1879, and is the present Chairman of the Association.

The permanent line between the counties of Union and Logan was surveyed in 1876, the surveyors making their report to the Commissioners, March 8, 1877. They were F. J. Sager, of Union, and W. H. McCormick, of Logan, and their report is filed in Vol. XVI, Law Record, Union County Clerk's office, pp. 1–9, with opinion of attorney in the case. The total length of the line as run was 102,130 feet, or about 19¼ miles. Stone monuments were planted at all important points.

When the line between Union and Delaware Counties was run, in 1881, it was found that the official survey of 1828 was far from being on a straight line, as called for by the act creating the county, and, by order of the Commissioners of the two counties jointly, it was established on a slightly different course, being straightened somewhat. The "15-mile line" (south from the Greenville treaty line) is straight from the northwest corner of Delaware County to a point in the south side of the lands of William Peet, recognized as the county line; thence straight to the point recognized as the county line at the Delaware and Bellefontaine road on the south side of Boke's Creek; thence straight to the south end of said 15-mile line. The 4-mile line was run straight as nearly as possible to the old line, and the 7-mile line the same. The variation in the old 15-mile line was probably attributable to local influences upon the magnetic needle in the survey of 1828. The first angle in this line is 910 rods south of the place of beginning, the point being 194.80 feet west of a straight line which would connect the two ends of said 15-mile line, the bearing being S. 0° 30′ W.; thence S. 1° 2′ E. to the south end of said line; thence N. 89° 28′ E. to the east end of the 4-mile line; thence S. 1° 22′ E. to the south end of the 7-mile line. Sandstone monuments three feet with six inch dressed faces were set at prominent points on the line.

The survey of the line between Union County and the counties of Marion and Hardin was made by F. J. Sager, of Union, W. H. Brown, of Hardin, and

Isaac Young, of Marion, beginning May 26, 1879. They could find no recorded evidence that the north line of Union County had ever been run, but found some evidence in the field. The point on the Greenville treaty line at the east boundary of the county designated as three miles west of the Scioto River, is actually three miles and sixteen rods. The line thence north to the northeast corner of the county was well marked, yet there was no trace of said corner ever having been marked, nor could any evidence be found to show where it was. The north boundary was found by examination to have been nowhere near straight as formerly surveyed, varying in places from a due east and west line as much as twenty rods. The surveyors established the northeast corner of Union County and marked it with a stone monument, planting similar monuments at other prominent points along the line. The distance from the Greenville treaty line north to the county corner is three miles and three and forty-eight hundredths rods long. The northern boundary was run, per order, from the established northeast corner to a point twenty-five feet north of the floor of the bridge across Rush Creek on the Marysville & Kenton State road, in a direct course, continuing in the same course to the northwest corner of the county, which was established and a stone monument set 117 rods south of the northeast corner of Logan County. Total length of north boundary, 4,589.06 rods. The west boundary of Union County has not yet been permanently fixed, although probably very little change would be made in it should the Commissioners order a new survey to be made.

SUBDIVISION OF THE COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS.

May 10, 1803, at a meeting of the Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, then newly formed and including a portion of what is now Union County, it was "*Ordered*, That the lands contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto River, one mile, on a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring Run; from thence, in a direct line, to the junction of Treacle's Creek with Darby Creek, which is frequently called the Forks of Darby; thence south unto the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with said line until it intersects the county line of Greene; thence with the last-mentioned line north, and from the point of beginning up the Scioto, to the northern boundary of Franklin County, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby Township.

"*Ordered*, That in Darby Township there be elected one Justice of the Peace, and that the electors of said township hold their election for that purpose at the house of David Mitchell, in said township, on the 21st day of June next."

Joshua Ewing was elected to the office at the date specified. Franklin Township was formed at the same time with Darby, and included "all that part of Franklin County contained within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the forks of Darby Creek, that is, at the junction of what is called Treacle's Creek with Darby; running thence south to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence east with said line until it intersects the Scioto River; thence up the same until it comes to a point one mile on a straight line, above the mouth of Roaring Run, and from thence to the point of beginning." An election for two Justices of the Peace was ordered to be held at Franklinton, the temporary seat of justice of Franklin County, and Zachariah Stephen and James Marshall were chosen to fill the offices. The point designated as "one mile on a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring Run," was a little south of the present town of Dublin, Franklin County, the stream being now known as Hayden's Run. The spot is referred to in Mar-

tin's History of Franklin County, 1858, page 19. It is seen from the description that Franklin Township included a strip off the south end of the territory now included in Union County, while Darby Township lay to the north and west.

When Union County was organized, in 1820, its three subdivisions were the townships of Union, Darby and Mill Creek. At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Union County, on the 12th day of March, 1821, it was "*Agreed*, That the county of Union be divided into townships as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Union County, running east five and one-half miles; thence north six miles; thence west three miles; thence north to the north boundary of Union County; all west to be Union Township. Second township: Beginning at the southeast corner of Union Township, running five and one-half miles east; thence north six miles; thence west to the northeast corner of Union, to be Darby Township. Third township: Beginning at the northeast corner of Darby; thence east to the east line of Union County, all south to be known by the name of Gerome [Jerome]. Fourth township: Beginning at the northeast corner of Darby, running west three and one-half miles; thence north to the north boundary of said county, all west to the line of Union Township to be known by the name of Paris. Fifth township: All east of Paris to the east boundary of said county to be known by the name of Mill Creek. *Ordered by the Board*, That notice shall be given by advertisements to the electors of Paris Township to meet on the first Monday of *Aprile* at the house of *Abriham Emrine* [Abraham Amrine], for the purpose of electing township officers. Likewise, that notice shall be given to the electors of the township of Gerome to meet on the first Monday of Aprile at the house of Aaron Tawsey, for the purpose of electing township officers."

On the first Monday in June, 1822, the Union County Commissioners organized the township of Liberty, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the southwest corner of Paris Township, thence west to the county line; thence north to the north boundary of said county; thence east to the west boundary of Paris Township; thence with said line to the beginning.

Leesburg Township was next organized, in 1825, but a careful search of the Commissioners' records reveals nothing to show the amount of territory it originally included.

June 5, 1827, Allen Township was set off from the south end of Liberty, and an order for the election of officers was granted the following day by the Commissioners, said election to be held June 23, 1827, at William Milligan's.

Jackson Township was formed March 3, 1829, from the north end of Leesburg.

March 4, 1833, an order was issued for the formation of Claibourne Township, from the south part of Jackson; but for some reason the organization was not completed under the first order, and a new one was issued March 5, 1834, at which date the civil history of the township begins.

York Township was set off December 3, 1833, from the north end of Liberty, before the organization of Claibourne was fully effected.

June 9, 1836, a new township called Washington was formed from that part of York Township lying north of the Greenville treaty line.

An order was issued by the County Commissioners on the 5th of March, 1839, for the organization of Dover Township, and the election of officers therein, but no boundaries are shown on the record, probably from their not having been transcribed from the petition asking for the formation of said township.

December 3, 1849, a petition was presented to the Commissioners for the formation of a new township from portions of Leesburg, Liberty and York.

A remonstrance against any further division of York Township was received at the same time, and both were laid over for further action. On the morning of December 5, 1849, the board agreed unanimously to erect the new township, and gave it the name of Taylor. This was the last one organized in the county, making the total number fourteen, as at present. There have been various slight changes in the boundaries of the several townships, but none that have materially increased or reduced their area.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Agreeably to the act erecting the county of Union, the following joint resolution was passed by the Legislature on the 25th of February, 1820. It is found on page 140 of Vol. XVIII, Laws of Ohio:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Stephen Bell, of the county of Greene, Reuben Wallace, of the county of Clark, and John Huston, of Newark, in the county of Licking, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the county of Union.

These Commissioners were required to make their report to the "next Court of Common Pleas" for Union County, and doubtless did so, but there is nothing upon the records to show such was the case. Mention of Marysville as the county seat, on the pages of the court record, is found under date of May 15, 1821, when it was "ordered that David Comer be paid $1.50 per day as Director of the town of Marysville, the seat of justice of this county." Mr. Comer had been appointed to the position of Director on the 10th of July, 1820. Matters concerning the sale of lots, etc., will be found in the historical sketch of Marysville in this volume.

VILLAGE PLATS.

The first town plat laid in the county was North Liberty, by Lucas Sullivant, in 1797, as mentioned elsewhere. The others, in their regular order, are as follows, as shown by the records in the office of the County Recorder:

Milford—George Reed, proprietor; acknowledged before Thomas McDonald, J. P., April 8, 1816; is now the oldest town existing in the county and is thus described on the original plat: "A town by the name of Milford, laid off and surveyed for George Reed on a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Delaware, Union Township, and State of Ohio, on the south side of the Big Darby, near George Reed's Mill—No. 3,016, originally entered in the name of Levin Jones, sold to Alexander Carr, and patented in the name of George Reed and Robert Grant under a decree of a Court of Chancery held in Franklin County and State aforesaid. The above town is composed of streets, alleys, and forty lots named and numbered as follows," etc.

Marysville, the county seat, fully described elsewhere, was laid out August 10, 1819, by Samuel Culbertson.

Richwood, in Claibourne Township, was laid out August 8, 9, and 10, 1832, by Philip Plumber, the survey being made by Levi Phelps. The town is on the Pelham Survey, No. 6307, which was long known as the "rich woods." In the description of the plat, the following varieties of timber are named as abounding in the immediate vicinity: Beech, blue, black and gray ash, hackberry, or hoop ash, mulberry, wild cherry, black walnut, white walnut, white oak, red oak, buckeye, or horse chestnut, honey locust, linden tree, coffee tree, a species of mahogany, hickory, red and white elm, hard and soft maple, box elder and dogwood, with a "copse wood" of spice brush, prickly ash, burning bush, grape vine, bladder bush, bramble; the herbage was mostly maiden hair, pea vine, yellow root, ginseng, Indian madder, etc.

Kingsville, in Liberty Township; surveyed for Samuel King, proprietor,

September 26, 1834, by Levi Phelps; thirteen lots on State road leading from Carter's settlement to Garwood's Mills.

Summersville, York Township; surveyed for John Johnson and others by Levi Phelps; original plat contained forty-eight lots; recorded August 11, 1835.

Watkins, Mill Creek Township; laid out by William Conklon and Thomas P. Watkins (the latter represented by his attorney, Joseph S. Watkins), on Dandridge's Survey, No. 1,307, on "road to Scioto River," July 12, 1838; lots numbered from one to twenty-eight.

Arbela, Washington Township; forty-five lots and a public square, by Marquis L. Osborne, July 25, 1838; this town is not now in existence.

Newton, Liberty Township; surveyed for the proprietor, David Paul, by Levi Phelps, August 25, 1838; twenty-five lots; plat resurveyed for Nathaniel and Melissa Raymond, twenty-three lots, February 1, 1839.

Hainesville, Washington Township; twenty-one lots and a public square, near present site of Byhalia; laid out by Jonathan Haines, September 4, 1838.

York Center, York Township; nineteen lots, surveyed by Levi Phelps, June 14, 1841; name of proprietor not given in description of plat; new survey made for Gregory Stormes, October 31, 1860

Frankfort, Jerome Township; original town, consisting of forty lots, laid out by George Hensel, Amos Beach, Henry Beach and William H. Case; surveyed by William B. Irwin, April 1, 1846; place formerly known as "Beach Town."

Unionville, Darby Township; fifteen lots; total area of plat, $7\frac{5}{8}$ acres; laid out by John, Frederick and David Sager, and surveyed by William B. Irwin, February 8, 1847.

Pharisburg, Leesburg Township; Allen Pharis, proprietor, as administrator of estate of Robert Pharis, deceased; plat included forty-five lots, covering a little over ten acres, at the junction of the Bellefontaine and Marion roads—locality formerly known as "Scott's Cross Roads;" surveyed by William B. Irwin, July 21, 1847.

New California, Jerome Township; twenty-seven lots; name of proprietor not given on plat; surveyed August 27, 1853, by William B. Irwin.

Dover, Dover Township; surveyed by William B. Irwin; William Richey Adam Richey, Thomas Aplin and B. F. Benton, proprietors, May 11, 1854.

Additions to Plain City, Jerome Township, made by Edward W. Barlow, April 23, 1859, and Charles Amann, July 26, 1875. Main town in Madison County.

Union Center, Taylor Township; laid out November 9, and December 17 and 18, 1863, on a part of survey 829, by H. P. Goff, Hiram Danforth, Ira A. Robbins and Charles J. Sayer; included $19\frac{96}{196}$ acres a short distance east of present site of Broadway; now out of existence.

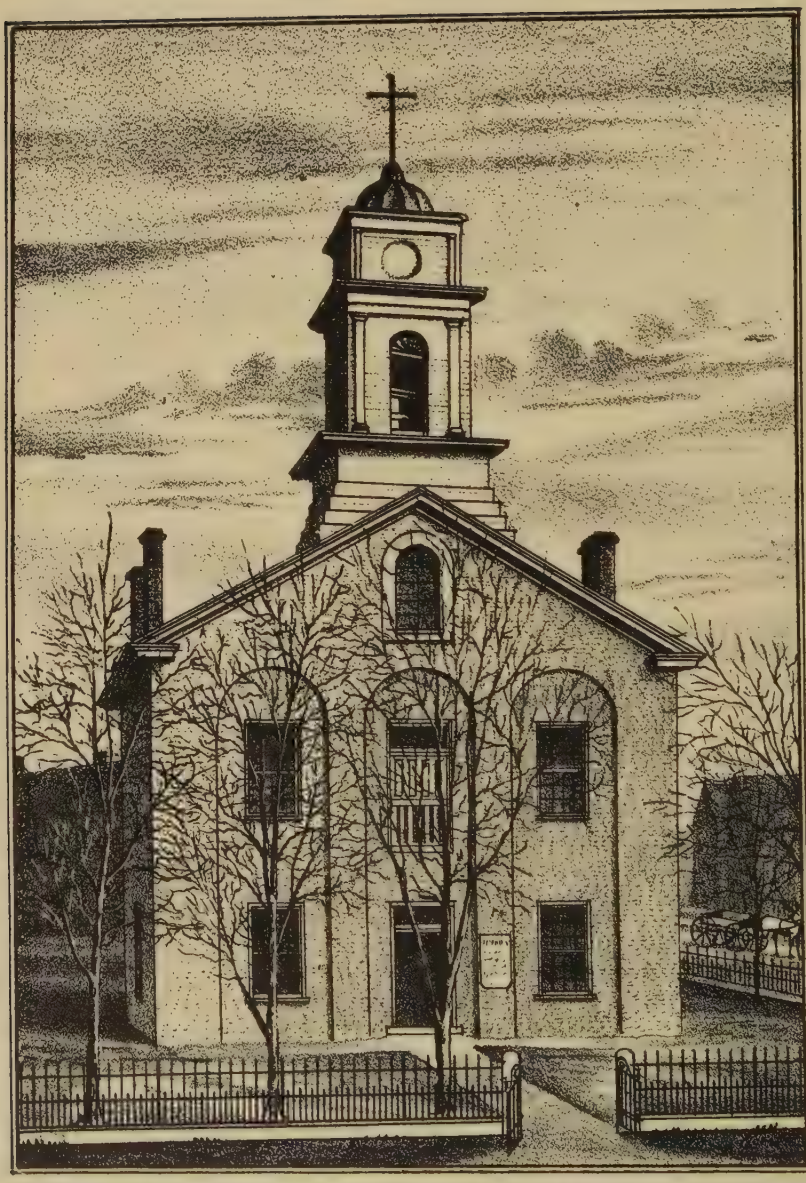
Broadway, Taylor Township; laid out August 15 and 16, 1865, by Z. C. Pooler and Leonard Richey, and surveyed by A. S. Mowry, who gave the town its name.

Pottersburg, Allen Township; twenty-four lots laid out May 18, 1869, by David A. Williams and George F. Bennett.

Peoria, Liberty Township; twenty-eight lots; platted by Joseph K. Richey, June 20, 1870.

Magnetic Springs, Leesburg Township; fifty in-lots and blocks A, B, C, D and E; laid out November 24 and 25, 1879, on Survey 3,696, by Duncan McLean and J. E. Newhouse; locality usually known as Green Bend.

Claibourne, Claibourne Township; thirty-nine lots on Survey 6,107; laid out by William Jolliff, Jr., March 14, 1881.



3RD UNION COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BUILT AT MARYSVILLE, A.D. 1838 & TORN DOWN FEBY. 1883.

Homer, in Union Township, and Essex, in Jackson Township, are two villages of which we have not the dates of platting. Essex was laid out on Rush Creek, on part of Survey No. 9,922, on the State road from Columbus to Kenton. It consisted of forty lots, and was surveyed by William C. Lawrence, Deputy County Surveyor. Homer was laid out at an early date by Elisha Reynolds, on parts of Surveys 7,789 and 4,946, on Little Darby Creek, on the county road running on the line between the two surveys. It had thirty-five lots, and was for some time a village of considerable importance, but is among the places now on the list of those that have seen better days.

COURT HOUSES.

Union County could not boast of a court house until subsequent to 1822, and the first building of the kind erected was a frame structure which stood on the south side of East Center street, on the east side of the alley between Center and East streets.* This was in use a number of years.

March 5, 1834, James Herd, William B. Irwin and David Galland, Commissioners, ordered "that a notice be put up by the Auditor that a proposal will be received at their session in June next for making and laying into the walls of a court house from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand bricks, to be completed by the 1st day of August, 1835; the bricks to be 9 inches long, 4¼ inches wide, and 2¼ inches thick after being burnt; the bricks are to be of the first quality, and computed in the walls, the doors and windows to be reckoned in the count; the walls to be two lengths of a brick thick, all but the gable end and partition." June 6, 1834, the Commissioners agreed to levy 2½ mills tax per dollar on the grand levy, for the purpose of building a court house, 3½ mills for county expenses, and 2 mills for road purposes. On the 30th of the same month, they examined bids for brick, and awarded the contract for building the walls of the court house to Harvey Ward, his proposals being the lowest and best. December 12, 1834, the Commissioners met to form a definite plan for a court house, and Levi Phelps was ordered to procure a draft, also the advice of competent judges, as to the best manner of laying off the court house—"whether the court room shall be formed on the first or second floor, and also for placing the jury rooms; also the height of each story."

December 27, 1834, the Commissioners met to make arrangements for covering and inclosing the "contemplated court house in the town of Marysville;" employed Nathan Adamson to furnish a draft, description and schedule of necessary timbers to be used, and ordered the posting of notices for proposals for furnishing said timbers and materials, and "doing the carpenter work for inclosing said court house." Proposals were to be opened January 22, 1835. Another meeting was held on the appointed day, but the record does not show who was the successful bidder. Harvey Ward was on that day allowed $100 in part pay for stone work for the foundation of the building to enable him to pay for hauling said stone. A very lengthy description of the building, from the plans drawn, is given in the Commissioners' record for March 3, 1835, and it must have required nearly as long a time to "compile" it as it did to erect the court house. June 6, 1835, the Commissioners appointed William Page "Superintendent over the performance of labor in building the walls of the court [house] in the town of Marysville." On the same date, they agreed that the Auditor might "enter into an agreement with Henry Kezartee for his purchase of 20 feet in front and 5 poles back of Lot No. 50, the lot on which the present court house stands."

* This building was two stories high, about 20x40 feet on the ground, and was not of much account. It was used for various purposes after it was sold by the County Commissioners.

October 8, 1835, the Commissioners settled with Harvey Ward for brick work in the court house, and found that 194,348 bricks had been used in the construction of the walls. The total amount paid Ward was $1,085.41. March 8, 1836, it was agreed that the stairs, doors, floors, window casings and painting should be completed, and proposals for the same were advertised for, to be opened on the 28th of the same month. On the day appointed, Silas G. Strong was awarded the contract for laying the floor and filling in ashes on the same as high as the second tier of joists. Adam Wolford received the contract for building the stairs, casing the windows, making the doors, etc., and Benjamin Hopkins was awarded the painting contract. The job of painting was accepted as satisfactory on the 9th of July following. A good story is related of this part of the work, by Capt. H. C. Hamilton, of Richwood, who was then a boy, carrying the mail between Richwood and Marysville. It was said that the paint was mixed up with buttermilk, and left standing in a tub outside the building; and that the hogs got at it one night and ate it all up, much to the chagrin of the painter. Material for making paint was so costly at the time, that the contractor undoubtedly considered he could make more out of the job by using buttermilk. It caused a smile to spread over the faces of the inhabitants.

January 26, 1837, the Commissioners met for the special purpose of selling the old court house, and also for selling the work of finishing the interior of the new one. The old building was sold on that day to M. Bentley and Noah Garret, for $151.50, for which sum they gave their joint note, payable nine months after date. These parties were also to have the use of the ground on which the old court house stood, together with a space of twenty feet front, running back as far as the court house, for five years. The sale of the work for finishing the interior was postponed to the 6th of February, 1837, when Adam Wolford contracted for work amounting to $110, Enos Wood, $130, and James M. Wilkinson, $600. Wolford's work was settled for October 14, 1837. William M. Page and David Sprague plastered the building in the fall of 1837, and were partially settled with on the 13th of November, when the sum of $309.86 was paid them. At the same time, Levi Churchill was paid $47.56 on his contract for laying brick floors in the building, and James M. Wilkinson $150 for inside work. Harrison Frank made a case and some tables for the Recorder's office, and Calvin Winget made cases for the Auditor's and Clerk's offices. Bills were allowed March 5, 1838, as follows: To William H. Frank, furniture for offices, $34; to Calvin Winget, book and paper cases for Clerk, Auditor and Commissioners, $67.50; appropriated for pitcher, broom and crock for stove in Auditor's office, per C. Lee, 68 cents. March 6, Stephen McLain was allowed $40 for two stoves, and on the 12th of June, 1838, final settlement was made with James M. Wilkinson for work on the cupola, etc.

The court house, when completed, was the most imposing building in the county, and the citizens were proud of it. June 4, 1840, the Commissioners directed William B. Irwin to procure a bell for the court house, and see that it was properly hung. The bell cost $85, and the expense of transportation, hanging, etc., was $19.26; settlement was made with Mr. Irwin December 8, 1840. December 8, 1846, the Commissioners ordered that a chain be attached to the posts along the sidewalks in front of the building. In the public offices, wooden floors were substituted for the brick ones, as the latter were cold and the cause of much discomfort in the winter season. The structure was never a first-class affair, and its days of actual usefulness were numbered long before it was abandoned.

July 16, 1880, the Board of County Commissioners, having contracted for

certain lands for a court house site, executed bonds of the county in the sum of $4,500, payable in four and five years, to Mrs. Drusilla Cassil, who executed and delivered to the board a warranty deed for said lands, described as all of In-lot No. 67, and two-fifths of the south half, east side of Out-lot No. 3, situated in the village of Marysville. At the same date, the Commissioners issued bonds in the sum of $3,000 to, and received a warranty deed from, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marysville, for two-thirds of the south part of In-lot No. 66, in Marysville, being the ground on which the society's parsonage stood. The buildings on the land purchased were sold by the Commissioners at public auction, for the sum of $683.10, the parsonage alone bringing $612. August 3, 1880, Commissioner J. B. Whelpley was authorized by the board to contract for 600,000 bricks for the new court house. David W. Gibbs, a Toledo architect, had been authorized, on the 16th of July, to prepare plans for the proposed building, and they were unanimously approved August 14, 1880, upon the following resolution by Mr. Whelpley: "*Resolved*, That the plans, drawings, representations, bills of material, etc., made and presented by David W. Gibbs, architect, for the purpose of being used in the erection of and completion of a court house in the county of Union, and State of Ohio, be and the same are hereby approved." September 22, 1880, the Commissioners awarded the contract for erecting and completing the court house to Karst & Woodruff, for the sum of $84,350. A somewhat lower bid from a Toledo firm was rejected on the ground of general incompetency. The Legislature, by an act passed April 1, 1880, anthorized the Board of Commissioners for Union County to issue bonds to build said court house, and they were subsequently issued to the amount of $65,000; they were sold for $66,275. A second act was passed in the winter following, authorizing the issue of additional bonds in the sum of $25,000, and the Commissioners carried out its provisions. The work was begun and pushed rapidly forward, and a magnificent imposing structure now stands in the center of the space (north and south) designed for it, fronting to the east, with entrances also at the north and south. It is of brick, with cut stone and galvanized iron trimmings, and is one of the finest edifices for county purposes in the State. Surmounting the well-proportioned tower is a colossal figure of Justice, and in the tower is a fine clock and bell, the latter weighing 2,500 pounds; the cost of the clock, which was set in place in November, 1882, was $2,500. The building is heated entirely by steam, the apparatus having been purchased of Brooks & Kemper, of Dayton, Ohio, for $4,300. The dials of the clock are illuminated, and the interior of the building is very finely and tastefully frescoed. The entire cost of the structure, in round numbers, has been about $135,000. The county officers took up their quarters in it in December, 1882, but the court room was not quite ready for the sitting of the court in January, 1883, and the old building was necessarily used. The new court house is a model for beauty, elegance and convenience, and will be the pride of the citizens of the county for many years.

The new court house was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, January 27, 1883, and from an account in the *Union County Journal*, of February 1, is taken the following description of the building:

"The building is approached from the north, east and south by three massive and elegant porticos, 22x28, and 35 feet in height, composed entirely of Berea stone, elegantly ornamented. Here the Commissioners deserve great credit for the change made in the original contract from galvanized iron to that of Berea stone in the construction of the porticos.

"The style of the new building is essentially modern in its leading features, and presents an example of 'renaissance' architecture, modified and

adopted to suit an American structure of this character. The building proper covers an area of 96x109 feet, and the three fronts are similar in design. In construction, a continuation of pressed brick and Berea stone have been used. The basement, to the line of the water table, is laid in courses of heavy rock face range work, forming a fitting base for the vast superstructure it supports, and the center and corner pavilions are carried up in stone pilaster work, the first story rusticated. The two stories are divided by a lintel cornice, elegantly molded of stone, which extends entirely around the building, and at the center of the street fronts project so far as to form the roofs of the porches, each of which is supported by four stone columns 20 feet high, the porches being surmounted by a stone balustrade of neat design. The main cornice, pediments and whole exterior of tower are of galvanized iron, painted and sanded in imitation of stone. Each of the street front pediments is surmounted by an eagle with spread wings, six feet from tip to tip, resting upon a globe and pedestal. A prominent feature of the exterior of the building is the tower, which rises 168 feet from the ground, and is surmounted by a figure of Justice, ten feet high. Properly speaking, it is divided into four stories, constructed entirely of wrought iron, and contains a striking tower-clock with illuminated dials, each seven feet in diameter, manufactured by Howard & Co., of Boston, Mass. The roof-construction—trusses, purlins, rafters, etc.—is entirely of wrought iron, sheathed with corrugated sheet iron, and covered with slate laid in asbestos cement, making it a thoroughly substantial and fireproof and Mansard roof, which is pierced on two sides by appropriate dormer windows, lighting the attic. The window openings on all sides of the building are unusually large, and none but the best French plate glass has been used. The basement story proper is about two feet below the grade, and twelve feet in the clear in height. It is reached upon all four sides, and contains Surveyor's office, engine and store rooms, janitor's room, vault room, besides other apartments.

"Entering the building from the Center street front, the visitor passes through a massive arched doorway and finds himself in a well-lighted hall, 11 feet wide, with a ceiling 17 feet high, extending through to the opposite side, with a cross hall leading from the West street door, and giving entrance to the Commissioners' room located in the center of the west side of the building. The floor of the halls is laid with marble tile, alternate black and white.

"The Auditor's office is located to the right on entering from the Center street front. The main office is 22x26, and opening from that on the west is the Auditor's private office, 15x26. The office is supplied with a large fireproof vault. A doorway connects the private office with the Commissioners' room on the south side, which is 18x20.

"On the right, in entering from the West street front, is the Treasurer's office. The main office is 22x33 feet, with an arched alcove opening from the west side, in which is found the private office and safes, but in the main room is also found a burglar-proof vault. This might be, and we believe is, the most pleasant room in the building.

"Directly opposite, and in the southeast corner of the building, is found the office of the Probate Judge, the entrance to which is immediately to the left of the West street entrance. The private office is 22x32, and is supplied with a lavatory and vault. Adjoining this one on the west is the Probate Court room, which is reached from either the private office or the hall. It is 22x35 feet in size and has a neat desk for the Judge, a bar rail and seats for spectators.

"The Recorder's office is located in the southwest corner of the building, the first door to the left on entering from the South street entrance, which con-

tains two rooms, the main room being 20x25, with vault, and well-lighted; the private room, 15x22, is gained by a door in the west side.

"Returning again to the hall, the grand staircase was reached either from the Center, West or South street corridor by an almost imperceptible wind, meeting upon a platform half way up and then uniting to form a single flight, six feet wide at the base and widening to ten feet at the top, at the landing in the rotunda on the second floor.

"The most striking feature of the interior is the rotunda, a feature which is one in a thousand. It is 26x36, and is oval in form, lighted from the top through stained cathedral glass, and at night by a chandelier containiug twelve beautiful gas jets. The floor is of marble tile, like that of the halls below, and the sides contain heavy pilasters with elegantly molded and enriched capitals and bases, resting upon a massive pedestal. The pilasters are surmounted by a classic entablature, with molded ribs, extending to the top of the vault or dome, which is 40 feet from the floor. From the rotunda, access is had to all the rooms on the second floor. Opening from it on the east side is a corridor, eleven feet in width, and twenty feet high, lighted at the end by an arched window. From this corridor an entrance leads to the office of County Clerk, which occupies the northeast corner. The main room is 22x32, with a private office 12x15, and vault and closets. The Clerk has direct access to the court room through a lobby, and a private entrance to his office through the rotunda. In the passage way to the court room through the lobby is the private office of the Judge, elegantly fitted up with washing, heating and lighting apparatus, and before entering the court room, on the east side entrance, is a private consultation room.

"Opening immediately from the rotunda on the east by large double swinging doors, is the court room, 43x65 feet in size, and 30 feet in height. The ceilings are elegantly and elaborately frescoed, and in the background on the ceiling in the rear of the Judge's stand is a life-size picture of "Justice," giving the whole a most animating appearance. The Judge's desk rests upon a platform, which is gained by a flight of steps. In front and on the right side are found the Clerk's and Sheriff's desks, which, like that of the Judge, are finished in black walnut. Stretching across the room, in oval form, is the bar rail, of solid black walnut, inclosing a space of about 20x43 feet. This space contains the jury box on the left facing the Judge. The seats for spectators are raised to the rear, in four rows, twelve seats in each row, capable of seating six persons in each seat, or about three hundred persons in all. They are approached by an aisle extending entirely around them, and by two center aisles.

"The rich, frescoed ceiling contains two 60-inch double cone reflectors, of silvered glass. The walls are plain tinted, with a heavy dado and border of rich maroon.

"In the northwest corner is located the Sheriff's office, and in the southeast corner the male and female witness rooms and grand jury room; the latter adjoining the court room, a private entrance connecting the two. All the rooms contain water closets and lavatories.

"Every room in the building is well lighted, while the ventilation and sanitary appliances have all been carefully attended to. The building is heated throughout by steam, the apparatus being contained in the basement of the building, and is lighted brilliantly by gas, furnished by Clingman's patent. The building is fire proof throughout, the floors being constructed of wrought iron beams, corrugated iron arches and concrete. All stud partitions are of iron, and the ceilings and partitions lathed throughout with iron lath.

"The furniture throughout was made to order for each room, by a Toledo firm, out of black walnut, and is beautiful in design and rich in manufacture.

"The entire cost of the building, including grounds, furnishing, lighting and heating, is about $135,015.50."

Following is the statement of Auditor W. L. Curry, regarding the work of the Commissioners, the detailed cost of the new building, etc., read on the day of dedication:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have the honor in behalf of the Commissioners, to submit the following report in regard to their proceedings in the matter of the erection of this court house.

The law authorizing the Commissioners of Union County to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a court house was passed by the Legislature of Ohio on the 1st day of April, 1880.

On the 6th day of June, 1880, the Commissioners, J. B. Whelpley, J. T. Mahaffey and J. K. Dodge purchased of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marysville the Methodist Episcopal parsonage grounds, including the buildings, for the sum of $3,000. They also at the same date purchased the old John Cassil property, including buildings, for the sum of $4,500, for additional court house grounds. The buildings on these grounds were sold for $743.10, and the money paid into the County Treasury. Another lot was purchased from D. C. Winget on the 22d day of September, 1882, for $500, making total cost of grounds after deducting amount for which buildings were sold, $7,256.90.

On the 16th day of July, 1880, the Commissioners employed David W. Gibbs, architect, to make plans to be submitted for the consideration of the board. On the 14th day of August, 1880, D. W. Gibbs having drawn up plans, this day submitted said plans to the Commissioners, together with the building committee, consisting of the Probate Judge, J. B. Coats, Clerk of the Court, W. M. Winget, Sheriff, J. J. Miller and R. L. Partridge. The plans submitted by D. W. Gibbs were approved and accepted, and he was employed as architect of the building.

The board having advertised and received bids, awarded the contract of erecting the court house, on the 22d day of September, 1880, to Jacob Karst and William Woodruff for the sum of $84,350.

The board having issued the bonds of the county in the amount of $65,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and having advertised to receive bids, said bonds were on the 15th day of January, 1881, sold to R. M. Henderson, representing the Bank of Marysville, for $66,275, or at a premium of $1,275. Said bonds were delivered and money paid into the County Treasury on the 9th day of March, 1881.

After careful consideration, it was determined by the board to change the porticos, cornice and window caps. The specifications and contract calling for galvanized iron, it was decided to change to stone, and this change was made at a cost of $16,620.

The specifications called for excavation for the foundation of 4 feet and 6 inches, but in order to get a good foundation it had to be made in some places to the depth of 14 feet at a cost for stone, labor and material of $3,822.70.

A law was passed on the 11th day of April, 1882, authorizing the Commissioners to issue the bonds of the county in the amount of $25,000 for the completion of court house. Said bonds were issued in the amount of $25,000 bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and on the 24th day of May, 1882, they were sold to A. T. Carpenter for the sum of $25,550, or at a premium of $550.

On the 1st day of April, 1882, the old court house grounds were sold for $15,050, the buildings being reserved and are yet to be sold.

The building is now completed with the exception of a few days' labor, and the following is an itemized statement of the cost of the building, including heating, lighting and furnishing, subject to a few changes:

First contract	$84,350 00
Change in porticos, cornice and window caps from galvanized iron to stone	16,620 00
Extra labor and material in foundation	3,822 70
Repairs of walls	418 00
Tower cornice	26 80
Moving bell	2 00
Extra brick vault under safe and changing arches	123 50
Gas-pipes on porticos	77 92
Difference in hardware, bolts and plates, vault walls	129 76
Filling vault fronts	2 50
Flooring in attic	38 54
Scuttles	11 00
Masonry under steps	13 50
Carpenter work in basement	845 49
Extra work on stairway	350 00
Extra on graining	300 00
Plate glass	266 00

Flooring, basement stairs	26 01
Siding and ceiling attic stairway	51 80
Vault doors	950 00
Steam Heater	4,300 00
Furniture	5,964 00
Clock	2,500 00
Bell	803 92
Gas machine and chandeliers	1,731 00
Sewer	608 58
Grade	727 58
Painting rotunda	400 00
Plastering basement	270 00
Mantels	360 00
Cistern	60 00
Watchman, court house	29 00
Painting basement	135 00
Concrete basement floor	360 00
Pump and well	84 00
	$127,758 60
Court House grounds	7,256 90
Total	$135,015 50
Deduct amount for old court house grounds and buildings sold	15,793 10
Balance	$119,222 40

The changes made were, in our judgment, for the best interests of the citizens of the county, and were only made after carefully considering matters in all their bearings as to economy and durability.

The Commissioners who have served during the erection of the building are J. B. Whelpley, J. T. Mahaffy and J. K. Dodge. J. K. Dodge's term expiring December, 1880, N. Howard was elected as his successor; J. T. Mahaffy's term expiring December, 1881, Uriah Cahill was elected as his successor; J. B. Whelpley's term expiring December, 1882, Luther Liggett was elected as his successor. J. B. Whelpley had immediate superintendence of the building from the beginning of the work until the expiration of his term of office, and most of the time since.

We take pleasure in saying of the contractors, Karst & Woodruff, that they have performed their contract in a satisfactory manner; although they were well aware, for many months, that they would lose heavily on the contract, they have, in our judgment, filled the specifications, both in material and workmanship, except one item of iron work which they refused to accept from the sub-contractor.

We have in all matters connected with the erection of this building done what, in our judgment, was for the best interest of the whole county, and feel conscious of having kept clear of all parties, cliques or factions, and time will tell whether our work has been well done. Although we have been subjected to the usual criticism that is poured down upon the heads of those having in charge the erection of public buildings, we have the consolation of feeling confident of the fact that in transferring this beautiful building to the citizens of Union County, that as evidenced by the testimony of many County Commissioners and contractors from all parts of this State, who have examined the building, that for beauty of architecture, good workmanship, convenience and completeness in equipment, it is not excelled, if equaled, by any court house in the State of Ohio.

The first spade of earth was turned September 22, 1880, and the building was completed and dedicated January 27, 1883.

Respectfully submitted, by order of County Commissioners.

W. L. CURRY, *County Auditor.*

JAILS.

The first jail was a double log structure, which stood on the lot on the south side of East Center street, in the rear of the court house It was used not only for a jail, but occasionally for a residence; Philip Snider, now of Marysville, lived in it for a time when he moved to the town, in 1849. On the 5th of March, 1856, the Commissioners ordered that the old jail lot (No. 50) be sold, with the view of purchasing a lot in another location, on which to build a new jail. At the same time, it was ordered that an advertisement for proposals for erecting a new building be inserted in the Marysville *Tribune.* The part of Lot No 50, owned by Union County, and occupied by the old jail, was sold April 2, 1856, to E. J. Nugent, for $1,000.50. A new lot was pur-

chased by G. A. Cassil at the same time, for $600, and the new building was at once erected upon it. This was destroyed by fire, on the night of December 22, 1870, having been for a number of years practically worthless as a place of detention for offenders against the law. July 13, 1872, the following entry appears upon the record of proceedings of the County Commissioners:

"In the matter of purchasing a site for county buildings, and building a county jail thereon: It appearing to the Commissioners that due notice has been given by publication in two newspapers published in the county of Union, and by circulation of handbills, of their intention to purchase a site for a county jail and court house for said county of Union, at Marysville, Ohio, and of their intention to build a county jail thereon as soon as practicable; thereupon, those matters came on for hearing upon the petitions for and the remonstrances against the proposed purchase of such site and building of such jail, and said petitions and remonstrances were heard and examined by the Commissioners; upon consideration whereof, the said Commissioners are of the opinion that a site should be purchssed and a jail built thereon as soon as practicable. They have, therefore, this day purchased Lot 55 [or 65], and one-third of Lot 66, in the town of Marysville, Ohio, of H. Campbell, for the sum of $2,500, for the purposes and uses named above." Bonds were issued to the above amount August 10, 1872. For the purpose of building the new jail, bonds were issued to the amount of $20,000. The contract for constructing the jail was let by the Commissioners, March 28, 1873, the successful bidders being H. Rice and I. Grummons, and the contract price $18,644. This sum covered the necessary excavations, the stone, brick and carpenter work, and everything complete except heating apparatus. By the last of June, 1873, the stone foundation had been completed and the range work set, and the building was rapidly carried to completion. The entire cost of the structure was about the same as the amount of bonds issued—$20,000. It is of tasteful design, the front portion being finely fitted for the residence of the Sheriff.

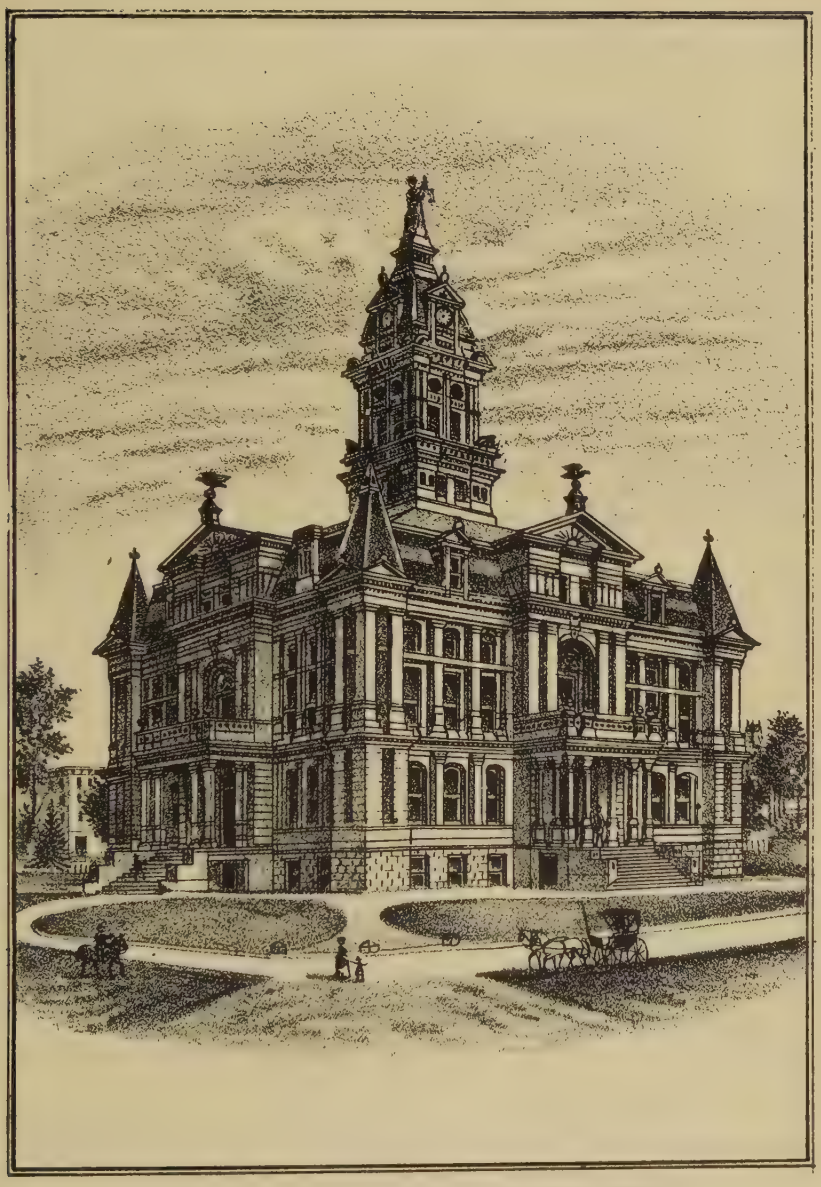
In August, 1878, a new safe was purchased for the County Treasurer's office, of the Hall Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, at an expense of $2,500, the old safe being turned in on account for $600. The new safe weighed ten tons —20,000 pounds—and stood in the office in the rear of the block at the southwest corner of Main and Center streets, until the third week in October, 1882, when it was removed to permanent quarters in the new court house.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

June 7, 1849, the Commissioners, after due consideration, agreed unanimously to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land on which to erect a county poor-house, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar of valuation, or a total of about $850, was ordered. In December, 1850, seventy-five acres of land were purchased of Josiah Kelsey, to be used as a poor-farm. January 5, 1850, the contract for erecting a building on the premises had been let to James McIlroy, for the sum of $1,400. In a report made by the County Treasurer, on the 10th of June, 1851, are found the following items:

Paid Josiah Kelsey, principal and interest, for farm	$ 978 50
Paid James W. Evans, for erecting house and outhouse	1,457 61
Paid Robert Gibson, for repairing fences	20 00
Paid for furniture, fixtures and provisions	307 56
Total to that date	$2,763 67

The building, as constructed, was 40x31 feet in dimensions, two stories high, with a hall across the middle; also a wing, one story high, with a cellar under, and a porch in front of the wing eight feet wide; the whole building constructed of brick. McIlroy, to whom the contract was first awarded, was



FOURTH UNION COUNTY COURT HOUSE, FINISHED JANUARY, 1883.

subsequently put under bonds for an offense against the State, and the Board of Commissioners re-awarded it March 4, 1850, to James W. Evans, for $1,409. Final settlement was made with him March 5, 1851, and at the same time John Johnson, John W. Cherry and Joshua Marshall were appointed Poor-House Directors. Mr. Cherry died early in 1857, and Thomas E. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy. In the winter of 1866–67, an amount of land equal to the original purchase was bought of G. W. Kent, making the present size of the farm 150 acres. May 19, 1870, the Commissioners advertised for proposals for 500,000 brick, and on the 6th of June following authorized the levy of a tax of two mills on the dollar for the purpose of building a new Infirmary. January 30, 1871, Commissioners Joseph K. Richey and James Fullington, and Infirmary Directors, John F. Sabine, Daniel G. Cross and John Guthrie, met and considered plans for the new building, and adopted the one presented by Jones & Gartner, architects, of Columbus, Ohio. March 31, 1871, the Commissioners met to consider bids for erecting the building, and the contract therefor was awarded to R. N. Jones & Co., of Delaware, Ohio, for $27,600; their bid not including heating appliances. Several other firms competed for the work. Several changes were made in the plan, and the entire cost, exclusive of heating apparatus, was increased to $29,200. June 1, 1871, bonds were issued to the amount of $25,000, to procure funds for proceeding with the work of construction; they were disposed of in New York City, by W. W. Woods, for $24,500, which sum was placed to the credit of Union County in the Bank of Marysville. The building was completed and occupied in 1872, and the old one is now utilized as a barn.

The first Superintendent of the Infirmary, in 1851, was William Porter, father of Judge John L. Porter, of Marysville. His successor was George Mills, followed by Levi Keeran, William Olds, O. W. R. Ingman, Robert Sharp; Ingman and Sharp served alternately, three years each. R. S. Bonnett is the present Superintendent, having held the position since March, 1882. The first inmate admitted after the farm was ready was a woman from Paris Township. The journal of the first Secretary of the Board of Directors has been lost, and, doubtless, much that might have been interesting is lost with it. It is the recollection of John F. Sabine, Esq., the present Secretary, that the institution had but three inmates when first opened in 1851. The health of the inmates has always been remarkably good; no epidemic has ever occurred, the deaths being mostly from chronic diseases or old age. But about one-fifth of the farm is uncultivated. In September, 1882, when the Secretary made his report, the institution contained 32 male and 31 female inmates, a total of 63; 19 persons had been received during the year then ended, 14 had been discharged, 2 ran away, 5 died and 2 were sent to other institutions. The total expenditures for the year were $5,024.90; receipts, $627.29; net expenses, $4,379.61. The Infirmary building is one of the finest for the purpose in the State.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

UNION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

AT the time our Agricultural Society was organized, our county was thinly populated and one of the most backward counties in the State, very little tillable land, but little cultivated, not enough of grain products or stock raised to supply home demand—no thoroughbred stock of any kind, but on the contrary, very inferior horses, cattle, sheep and hogs of every kind, and the farming implements used were very few and primitive in kind. Our county in its earliest day was settled with men of strong moral convictions, industrious and enterprising, and at an early date advocated the importance of organizing an agricultural society. The first meeting to organize was held in the old court house during the summer of 1847, at which time the society was organized and officers elected, and the time fixed for holding the first fair in the county was in the second week of October of the same year.

The first fair was held in the public square of Marysville, using the old court house for the display of fabrics. The second year the ground for exhibiting was about two squares south on Main street and continued in that vicinity until the year 1852, using the court house for the fine art hall. Afterward the fair was held on the grounds now owned and occupied by the society for that purpose.

A committee in 1854 was appointed to make a purchase of fair ground and report plan for payment. The committee made a purchase of John Cassil of thirteen acres of land on the Marion road, about three-fourths mile from the public square in Marysville, for which they agreed to pay $50 per acre, one-half January 1, 1855, balance in one year, with interest, and executed a written contract to that effect.

The plan reported by the committee to procure funds for the purchase was that the ground be purchased by a joint-stock company in which each share should be $10. The deed of conveyance to be made to such stockholders, subject to the use of the Union County Agricultural Society, so long as it should use the same for a fair ground, but to pass absolutely and unconditionally with the improvements to the stockholders, when the society shall disband or cease to occupy it for its annual fairs. In accordance to the plan reported, a warranty deed conveying the thirteen acres of land in Survey No. 3,353 was made by John Cassil, November 26, 1860, to the following named persons, stating the number of shares taken by each:

John F. Sabine, 1 share; J. C. Miller, 2; James A. Henderson, 1; Richey & Buxton, 1; P. Manchester, 1; R. L. Broome, 1; Solomon Cook, 1; John Barbour, 1; Jesse Mearis, 1; J. R. Galloway, 1; Moses Coe, 1; A. S. Chapman & Co., 1; W. H. Robb, 1; Joseph Newlove, 1; John E. Cahill, 1; William M. Robinson, 1; John Cassil, 4; Samuel Woods, 1; D. D. Welsh, 1; E. Biglow, 1; Luther Winget, 1; Ray G. Morse, 1; Benjamin Gordon, 1; James Smith (Darby Plains), 1; John Reed, 3d, 1; R. D. Reed, 1; A. A. Woodworth, 1; Will-

*The article on this society was kindly contributed by R. L. Woodburn, Esq., of Marysville.

iam Bigger, 1; Jesse Gill, 1; A. F. Wilkins, 1; John W. Thompson, 1; S. A. Cherry, 1; Thomas W. Miller, 1; John Johnson, 1; John T. Lenox, 1; James Finley, 1: W. W. Woods, 1; C. S. Hamilton, 1; P. B. Cole, 1; William C. Malin, 1; Joshua Marshall, 1; Tabor Randall, 1; N. Raymond, 1; S. R. Reed, 1; F. Hemingway, 1; Hiram Stokes, 1; William Gabriel, 1; George B. Burnham, 1; J. & E. Burnham, 3; James Riddle, 1½; James Fullington, 3; Charles Fullington, 3; George W. Stamates, 1; J. C. Sidle, 1; James Kinkade, 1; Philip Snider, 1; James W. Robinson, 2; Samuel C. Lee, 1; C. Houston, 1; William T. Brophy, 1; Phelps & McWright, 1; Thomas Turner, 1; J. Sexton & Co., 1; James Martin, 1; William R. Webb, 1; James M. Welsh, 1.

There were others who subscribed and paid part, but by the conditions of the association the same were forfeited because not paid in full, and part of the amount subscribed was paid toward the improvements, and the sum of $650 and interest paid for the said land; the total amount of land owned by the society is forty-seven acres and ninety-nine poles. The amount of purchase money paid, $6,092.50.

The fair grounds are well improved, a good half mile track, good substantial buildings in the main. The amount of money spent for improving the grounds since its organization is about $8,000. The value of grounds, $15,000. The number of entries the first year were less than 100. In the year 1882, were 1,920.

The receipts the first year were less than $100. The receipts for the year 1882 were $5,212.15. The attendance the first year was estimated about 250. In 1882, the attendance on the third day of the fair was estimated about 12,000. The membership the first year was about fifty. In 1882, it was 2,200.

The first money paid to any officer of the society was to John Johnson, Secretary, $5 for his services from the organization of the society until the year 1852. C. S. Hamilton did all the printing for the society for the year 1851 for two years' membership, being the first compensation for printing. The first building was erected by Thomas Snodgrass, for the accommodation of the ticket master and board of directors, 20 feet long and 12 feet wide, at the cost of $22 for the entire building. The first imported horse brought to the county was by Charles Fullington, in the year 1851, known as "Louis Napoleon," weighing 1,650 pounds. In 1850, James Fullington brought from Kentucky the first thoroughbred cattle to the county. In 1853, Charles and James Fullington imported to the county some very fine thoroughbred cattle, and the same year and by the same parties were imported to the county the first fine-wool sheep. W. M. Winget brought to the county the first thoroughbred "Jersey" in the year 1880. Our county is specially noted for raising French and Norman horses, and the money realized from their sales has been of great financial benefit to our farmers. Our county might be regarded better adapted to grass than any other product. Great improvement has been made in the last few years in the raising of wheat, by the means of fertilizing, which has proved to be of great profit, and quite a number of our farmers are using the same with great success.

The admission fee to the fair is $1 for a man and his wife and all the minors of his family during the fair, with the privilege of taking a wagon inside the grounds and of exhibiting articles; for each footman, 25 cents; for wagon or buggy, 25 cents; and each person in same, 25 cents; children, 10 cents; and horsemen 40 cents. Persons from any part of the State are allowed to compete for premiums of stock, farm implements and fine arts by paying

$2. Any person who is a resident of the county and twenty-one years old may become a member of the society by paying $1 to the Treasurer annually, which entitles him to a family ticket for the year. The family ticket system has proved a great success, making the price so reasonable that it brings it within the reach of every citizen, giving him an opportunity of every advantage to be derived from the fair. The object of our managers has been to award in premium to the exhibitors the proceeds of the fair each year, after deducting the necessary amount for improvements and expenses.

All games of chance and intoxicating drinks are prohibited. No officer of the society receives any pay except the Secretary. The society is in good financial condition.

The Agricultural Society has been of great benefit to the county, inspiring a zeal of enterprise among the people that is commendable. One remarkable feature of our society has been the unanimity with which the officers and managers have worked together from its organization, with but one object in view, its success.

The following are the names of the officers from its organization to the present:

1847—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, A. A. Woodworth; Treasurer and Secretary, John Johnson.

1848—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, A. A. Woodworth; Treasurer and Secretary, John Johnson.

1849—President, Eliphas Burnham ; Vice President, J. W. Robinson; Treasurer, Cyprian Lee; Secretary, John Johnson.

1850—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, J. R. Galloway; Treasurer, Cyprian Lee; Secretary, John Johnson.

1851—President, Joshua Judy; Vice President, Eliphas Burnham; Treasurer, Cyprian Lee; Secretary, John Johnson.

1852—President, Joshua Judy; Vice President, Eliphas Burnham; Treasurer, Joshua Marshall; Secretary, John Johnson.

1853—President, Joshua Judy; Vice President, Eliphas Burnham; Treasurer, Joshua Marshall; Secretary, John Johnson.

1854—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, John Cassil; Treasurer, Joshua Marshall; Secretary, John Johnson.

1855—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, John Cassil; Treasurer, Joshua Marshall; Secretary, John Johnson.

1856—President, A. A. Woodworth; Vice President, J. R. Galloway; Treasurer, John Barbour; Secretary, James W. Robinson.

1857—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, James A. Henderson; Treasurer, John Barbour; Secretary, James W. Robinson.

1858—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, James A. Henderson; Treasurer, E. L. Reynolds; Secretary, M. C. Lawrence.

1859—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, James W. Robinson; Treasurer, E. L. Reynolds; Secretary, C. S. Hamilton.

1860—President, Eliphas Burnham; Vice President, James W. Robinson; Treasurer, E. L. Reynolds; Secretary, C. S. Hamilton.

1861—President, James W. Robinson; Vice President, Eliphas Burnham; Treasurer, E. L. Reynolds; Secretary, C. S. Hamilton.

1862—President, James W. Robinson; Vice President, R. D. Reed; Treasurer, E. L. Reynolds; Secretary, C. S. Hamllton.

1863—President, R. D. Reed; Vice President, W. M. Robinson; Treasurer, E. L. Reynolds; Secretary, C. S. Hamilton.

1864—President, R. D. Reed; Vice President, Levi Longbrake; Treasurer, S. S. Jewell; Secretary, S. C. Lee.

1865—President, R. D. Reed; Vice President, James W. Robinson; Treasurer, S. S. Jewell; Secretary, S. C. Lee.

1866—President, R. D. Reed; Vice President, James W. Robinson; Treasurer, S. S. Jewell; Secretary, S. C. Lee.

1867—President, James W. Robinson; Vice President, Thomas W. Miller; Treasurer, W. H. Robb; Secretary, James A. Henderson.

1868—President, James W. Robinson; Vice President, H. C. Hamilton; Treasurer, W. H. Robb; Secretary, L. Piper.

1869—President, Philip Snider; Vice President, James A. Henderson; Treasurer, W. H. Robb; Secretary, L. Piper.

1870—President, Philip Snider; Vice President, James A. Henderson; Treasurer, W. H. Robb; Secretary, L. Piper.

1871—President, Philip Snider; Vice President, George Sinclair; Treasurer, James A. Henderson; Secretary, L. Piper.

1872—President, George Sinclair; Vice President, Joshua S. Gill; Treasurer, James A. Henderson; Secretary, L. Piper.

1873—President, George Sinclair; Vice President, George Wilber; Treasurer, James A. Henderson; Secretary, R. L. Woodburn.

1874—President, George Sinclair; Vice President, George Wilber; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, R. L. Woodburn.

1875—President, George Wilber; Vice President, William R. Webb; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, R. L. Woodburn.

1876—President, W. R. Webb; Vice President, Darius Buxton; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, R. L. Woodburn.

1877—President, W. R. Webb; Vice President, Darius Buxton; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, R. L. Woodburn.

1878—President, Darius Buxton; Vice President, Nathan Howard; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, R. L. Woodburn.

1879—President, Darius Buxton; Vice President, Nathan Howard; Treasurer, Luther Liggett; Secretary, A. H. Beightler.

1880—President, Darius Buxton; Vice President, Luther Liggett; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, A. H. Beightler.

1881—President, Darius Buxton; Vice President, T. P. Shields; Treasurer, Philip Snider; Secretary, A. H. Beightler.

1882—President, Darius Buxton; Vice President, T. P. Shields; Treasurer, W. H. Robb; Secretary, A. H. Beightler.

1883—President, Darius Buxton; Vice President, T. P. Shields; Treasurer, W. H. Robb; Secretary, A. H. Beightler.

The following are the names of all the persons who have served as members of the Board of Directors: Joseph Brannon, John Reed, 3d, W. M. Robinson, Joshua Marshall, B. F. Kelsey, J. R. Galloway, Solomon Cook, Thomas Turner, R. L. Judy, James M. Welsh, A. A. Woodworth, P. Manchester, Jr., William T. Brophy, J. C. Sidle, John Sterling, P. W. Alden, Joshua, Judy, Jesse Gill, James Fullington, D. D. Welsh, John Johnson, Charles, Fullington, Isaac Mechney, T. W. Miller, James B. Richey, Levi Longbrake, George Stuart, I. W. Smith, Thomas Robinson, D. G. Cross, Philip Coe, James A. Henderson; David Watson, John Mitchell, Jr., George Stephens, F. Fenner, J. R. Richey, W. C. Wood, Peleg Cranston, Thomas Turner, W. H. H. Miller, Moses Coe, C. S. Hamilton, W. H. H. Titus, Dyer Reed, George P. Cross, J. M. Roney, John Sidle, Nathan Howard, Lee Smith, Philip Snider, George Sinclair, K. L. Wood, H. C. Hamilton, J. M. Danforth, R. T. McAlister, William R. Webb, George Wilber, Israel Slack, D. R. White, W. P. Anderson, Edward Powers, D. H. Henderson, Charles W. Smith, Philip Roush, L. M. Fairbanks, Luther Turner, Hylas Sabine, Uriah Cahill, Jehu

Gray, T. P. Shields, Jerry Reinhart, George Keckley, Isaac Willet, W. F. H. Pennington.

THE UNION COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.*

A history of Union County, Ohio, would be very imperfect if it did not include some account of its County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. There can be no doubt that this society has had much to do in influencing and determining the moral and religious tone of this community, out of which has come not only a large proportion of the existing churches of the county, but much of its prosperity, and the spirit of improvement and progress which characterizes the people of the county at the present time. When in 1830, the Union County Bible Society was first organized, it was evidence of the fact that there were those among the pioneer settlers who appreciated the teachings of the Bible and the importance of having these teachings disseminated and observed. At that period, the county was but very sparsely settled in any part of it; a large part of its territory was but little changed from an unbroken wilderness, and the entire population, according to the census, was but 3,192. It was not strange, under these circumstances, that the operations of its infant Bible Society were very limited for the first ten years of its existence, and its records for this period not having been preserved, it can only be contemplated as having its place as a planted seed in the county, the fruits of which were to appear in after time. But in July, 1841, the population having increased to something over 8,000 (by the census of 1840 it was 8,443), it was re-organized, and in adopting a new constitution the following preamble is found upon its records:

"WHEREAS, a Bible Society auxiliary to the American Bible Society has been in existence in Union County with a constitution which has been mislaid or lost, therefore resolved that the following Constitution be adopted in lieu thereof, as the constitution of the Union County Bible Society."

In the constitution then adopted, Article 1 designates its name.

Article 2 declares that "The whole object of the society shall be to promote the circulation of the Bible without note or comment."

Article 3 provides "That any person may become a member who shall pay annually to its funds any specific sum, and shall be allowed to purchase Bibles and Testaments at cost price" from the Depository.

Article 4 provides that "The funds of the society shall be devoted to the supply of the destitute in its own sphere, or paid over to the parent society."

Article 5 provides that "The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Depositary," to be elected annually or hold their offices until their successors shall be elected.

Articles 6 and 7 provide that these officers shall constitute a Board of Managers to carry out the designs of the society.

Article 8 provides for the alteration of the constitution.

It is worthy of notice that the first organization of this society in 1830 was but fifteen years after the formation of the American Bible Society, which took place in 1815; so that this County Auxiliary Society, with all its disadvantages, was early in the field in tis endeavors to help forward the beneficent designs of the parent society, and it is pertinent and fitting to say that whatever good has resulted from the operations of this county society, it may all be reviewed as so much testimony in commendation of the benevolence and wisdom of the originators and founders of the American Bible Society. There can be no doubt that this county society has been an incentive and a help in the organization of most of the churches now found in the county. There were but few churches in the county at the date of its first organization—not half a

*Prepared by William Lee, of Marysville, Secretary of the Society, especially for this work.

dozen, it is believed—and at the period of its re-organization in 1841, only a comparatively small number of the churches now found in the county had been organized.

The increased circulation of the Bible through the instrumentality of the county society, called attention to its teachings and to the commission and warrant furnished by the New Testament to gather the people into church associations; and formal church organizations have followed as a natural result. Without entering into statistical details of the operations of the society, it will suffice for the present purpose to state that, from its re-organization in 1841, it has maintained a depository at which there has usually been an ample supply of Bibles and Testaments to meet the wants of the county and carry out the objects of the society. Thousands of volumes have gone out from the depository, and, besides paying the parent society for these books, a very considerable sum of money has been contributed to that society to aid it in its work of circulating the sacred Scriptures among the destitute in the wide field which it occupies. The work of the county society has been prosecuted by various methods. It has sometimes had local visitors in the different school districts, and at other times employed canvassing agents to go over the entire county to seek out the destitute families and supply them, and at the same time solicit from the friends of the Bible their pecuniary contributions to pay for gratuitous distributions to the needy among us, and to enlarge the contributions of this society to the parent society. In addition to the methods thus mentioned, there have been organized, in all the fourteen townships of the county, branch societies, and there have been periods when most of these branch societies have done good work for the Bible cause. As the work of this society has been inaugurated and carried forward chiefly by the personal agency of those who have been its official representatives and managers, their names are a part of its history. It has already been stated that no record has been preserved of what was done for ten years after its first organization, but it has been ascertained from the records of the parent society that the Union County Bible Society was first organized as an auxiliary in August, 1830, and that E. Strong was both President and Corresponding Secretary at that time.

After the re-organization in 1841, the names of the officers of the society are as follows:

Presidents—S. G. Strong, one year, to 1842; Cyprian Lee, from 1842 to 1853, inclusive, twelve years; Otway Curry, elected in 1854, and held the office at the time of his decease in 1855; Rev. James Smith, from 1856 to 1875, inclusive, nineteen years; Rev. W. G. March, elected in 1875 and 1876, two years; Rev. W. A. James, in 1877, one year; Rev. P. P. Pope, 1878–79, two years; Rev. A. Harmount, 1880–82, two years—present incumbent.

Secretaries—Joseph H. Gill, for 1841, one year; George W. Cherry, four years, beginning 1842; Heman Ferris, 1845–46, two years; John Johnson, from 1847, seven years; C. S. Hamilton, 1854–57, three years; S. W. Dolbear, 1858–61, three years; William Lee, 1862 to 1882, inclusive, excepting one year in 1873–74, when Franklin Wood held the office. Mr. Lee is the present Secretary of the Society.

Treasurers—William Snodgrass, 1841, one year; William H. Frank, 1842–44, inclusive, three years; Rowland Lee, 1854–56, two years; William H. Skinner, 1847–53, six years; Cyrus A. Phelps, 1854–57, inclusive, four years; Charles Rathbun, 1858–62, four years; A. J. Whitney, 1863–75, twelve years; E. S. Pyne, 1875–78, three years; L. Piper, 1878–82, present incumbent.

Depositaries—Cyprian Lee, 1841, one year; Rodney Picket, 1842–53, eleven years; Cyrus A. Phelps, 1853, one year; William M. Smith, 1854–61, seven years; William H. Phelps, 1862–63, two years; D. Buxton, 1864, one year;

Thomas Brown, 1865–69, four years; Philip Snider, 1870–74, four years; Alvin Thompson, 1875, one year; F. T. Arthur, 1876, one year; F. O. Pierson, 1877, one year; Miss Ella Robb, 1878–80, two years; G. R. Greenawalt, 1880–82, present incumbent.

UNION COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

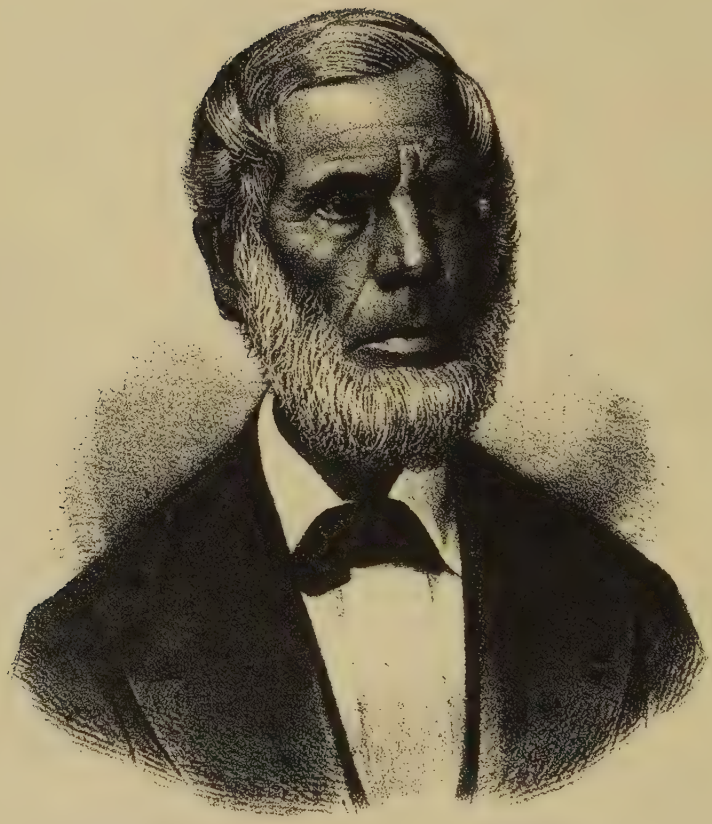
Pursuant to a published call, signed by W. M. Robinson, H. Sabine and others, a number of the pioneers of Union County met at the court house in Marysville on the 4th of December, 1875, and organized an association. William M. Robinson was chosen Chairman and H. Sabine, Secretary. A constitution was adopted, and the following persons were enrolled as members of he society:

NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	RESIDENCE IN COUNTY.
Eliphas Burnham	76	Connecticut.	57 years.
George Snodgrass	70	Union County, Ohio.	
John F. Sabine	73	Vermont.	63 years.
William Porter	73	Pennsylvania.	58 years.
Tobias Beightler	70	Pennsylvania.	49 years.
Abraham Amrine	57	Belmont County, Ohio.	54 years.
Samuel Reed	78	Pennsylvania.	75 years.
Ray G. Morse	67	Rhode Island.	57 years.
Josiah Westlake	76	Belmont County, Ohio.	40 years.
Josiah Reed	69	Union County, Ohio.	
William M. Robinson	67	Union County, Ohio.	
Hiram Kent	68	Franklin County, Ohio.	
Edward Powers	54	Madison County, Ohio.	
George Reed	66	Union County, Ohio.	
Robert Graham	67	New York.	57 years.
Samuel Gamble	46	Clark County, Ohio.	
A. A. Woodworth	70	Connecticut.	40 years.
George Mitchell	52	Union County, Ohio.	
Taber Randall	69	Vermont.	50 years.
Joseph Dodds	84	Pennsylvania.	52 years.
William Phillips	67	Pennsylvania.	42 years.
Thomas Snodgrass	68	Union County, Ohio.	
Robert Snodgrass	75	Union County, Ohio.	
A. P. Robinson	63	Union County, Ohio.	
R. L. Partridge			40 years.
Hylas Sabine	46	Union County, Ohio.	

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: William M. Robinson, President; H. Sabine, Secretary; J. F. Sabine, Treasurer; Vice Presidents as follows, one from each township: William Porter, Union; Hiram Kent, Darby; Jesse Mitchell, Jerome; Silas Bell, Mill Creek; Samuel Gamble, Dover; Joseph Dodds, Paris; Abraham Holycross, Allen; Stephen Shirk, Liberty; George W. Carey, Leesburg; Samuel Scott, Taylor; William Phillips, Claibourne; John Chapman, Jackson; Gorham Bird, Washington; Jonathan G. Miller, York. After some other business the society adjourned to hold its first regular meeting on the first Saturday in the following June.

The second meeting was held as appointed, and about 100 pioneers were present. Judge P. B. Cole delivered the principal address, and was followed by William Porter, of Union Township, William Phillips, of Claibourne, and A. A. Woodworth, of Union.

The third meeting was held at the court house in Marysville, January 6, 1877, at which time William M. Robinson was re-elected President, and H. Sabine, Secretary. Several new members were added, making a total of sixty-five. The following Vice Presidents were elected:



A. B. Woodward

William Porter, Union Township; Hiram Kent, Darby; Nelson Cone, Jerome; Joseph Conklin, Mill Creek; Samuel Gamble, Dover; Joseph Dodds, Paris; James Wilber, Allen; Stephen Shirk, Liberty; G. W. Cary, Leesburg; A. G. Brooks, York; Samuel Scott, Taylor; William Phillips, Claibourne; M. Chapman, Jackson; Gorham Bird, Washington. Short addresses were made by A. A. Woodworth, Eliphas Burnham and Nelson Cone. Mr. Burnham remembered some of the commands given by an old-time Madison County Militia Captain, among others these: "Advance backward three paces!" "Elevate your pieces well downward!" The latter command was given upon entering a sham fight. Mr. Burnham assisted in building the first jail in Union County, a log structure. At this meeting the death of Adam Shirk, a native of Virginia, was announced. He had lived in Union County since about 1826.

The next meeting was held at the same place June 20, 1878, and was but slimly attended. The meeting for August 16, 1879, was held at the court house, and but few were present, owing to bad weather. The pioneers met again in September following, and there is no record of further proceedings until July 4, 1881, when another meeting was held at Marysville. Resolutions were read and adopted in respect to the memory of Eliphas Burnham, Jesse Mitchell and A. G. Brooks, deceased pioneers. Feeling tribute was paid to them and their cotemporary workers in the wilderness, and the following poem was read as appropriate to the occasion:

THE FARMER'S EULOGY.

"On a green, mossy knoll, by the banks of the brook,
That so long and so often has watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep,
While the waters a low, whispering lullaby keep.
Chorus:
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

"Yon tree, that with fragrance is filling the air,
So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hands was planted, and well did he say
It would live when its planter had moldered away.
Chorus, etc.

"There is the well he dug, with the water so cold.
With its wet, dripping bucket, so mossy and old,
No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn,
For the pitcher is broken and the old man is gone.
Chorus, etc.

"'Twas a gloom giving day when the old farmer died;
The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried,
And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend,
For they all lost a brother, a man and a friend.
Chorus, etc.

"For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, and respected the laws.
Though faultless he lived, he has gone where his worth
Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of the earth."
Chorus, etc.

Resolutions were also adopted in respect to the memory of Mrs. W. M. Robinson (wife of the President of the Association), Mrs. David Burnham and Mrs. John Fleck. John B. Coats was elected Secretary in place of H. Sabine, who had removed from the county. Mr. Robinson was re-elected President. Remarks were made by Nelson Cone, Aaron Shirk, Judge Coats and others, and the assembly adjourned to meet September 8, 1881. At the time named there was a fair attendance, and several new members were admitted. An adjournment was had to the second week in June, 1882, but no meeting

was held at that time, nor until the 27th of September following, when a few of the members met at the Mayor's office in Marysville. The old officers were re-elected, and the regular date for holding meetings was changed to the third Wednesday in June, but one meeting being agreed upon annually instead of two as before. The last gathering was very interesting, notwithstanding the small attendance.

UNION COUNTY FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized at York Center, in June, 1881, and was incorporated on the 10th of that month. It is designed exclusively for a protective fire insurance association for farmers. The incorporators were: Uriah Cahill, Lemuel Cahill, John Trimble, M. E. Stamets, C. W. Smith, H. P. Harvey, L. D. Worbs, L. W. Bolenbaugh, Amon Davis, John Penhorwood, Jehu Grey, Jacob Harris, Nat Brooks, Isaac Cahill, L. H. Bechtel, P. T. Webster, J. J. Miller, S. Taylor, J. A. Morrow, L. H. Southard, Bent Cahill, W. M. Skidmore, A. J. Richardson. The following officers were chosen: President, Uriah Cahill; Vice President, Amon Davis; Secretary, L. H. Southard; Treasurer, S. Taylor; Directors, L. H. Bechtel, Isaac Cahill, C. W. Smith, Nat Brooks, Amos P. Harvey. The first fire loss incurred by the company occurred early in December, 1882, when the house of J. J. Goldsmith, of Jackson Township, was burned, and an assessment was made to pay it. A horse belonging to Amon Davis, of York Township, had been previously killed by lightning, but the loss was paid without an assessment. The officers of the company in December, 1882, were: President, Uriah Cahill; Vice President, John Penhorwood; Secretary, L. H. Southard; Treasurer, Sylvanus Taylor; Directors, C. W. Smith, L. H. Bechtel, Lemuel Cahill, A. P. Harvey, Stephen Shirk.

THE UNION COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Was organized probably about 1866 (the absence of the records makes the date uncertain), and has been very successful to the present time. Among the teachers of Marysville who have been connected with it are L. Piper, R. L. Woodburn and Edward W. Porter. Franklin Wood was its first President, holding that position a number of years. He moved from Marysville in the fall of 1878, and is now engaged in teaching in the State of New York. The Teachers' Institute has been very beneficial to its members; the attendance has averaged about 150, most of the teachers present belonging to Union County. S. W. Van Winkle, of Richwood, is the President of the Institute at this time (December, 1882), and —— Spain, Secretary, succeeding E. W. Porter.

NORMAL SCHOOL.*

The Normal School which was very successfully conducted by J. S. Wharton and D. N. Cross, two well-known teachers of this county, during the summer of 1882, at Marysville, promises to be a permanent and profitable organization as a review preparation and special training for teachers who desire to become more proficient in their vocation. During the Normal, many teachers were in attendance, and all appreciated its value and importance. The earnest teacher knows that education is not a fixed but a progressive science, and will always, during his vacation, devote at least a little time to reviews and study of his work.

THE GRANGE IN UNION COUNTY.

Among the many agencies and influences which have been at work to advance Union County to the front rank of counties in Ohio, the Grange is entitled to notice. The Grange movement, having for its main objects the social,

* Items by J. S. Wharton.

educational and material advancement of the farming classes of our country, took its start a few years after the close of the late war. Its growth at first was slow and uncertain, but about the year 1870 it received a new impulse and rapidly spread over the Western States, and successively in other sections of our country, until it secured a footing in every State and extended into Canada and Great Britain and other countries of Europe.

The first Grange in Ohio was organized in East Cleveland, in 1872. On August 11, 1873, Mill Creek Grange, No. 99, the first Grange in Union County, was organized at Watkins, in Mill Creek Township. Thomas P. Shields, who was a member of this Grange, received the appointment of Deputy from the National Grange to organize Granges, and subsequently organized the Granges in this county. The Granges of the county were organized in the order and with the Masters and Secretaries as follows:

Mill Creek Grange, No. 99, organized August 11, 1873; Thomas P. Shields, Master, William D. Brown, Secretary.

Dover Grange, No. 225, November 22, 1873; James Rittenhouse, Master, Milo Howey, Secretary.

Allen Township Grange, No. 242, December, 1873; William H. Crary, Master, George Mitchell, Secretary.

York Grange, No. 313, December 27, 1873; Sylvanus Taylor, Master, U. Cahill, Secretary.

Leesburg Grange, No. 372, January 9, 1874; O. Jewett, Master, H. Highbargin, Secretary.

Paris Grange, No. 404, January 15, 1874; John W. Robinson, Master, S. McFadden, Secretary.

Liberty Grange, No. 616, February, 1874; James Herd, Master, C. W. Lyon, Secretary.

Rush Creek Grange, No. 710, 1874; William Wilber, Master, W. D. Cameron, Secretary.

Claibourne Grange, No. 849, 1874; M. W. Hill, Master, J. D. Graham, Secretary.

Byhalia Grange, No. 918, 1874; Jehu Gray, Master, John Hobensack, Secretary.

Broadway Grange, No. 972, June 26, 1874; W. S. Rogers, Master, Z. C. Pooler, Secretary.

Jerome Grange, No. ——, 1874; Thomas Jones, Master, J. Hutchisson, Secretary.

Darby Grange, No. 1,091, 1874; John Knock, Master, L. A. Dockum, Secretary.

Several of these Granges have built commodious halls in which to hold their meetings. There is also a County or Pomona Grange, composed of members from the several subordinate Granges, organized April 6, 1877, Thomas P. Shields, Master, J. C. Hull, Secretary. The County Grange is intended to advance especially the educational features of the order.

One noteworthy feature of the Grange is the admission of women to full membership, and to this fact may be attributed its great success as a social institution. The Grange has done much toward lessening the burdens of women in the country households and afforded occasions and facilities for social intercourse unknown, or at least uncommon, before its advent. The presence of women at the regular meetings tends greatly to the encouragement and refinement of all parties. The Grange encourages education among farmers, and in their meetings are discussed questions calculated to improve their condition and contribute to make their homes more attractive. These discussions lead to liberal sentiments, and it is believed that through the liberal teachings

of the Grange much has been accomplished in bringing our rural population to the adoption of improved methods in farming, and greatly encouraged the spirit for building our free gravel roads, which at an early day encountered such strenuous opposition.

The Grange is in no respect partisan, yet in the meetings of the subordinate Granges as in the State and National Granges, men of all parties and sections are brought together and calmly discuss questions of public policy. These meetings and discussions tend greatly to remove sectional prejudices and jealousies, and moderate the asperities engendered in heated political campaigns. The influence of the Grange has been felt in the legislation of our country, notably in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, where restrictive laws regulating railroads were passed. These were commonly known as the Granger Laws, and much commented upon at first, yet they have all stood the test of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the future, this influence is destined to be felt in the impending contest between the people and monopolies.

Among those who have represented the Granges of Union County in the State Grange may be named: John W. Robinson, Mrs. Sarah C. Robinson, Sylvanus Taylor, James Rittenhouse, William H. Crary, Thomas P. Shields, Mrs. E. J. Shields, Philip Coe, Mrs. Louisa S. Coe, James B. Dort, Thomas M. Brannan, Mrs. Amelia Brannan, L. L. Laughery, Mrs. Jane Laughery, Henry Highbargin, Mrs. H. Highbargin, John M. Roney, Mrs. E. M. Roney, S. G. Gilcrist, Mrs. Lizzie L. Gilcrist. The county has also been represented among the officers of the State Grange by Mrs. E. J. Shields, who filled the position of Pomona.

Many of the most substantial men and women of our county are members of the order and devoted to its principles. Among them will be found many who have held and now hold important official positions, such as County Commissioners, Sheriffs, Treasurers, etc.

The Grange in Union County was popular in the start, subsequently it lost in membership and some Granges became dormant from various causes, more especially because many looked upon it as merely a money-saving institution, and being disappointed, dropped out. Recently, however, as in other sections of the country, the Grange is beginning to have a healthy growth, and the prospect is that it will be in the near future what it was intended to be, a blessing to farmers and their families.

The educational feature of the order is being more thoroughly put into practice now than ever before. The National and State Granges are devoting a large portion of their revenues toward the payment of lecturers to visit the Granges throughout the land, and any subordinate Grange, by a limited expenditure added to the provisions made by the State and National Granges, can secure the benefit of lectures, essays and addresses, on subjects of general interest. Such privileges have been enjoyed by the citizens of the towns and cities greatly to their profit and improvement, but never by the country people until this system was devised by the Grange. That there has been a great improvement following the efforts of the Grange, no intelligent observer will deny. The safety of our free institutions depends upon the intelligence and virtue of our people, hence the importance of encouraging every effort to improve and advance the agricultural classes who constitute the great conservative element of our country.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—STATISTICAL.

THE first recorded meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held April 17, 1820, the following being the only entry found regarding it: "Joel Frankelberger, being appointed Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and duly qualified to office, there is deposited with said Clerk one bond of James Ewing, Sheriff, and one of Joseph Kennedy, Coroner." April 28, 1820, the sum of $1 per month was allowed for the hire of the Clerk's office. May 15, the Commissioners "received pay for William Buram's license as a tavern keeper; also, received pay of Sanders & Davis in the use of the house for cost one year. Received of the county money, in cash, 50 cents." June 5, allowed to Thomas Reynolds, for his services as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, $40 for one year; also, allowed $5 to Nathaniel Kazar, for making a table for the Clerk of the Court. On page 44, Record No. 1, is the following: "*Ordered*, by the Commissioners of Union County, that Levi C. Phelps, Surveyor of said county, shall commence running the line around the county on the last week of July, 1820, calculating the variation of the compass in order to run the true course."

The business of the early Commissioners seems, from the records, to have been mostly in the line of issuing orders on the Treasury and attending to road matters. The following are among the first allowances recorded:

May 15, 1820—	
To Joseph Williams, Lister of Mill Creek Township	$3 00
Order by Joshua Ewing on Treasurer	3 75
Order by Philip Hawn, as House Appraiser	1 25
Order by John Reed, as Lister and Appraiser	10 00
Order by James Boal, as Road Commissioner	5 00
July 10, 1820—	
Order by Thomas Reynolds	1 50
Order by Henry Sager, as Commissioner	9 00
Order by Robert Nelson, as Commissioner	9 00
Order by David Comer, as Commissioner	6 75
Order by Henry Sager, for running county line	15 00
Order by Joel Frankelberger, as Clerk	5 00
Order by John Porter, as Grand Juror	1 50
Order by Allen Leeper, as Grand Juror	1 50
Order by David Comer, as Grand Juror	3 00
Order by Otis Green, attending on Grand Jury	1 50
Order by Isaac Dodd	1 00
Order by William Bodley	1 00
Order by Samuel Kazar, Jr., Chain Carrier	6 50
Order by William Leeper, for chain carrying	11 00
Order by David Mitchell, Associate Judge	6 72
Order by Nicholas Hathaway, Associate Judge	6 00
Order by William Gabriel, Associate Judge	6 00
Order by A. D. Van Horn, Attorney	40 00
Order by Nathaniel Kazar, table for Clerk	5 00
Order by A. Gill, Grand Juror	1 50
Order by T. Reynolds	10 00
Order by Nathaniel Kazar, for making bench	75
Order by Joshua Ewing, as County Auditor	41 41

The total number of orders issued in the year 1820 was 129.

June 2, 1823, the Commissioners met at Marysville, and appointed Richard Gabriel, Esq., Treasurer for that year, and John Reed, Collector for the same time. June 4, 1827, George Reed, Henry Sager and James Herd, Commissioners, met and proceeded, with the Auditor, to form a Board of Equalization. "Andrew Noteman's house, appraised to $400, reduced to $300; Reuben P. Mann's two lots, formerly in the name of Samuel Kazar, and one house, all formerly appraised to $260, reduced to $150." June 5, 1827, "The Commissioners of Union County accepted a certain license for vending goods, bearing date, October term, A. D. 1825, for the term of one year, granted to Lanson Curtis. A law being passed, at the session of the winter previous, altering the mode of collecting taxes, commencing and taking effect on the 1st day of March, 1826, the above laid over for further consideration." Under the same date, the record says: "The foregoing license given to Lanson Curtis, the Commissioners of Union County, after a full investigation, agree to allow and refund back to the said Curtis the amount of the proportion which would accrue on said license for six months, amounting to $7.50." At the same date the Commissioners, having been notified of a vacancy in the office of County Auditor, appointed Levi Phelps as Auditor *pro tem.*

November 4, 1828, by order of the Commissioners, Levi Phelps began surveying the boundaries of the townships in Union County in the following order: Union, Darby, Jerome, Allen, and the line between Liberty and Leesburg. June 6, 1827, a tax of three mills on the dollar was levied for road purposes, and four mills for county purposes. March 3, 1828, the bond of County Auditor Levi Phelps was received, he having been elected to the office in October, 1827. March 4, "*Ordered*, by the Commissioners of Union County, that Levi Phelps, Surveyor of Union County, proceed to establish the eastern boundary of Union County, to commence on the 24th of this instant." Also, same date, ordered "that notice be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County notifying them of their intention of establishing the above-mentioned boundary line, commencing on the above mentioned [date], to meet at Ephraim Markley's, on Scioto, on said day." March 5, 1828, Stephen McLain was appointed to the office of County Sealer, and Levi Phelps was authorized to cause all necessary repairs to be performed on the court house and present his account to the next Board of Commissioners. June 5, 1828, the Commissioners placed the tax for that year at three mills to the dollar on the grand levy, and four mills for county purposes. At the same date, Levi Phelps was ordered to proceed to survey and establish the east line between the counties of Franklin and Union, and also establish the southeast corner of Union County agreeably to an act of the Legislature, passed January 10, 1820, erecting the county of Union; to commence on the third Monday in July following. Notice of said step was ordered to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Franklin County. It was also ordered that Mr. Phelps proceed to establish the lines of the several townships, the lines between Union and Marion, and Union, Hardin and Logan Counties, and give the required notice to the Commissioners of the different counties. December 2, 1828, Mr. Phelps having been unable to complete the surveys of the aforementioned county and township lines, was ordered to complete the unsurveyed balance, instructions being given him as to the manner of procedure. He had not quite finished his work in March, 1829, and was given further time.

March 3, 1829, ordered that Silas G. Strong receive $14 in advance toward his salary for 1829; also, ordered that a sum not exceeding $15 be advanced by the Treasurer, on the order of the Auditor, for the purpose of procuring a litigation record.

May 4, 1829: "On a special call by the Jailer of Union County, on ac-

count of an insane person by the name of Joseph Bishop, the Commissioners met and proceeded to business. Present, Henry Sager, James Herd and Elias Robinson. Said Commissioners called to their assistance Reuben P. Mann and Ira Wood, physicians, for the purpose of examining said Bishop; whereupon, on examination of said Bishop, as aforesaid, said physicians and Commissioners are of opinion that medical aid is at this time unnecessary, but are of opinion that it would be unsafe and inexpedient that said Bishop run at large. Therefore, resolved, that said Bishop be kept in close confinement under the direction of Ira Wood, one of the aforesaid physicians, for such a time as in the opinion of said physician shall be necessary for the public safety."

June 2, 1829, it was ordered that John Stewart, then a resident of Paris Township, should be "attached for all purposes to the township of Union." On the following day, the Commissioners settled with Stephen McLain, County Treasurer, and found a balance in favor of the county, for county road and school purposes, of $1,826.435. June 6, authorized Levi Phelps to procure a map of the county, to be used in the Auditor's office. June 9, 1830, it was found that there was a balance in the Treasury of $1,957.773. June 10, allowed Levi Phelps, for salary as Auditor the previous year, $50; also, $40 for a county map. June 11, Silas G. Strong sent in his resignation as County Recorder, and the Commissioners appointed Robert Andrew to fill the vacancy. June 25, notice having been received from the Commissioners of Logan County that they intended to proceed to establish the line between Logan and Union Counties, from the Greenville treaty line north, on the second Monday in July, Levi Phelps, Surveyor of Union County, was ordered to proceed to assist them in the work.

March 5, 1832, Levi Phelps was ordered to procure 600 feet of flooring plank, one inch thick, 1,600 feet of "sealing" plank and 150 feet of 4-inch plank, for the purpose of repairing the jail. June 7, 1832, upon settlement with the County Treasurer, it was found that the balance of funds in his possession amounted to $6,149.143. On the same day, the Commissioners employed Adam Wolford to repair the jail, "by laying floors and partitions, agreeably to an article of agreement entered into, for the sum of $23; and also directed the County Auditor to pay the said amount for the performance of the said work, and also for the materials, to be paid out of the County Treasury." March 5, 1833, ordered that the Auditor procure weatherboard strips for the "jail-house."

June 2, 1834, the Commissioners settled with the County Assessor, allowing him $55.50 for thirty-seven days' services, and $1 for duplicate. June 5, 1835, an appropriation of $55 was made for framing a bridge over Mill Creek on the Marion State road, north of Marysville.* March 7, 1837, the Commissioners appropriated $300 for the purpose of building a bridge across Darby Creek, on the State road near Milford, said sum to be expended under the direction of Jacob Fairfield. A small appropriation was subsequently made for finishing the work. June 7, 1838, the following attorneys, residents of Union County, were taxed 50 cents each by the Commissioners: W.C. Lawrence, P. B. Cole, Augustus Hall, John F. Kinney. The same amount was taxed against each of the following physicians: Winthrop Chandler, Benjamin Davenport, Reuben P. Mann, Ira Wood, David Welch, John P. Brookins; the latter was at the time one of the County Commissioners. The rates of taxation for that year were: For school purposes, two mills on each dollar of valuation; for county purposes, four mills; for court house purposes, two mills; for road purposes, three mills; for State and canal purposes, four mills.

* A new wooden bridge was built at the same place in 1855.

Numerous appropriations were made during 1838 for building bridges over the streams of the county.

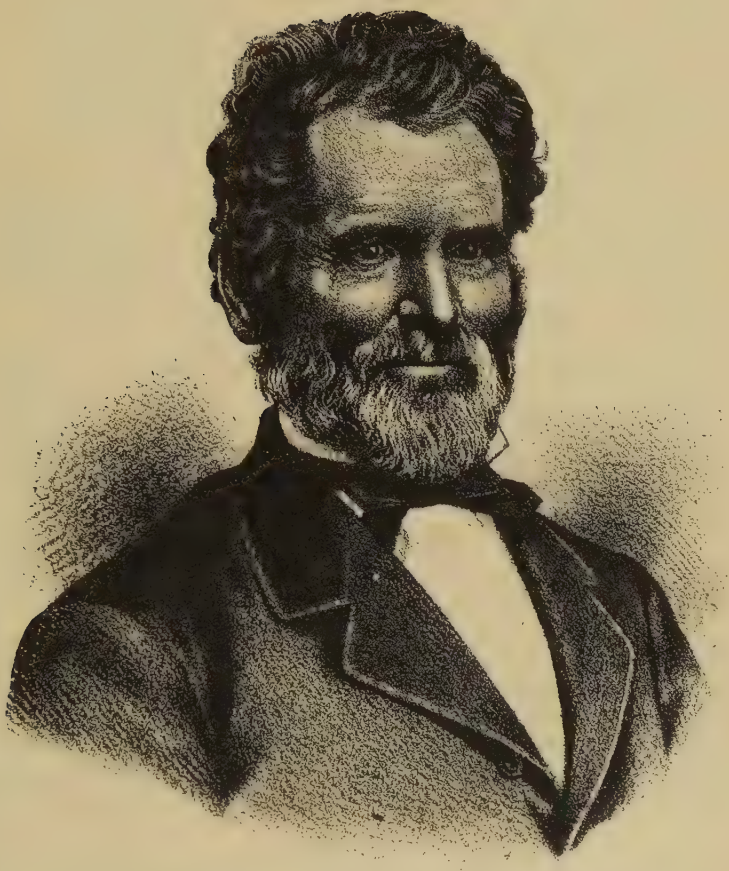
June 3, 1839, the board ordered that a certain saw-mill in Jerome Township, charged on the duplicate to Dandridge and Daniel Hemmenway, be omitted from the new duplicate, as it had gone out of existence. At the same time it was ordered that Samuel Martin's mill be valued at $100. Silas G. Strong resigned as Auditor, October 3, 1839, and on the 12th of the same month the Commissioners appointed Silas G. Strong Auditor *pro tem.*; he was elected to the office for the succeeding term. June 7, 1841, Thomas F. Woods, County Assessor, was allowed $110.37½ for his services. March 7, 1843, the Commissioners ordered the County Surveyor to act in conjunction with the Surveyor of Franklin County in establishing the line between the two counties, and also to establish the southeast corner of Union County.

March 2, 1847, the County Recorder was authorized to transcribe, from the records of title deeds in Madison and Ross Counties, all pertaining to Union County, for record in the latter. The work was done under the supervision of William M. Robinson, then Recorder. The taxes assessed in 1847 were in amount as follows:

For county purposes	$2,660
For road purposes	1,660
For bridge purposes	400
For school purposes	660
Total	$5,380

June 6, 1849, ordered that the bounty on wolf scalps be increased to $3.50 on each wolf under six months of age, the county paying the excess of $2.50. June 6, 1850, the Commissioners authorized the levy of $4,000 in Paris Township for aid to the Marysville & Delaware Plank Road Company, $4,000 in the same township for the Clark & Union Turnpike Company, and half the same sums in Union Township for the same roads, with further orders for levies in 1851. Neither this plank road nor any other was ever built in the county, and the taxes levied were not collected. April 7, 1851, the voters of the county, by a vote of 1,212 to 779, decided to raise a tax of $75,000 for stock in the Springfield & Marysville Railroad, and $12,500 in the Indiana, Piqua & Columbus Railroad, should the latter be constructed through Milford Center, with other provisions. Subsequent to this election, the Commissioners subscribed the above amounts in the bonds of the county, those officers at the time being J. W. Robinson, M. H. Wadhams and William T. Fulton.

June 5, 1851, the Commissioners directed the Sheriff to "keep the door of the court room closed, and exclude therefrom all shows and exhibitions for gain; provided, however, that agricultural exhibitions and lectures on the arts and sciences are not to be excluded, on proper occasions, for the use of said room." December 8, 1852, further action was taken in the matter, which resulted in the promulgation of the following order: "It is hereby ordered that the court room be closed against all meetings, excepting political meetings, wherein three or more townships may be represented, and in all such meetings the carpet is to be carefully removed; also, that the rooms in the lower story of the court house, not now occupied by county officers, be immediately vacated; also, that it is contrary to our views of propriety for officers who are entitled to rooms in the court house to rent the same to be used for any kind of business, or to receive an inmate, as a joint occupant of their room, when such inmate is not a county officer. The County Sheriff to enforce these regulations, so far as they relate to the second story of the court house, and the County Auditor to enforce them so far as they relate to the lower story."



Joseph H. Richey

March 9, 1853, the Commissioners ordered that the line between Union and Madison Counties be surveyed and marked, agreeably with an act of the Legislature passed April 9, 1852. June 8, 1853, an order was issued for the incorporation of the village of Milford, in accordance with a legislative act dated May 3, 1852. August 4, 1866, a petition having been presented at a previous term, the Commissioners issued another order for the incorporation of the place, under the name of Milford Center. June 2, 1857, it was ordered that $100 of the county fund be set aside for the support of a County Teachers' Institute, said money to be used in accordance with the provisions of the statute for the support of such institutions. June 3, 1863, "allowed Dr. Hamilton $5 for dissecting a cat and delivering the stomach and bowels to Prof. Wormley." December 5, 1865, the Auditor was authorized to contract to rent a room for the use of the County Treasurer. A safe for that office was purchased of Joseph L. Hall & Co., of Cincinnati, March 7, 1866, costing $1,200 delivered on the cars at that city. This safe was used until the new one was purchased in 1878.

March 8, 1875, a survey of the line between Union and Champaign Counties was ordered, to settle a dispute regarding it among property owners along the line. The boundary between Union and Logan Counties was finally settled March 8, 1877, the Commissioners of the two counties meeting at Bellefontaine, Logan County, in joint session on that day, and receiving the reports of the Surveyors who had run the line. It was found that lands supposed to be in Union were in Logan, and the former had expended $733.23 in improvements, which sum was paid back by Logan County.

Unionville Center, in Darby Township, was incorporated by order of the Board of Commissioners on the 5th of May, 1879. At a joint session of the Commissioners of Union, Marion and Hardin Counties, held at Richwood, May 16, 1879, a re-survey of the boundaries between Union and the other counties was ordered, to settle dispute over said lines. The surveyors made their report June 6, 1879, and it was found that the lines differed materially from the supposed boundaries, whereupon the Commissioners of the three counties ordered the lines run and permanently established. On the 9th of February, 1881, there being considerable uncertainty as to the boundary between Union and Delaware Counties, the Commissioners of the two ordered a survey thereof, with establishment, and, as elsewhere seen, their orders were carried out.

POPULATION.

The first census of Union County was taken in 1830, and the returns showed that 3,192 people were then residents of its territory. In 1840, the population had increased to 8,443, distributed among the then existing townships as follows:

Allen, 741; Claibourne, 497; Darby, 736; Dover, 459; Jerome, 868; Paris, 1,151; York, 439; Jackson, 352; Leesburg, 720; Liberty, 992; Mill Creek, 524; Union, 894; Washington, 154.

Taylor Township was formed later. In 1840, Marysville had 360 inhabitants, three small dry goods stores and two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist. Milford was then a flourishing village, transacting the heaviest business in the county, and had 400 inhabitants, two churches and three stores. Essex had a population of 34; Pharisburg, 20; Newton, 44; Richwood, 99. In 1850, the population of the county had swelled to a total of 12,204, including 128 colored persons, as follows:

Allen, 979; Claibourne, 919; Darby, 881; Dover, 700; Jackson, 436; Jerome, 1,249; Leesburg, 701; Liberty, 1,257; Mill Creek, 726; Paris, 1,587; Taylor, 400; Union, 1,205; Washington, 333; York, 831.

Of the villages, Marysville had a population of 605; Milford, 211; Richwood, 164. There were five persons in the county between the ages of 90 and 100 years.

The population in 1860 was 16,275, as shown by the following:

Allen, 1,043; Claibourne, 1,441; Darby, 1,260; Dover, 1,066; Jackson, 719; Jerome, 1,398; Leesburg, 1,232; Mill Creek, 844; Paris, 2,055; Taylor, 764; Union, 1,098; Washington, 601; York, 1,323; Liberty, 1,431.

Marysville then had 827 inhabitants, while the number of colored persons in the county was 223. Number of persons aged between 90 and 100 years, 6. Other statistics from the same census are as follows:

Number of churches in county	33
Value of church property	$30,750
Acres of land improved	125,275
Acres of land unimproved	87,527
Cash value of farms	$4,718,795
Value of farming implements	$122,851
Number of horses	7,030
Asses and mules	175
Milch cows	5,934
Working oxen	688
Other cattle	9,420
Number of sheep	30,362
Number of swine	21,012
Value of live stock	$804,639
Bushels of wheat raised	61,856
Bushels of rye raised	2,896
Bushels of corn raised	923,086
Bushels of oats raised	65,180
Pounds of tobacco	905
Pounds of wool	99,940
Bushels of peas and beans	717
Bushels of Irish potatoes	52,521
Bushels of sweet potatoes	303
Bushels of barley	1,356
Bushels of buckwheat	31,045
Value of orchard products	$10,617
Pounds of butter manufactured	484,896
Pounds of cheese	111,070
Tons of hay made	14,453
Bushels of clover seed	466
Other grass seeds	493
Hops, pounds of	133
Flax, pounds of	525
Flax seed, bushels of	1,385
Pounds of maple sugar	157,761
Gallons molasses	13,096
Beeswax, pounds of	306
Pounds of honey	18,326
Value of household manufactures	$9,317
Number of families in county	3,137

The population of the county in 1870 and 1880 is shown by the following table, from the report of the Secretary of State for 1881:

	1870.	1880.
Allen Township	1,198	1,333
Claibourne Township (including Richwood)	1,947	2,758
Richwood Village	436	1,317
Darby Township (including Unionville)	1,142	1,171
Unionville Village		200
Dover Township	929	1,006
Jackson Township	935	1,454
Jerome Township	1,462	1,502
Leesburg Township	1,410	1,552
Liberty Township	1,414	1,398
Mill Creek Township	798	867
Paris Township (including Marysville)	2,888	3,718

	1870.	1880.
Marysville Village*	1,441	2,061
Taylor Township	1,141	1,367
Union Township (including Milford Center)	1,336	1,535
Milford Center Village	372	490
Washington Township	819	1,164
York Township	1,369	1,549

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The following table shows the date of organization of each township in Union County, together with the number of votes cast at the first election in each, and, for the sake of comparison, the vote cast at the fall election in 1876:

Township.	When Organized.	First Vote.	Vote in 1876.
Allen	1827	13	314
Claibourne	1834	19	673
Darby	1820	49	286
Dover	1839	62	200
Jackson	1829	21	276
Jerome	1821	15	345
Leesburg	1825	10	322
Liberty	1822	10	346
Mill Creek	1820	24	102
Paris	1821	13	320
Taylor	1849		281
Union	1820	91	396
Washington	1836	14	238
York	1834		363

The poll books for he first elections in the townships of Taylor and York having been lost, it is impossible to give the first votes in those townships, but they probably compared favorably with the others. The table is sufficient to show the rapid growth of population in the county, and was found in the Marysville *Tribune* for November 7, 1877.

Beginning with 1821, the following shows the vote of the county for Governor, to the date of the last gubernatorial election in 1881:

1821—Ethan A. Brown, 128; Jeremiah Morrow, 35; William Harrison, 1.

1822—Jeremiah Morrow, 149; Allen Trimble, 107; William W. Irwin, 3.

1824—Allen Trimble, 179; Jeremiah Morrow, 84.

1826—Allen Trimble, 126; John Bigger, 131; Alexander Campbell, 15.

1828—Allen Trimble, 192; John W. Campbell, 146.

1830—Duncan McArthur, 178; Robert Lucas, 227.

1832—Darius Lyman, 214; Robert Lucas, 288.

1834—Robert Lucas, 246; James Finley, 279.

1836—Joseph Vance, 622; Eli Baldwin, 311.

1838—Joseph Vance, 614; Wilson Shannon, 468.

1840—Thomas Corwin, 920; Wilson Shannon, 594.

1842—Thomas Corwin, 784; Wilson Shannon, 582; Leicester King, 35.

1844—Mordecai Bartley, 966; David Tod, 704; Leicester King, 34.

1846—William Bebb, 808; David Tod, 574; Samuel Lewis, 64.

1848—Seabury Ford, 1,070; John B. Weller, 785.

1850—William Johnson, 1,033; Reuben Wood, 759; Edward Smith, 84.

1851 (under new Constitution)—Samuel F. Vinton, 987; Reuben Wood, 772; Samuel Lewis, 107.

1853—Nelson Barrere, 910; William Medill, 852; Samuel Lewis, 370.

1855—Salmon P. Chase, 1,222; William Medill, 698; Allen Trimble, 131.

1857—Salmon P. Chase, 1,209; Henry B. Pryne, 950; P. Van Trump, 115.

1859—William Dennison, 1,241; Rufus P. Ranney, 910.

*The original returns for Marysville in 1880 showed a population of about 2,300.

1861—David Tod, 1,779; Hugh J. Jewett, 984.
1863—John Brough, 2,380; C. L. Vallandigham, 1,189.
1865—Jacob D. Cox, 1,930; George W. Morgan, 1,173.
1867—Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,128; Allen G. Thurman, 1,537.
1869—R. B. Hayes, 2,053; George H. Pendleton, 1,462.
1871—Edward F. Noyes, 2,040; George W. McCook, 1,324; Gideon T. Stewart, 12.
1873—E. F. Noyes, 1,856; William Allen, 1,364; Isaac C. Collins, 65; Gideon T. Stewart, 155.
1875—William Allen, 1,952; R. B. Hayes, 2,596; Jay Odell, 33.
1877—William H. West, 2,530; Richard M. Bishop, 1,920; Henry A. Thompson, 61; Stephen Johnson, 2.
1879—Charles Foster, 2,947; Thomas Ewing, 2,144; Gideon T. Stewart, 152; A. Sanders Piatt, 10.
1881—Charles Foster, 2,763, John W. Bookwalter 1,827; Abraham R. Ludlow, 284.

In 1880, at the Presidential election, the county cast 3,315 Republican and 2,236 Democratic votes.

The tax duplicates in the office of the County Auditor, at Marysville, exhibit the following items for each decade, beginning with 1820 and closing with 1882:

For 1820:	
Total amount of duplicate	$639,204.656½
Total amount of defalcations	187.810½
Net amount of duplicate	$639,016.846

Tax assessed, $4,095.752; defalcation, $3,738.742; tax collected $357.01. Five per cent was allowed for collecting. The road tax was $11.17½ in Mill Creek Township; $49.65 in Darby, and $95.02½ in Union, or a total of $155.85. In 1821, the tax collected amounted to $184.712.

In 1830, the total assessment for all purposes was 15½ mills on the dollar, and the total tax collected amounted to $2,436.047. On settlement with the Treasurer, the amounts of tax deducted were: Union Township, $222.628; Darby, $99.775; Jerome, $163.366; Mill Creek, $214.958; Paris, $88.584; Liberty, $421.803; Leesburg, $160.648; Allen, $156.096; Jackson, $206.911; total, $1,734.769. The following shows the value of houses and lands, and the number and value of horses and cattle in the county as shown by the returns for 1830:

TOWNSHIPS.	VALUE OF HOUSES AND LANDS.	NUMBER OF HORSES.	VALUE.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.	VALUE.
Union	$65,847	233	$9,320	908	$7,264
Darby	30,569	133	5,320	279	2,232
Jerome	32,829	105	4,200	315	2,520
Mill Creek	32,645	101	3,240	148	1,184
Paris	38,224	68	2,720	122	976
Liberty	84,003	42	1,680	102	816
Leesburg	26,797	33	1,320	115	920
Allen	31,408	49	1,960	70	560
Jackson	34,748	24	960	63	504

In 1840, the total rate of taxation was fifteen mills on the dollar; property as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS AND HOUSES.	TOWN PROPERTY.	NUMBER OF HORSES.	VALUE.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.	VALUE.
Union	$48,998	$ 8,219	350	$14,000	934	$7,472
Darby	31,632	.....	259	10,360	562	4,496
Jerome	33,026	.....	271	10,840	257	2,056
Mill Creek	20,839	118	121	4,840	145	1,160
Dover	20,210	.....	128	4,760	159	1,272
Paris	46,828	17,119	199	7,960	252	2,016
Liberty	41,345	124	195	7,800	258	2,064
Leesburg	33,835	.....	172	6,880	255	2,040
Allen	35,405	.....	207	8,280	290	2,320
Jackson	20,457	227	80	3,200	106	848
York	24,648	392	94	3,760	182	1,456
Claibourne	22,967	782	91	3,640	141	1,128
Washington	20,015	223	32	1,280	68	544

For 1850, the records show the following :

TOWNSHIPS.	VALUE OF LANDS.	VALUE TOWN PROPERTY.	VALUE CHATTELS.	TOTAL VALUATION.	TOTAL TAX RAISED.
Union	$ 218,095	$20,862	$ 84,287	$ 323,244	$ 2,494.907
Darby	97,935	858	43,446	142,239	1,167.293
Jerome	106,623	2,239	33,449	142,311	1,601.690
Mill Creek	59,389	697	17,175	77,261	720.154
Dover	67,453	.....	21,059	88,512	893.222
Paris	143,822	57,563	59,341	260,726	2,768.579
Liberty	110,599	3,508	31,013	145,120	1,917.026
Leesburg	76,326	857	18,100	95,283	1,469.889
Allen	124,288	.....	29,240	153,528	1,347.679
Jackson	56,786	722	14,494	72,002	765.234
York	76,238	933	18,770	95,941	1,622.744
Claibourne	66,879	4,701	20,305	91,885	1,303.931
Washington	40,748	.....	6,951	47,699	855.902
Taylor	52,409	.....	7,089	59,498	1,327.231
Totals	$1,297,590	$92,940	$404,719	$1,795,249	.....
Total tax raised in county	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20,276.73.1

NOTE.—Tax on attorneys and physicians, $21.25.

The following Township Assessors' report shows the acreage of wheat and corn in Union County in 1850, and the number of bushels of each raised :

TOWNSHIPS.	WHEAT.		CORN.	
	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.
Union	552	10,957	1,916	79,090
Darby	519	8,538	1,545	55,253
Jerome	452	8,648	1,414	43,533
Mill Creek	489	7,976	1,122	32,388
Dover	487	8,271	1,480	48,195
Paris	622	10,342	1,633	44,760
Liberty	678	11,507	1,210	39,535
Leesburg	267	4,800	1,145	30,957
Allen	771	15,264	1,241	29,885
Jackson	216	3,952	898	29,451
York	282	4,489	992	31,640
Claibourne	273	4,593	970	37,225
Washington	113	2,197	354	8,760
Taylor	115	1,668	493	15,060
Totals	5,836	103,202	16,413	525,732

The following, from an exhibit printed in the Marysville *Tribune*, June 10, 1857, shows the number and value of horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs, by townships, at that time. The average value of horses was $59; of cattle, $13.36; of mules, $66.35; of sheep, $1.65; and of hogs, $3.30.

TOWNSHIPS.	HORSES.	VALUE.	CATTLE.	VALUE.	MULES.	VALUE.	SHEEP.	VALUE.	HOGS.	VALUE.
Union	626	$ 40,065	2,638	$ 31,447	138	$ 8,900	5,832	$11,574	1,382	$ 6,272
Darby	360	20,798	979	12,335	...	.....	1,165	1,576	1,505	4,716
Jerome	559	36,380	1,116	15,998	9	495	2,253	4,188	2,599	9,360
Mill Creek	368	22,690	688	9,042	31	1,550	959	1,224	1,585	5,897
Dover	360	20,863	979	12,621	...	.....	1,165	1,576	1,505	4,716
Paris	507	30,227	1,240	17,505	4	285	985	1,605	1,848	5,507
Liberty	579	31,420	1,134	14,152	10	1,175	1,970	3,154	1,284	4,128
Leesburg	422	26,127	900	12,873	5	815	1,097	1,653	1,418	4,313
Allen	438	23,050	1,276	17,924	4	130	1,061	1,912	1,253	5,292
Jackson	218	14,073	479	6,234	5	460	434	858	732	2,239
York	469	26,743	1,189	13,625	1	35	1,314	2,695	1,259	3,428
Claibourne	359	18,061	825	8,839	4	100	578	1,064	1,475	3,977
Washington	175	9,290	521	6,009	2	140	403	875	542	1,197
Taylor	264	13,064	605	7,121	2	180	718	1,019	844	2,008
Total	5,640	$332,791	12,559	$186,725	215	$14,265	19,935	$34,973	17,231	$63,040

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN MAY, 1881.*

PRODUCTIONS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	ACRES SOWN FOR HARVEST OF 1881.
Wheat	31,102	470,597	.....	34,740
Rye	68	587	.....	.....
Buckwheat	83	1,008	.....	.....
Barley	36	866	.....	.....
Oats	4,314	92,613	.....	.....
Corn	43,685	1,664,943	.....	.....
Timothy	15,902	15,711	.....	.....
Clover	1,420	417	2,438,000†	.....
Flax	657	6,382	381,930‡	.....
Potatoes	710	55,466	.....	.....
Sweet potatoes	6	141	.....	.....
Tobacco	2	.....	240‖	.....
Sorghum	87	.....	5,933§	.....
Maple sugar	.....	.....	87,758	.....
Maple syrup	.....	.....	10,263§	.....
Bees (hives) 1,003	.....	.....	7,652	.....
Butter	.....	.....	499,830	.....
Cheese	.....	.....	11,200	.....
Eggs	.....	.....	434,689¶	.....
In orchards	3,486	.....	.....	.....
Apples	.....	232,215	.....	.....
Peaches	.....	6,767	.....	.....
Pears	.....	515	.....	.....
Cherries	.....	716	.....	.....
Plums	.....	142	.....	.....
Grapes (raised in 1880)	.....	.....	69,030	.....
Wine (pressed in 1880)	.....	.....	841§	.....
Wool (shorn)	.....	.....	416,815	.....
Cultivated land in 1880	107,798	.....	.....	.....
In pastures in 1880	71,925	.....	.....	.....
In wood in 1880	48,403	.....	.....	.....
Lying waste in 1880	1,865	.....	.....	.....

* From report of Secretary of State, 1881. † Hay. ‡ Pounds fiber. ‖ Pounds produced. § Gallons. ¶ Dozens.

STOCK.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses	8,291	$545,690
Mules	144	9,020
Cattle	16,007	328,100
Sheep	98,173	268,386
Hogs	29,936	108,927

The valuation of lands in Union County in October, 1859, as determined by the Board of Equalization, was $3,802,878. The following figures show the number of acres, improved and unimproved land, in the several townships at that time:

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND.	ACRES WOODLAND.	TOTALS.
Union	15,081	7,128	22,209
Darby	10,202	8,978	19,180
Jerome	10,198	12,173	22,371
Mill Creek	6,888	6,949	13,837
Dover	6,926	7,245	14,171
Paris	8,238	14,508	22,746
Liberty	12,225	10,379	22,622
Leesburg	6,945	12,123	19,068
Allen	8,331	10,104	18,435
Jackson	3,763	13,549	17,312
York	6,347	16,581	22,928
Claibourne	6,713	14,829	21,542
Washington	2,630	14,580	17,210
Taylor	5,019	11,841	16,860
Totals	109,606	160,985	270,491

The duplicate for 1882 makes the following showing:

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LANDS.	VALUE OF PROPERTY IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.
Union	22,095	$ 867,485	.....
Milford Corporation	.....	.....	$ 82,213
Darby	19,416	579,724	.....
Unionville Corporation	.....	.....	11,290
Jerome	22,718	574,103	23,820
Mill Creek	13,807	336,580	1,280
Dover	14,203	379,280	9,210
Paris	19,649	641,432	.....
Marysville School District	1,973	67,080	.....
Marysville Corporation	.....	.....	501,014
Liberty	23,022	493,748	9,500
Leesburg	18,677	444,140	30,470
Allen	19,037	499,625	2,220
Jackson	17,776	405,450	3,800
York	23,523	443,970	5,380
Claibourne	19,560	583,254	.....
Richwood School District	1,571	60,928	.....
Richwood Corporation	.....	.....	209,154
Washington	17,819	313,510	.....
Taylor	16,463	411,539	15,475
Totals	271,309	$7,101,748	$904,826

The following shows the valuation of real and town property, and the tax raised, in 1860:

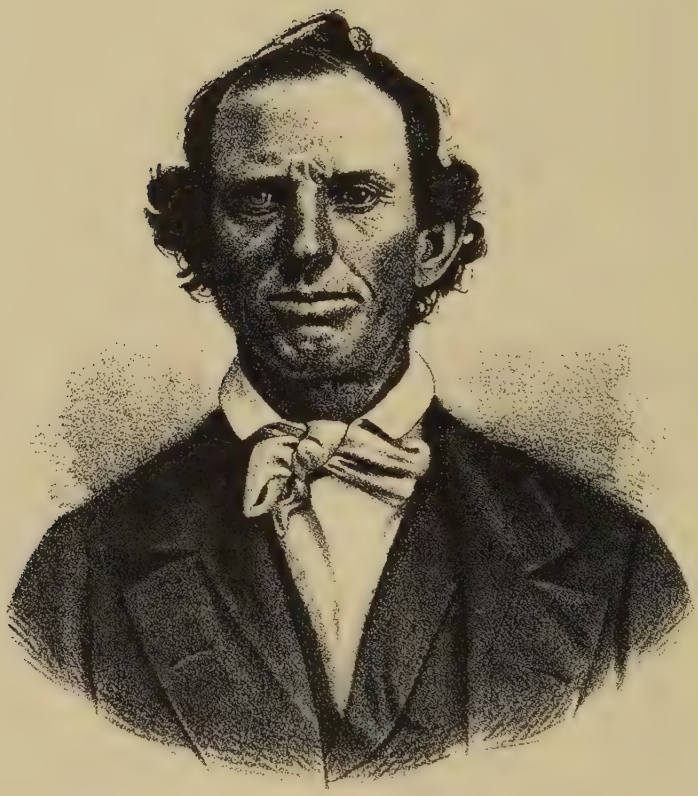
TOWNSHIPS.	VALUE REAL PROPERTY.	VALUE TOWN PROPERTY.	TOTAL TAX RAISED.
Union	$457,813	$18,019	$4,472.818
Darby	363,285	10,008	3,434.295
Jerome	357,957	4,942	3,266.091
Mill Creek	208,612	2,220	1,950.205
Dover	204,238	4,974	2,238.568
Paris	347,464	131,488	5,861.175
Liberty	264,692	7,474	2,993.826
Leesburg	253,111	4,738	2,655.847
Allen	245,715	.....	1,990.302
Jackson	174,610	4,613	1,702.621
York	258,060	2,268	2,525.184
Claibourne	241,504	18,929	2,973.644
Washington	146,972	.....	1,660.784
Taylor	194,369	.....	2,274.111

SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING YEAR FOR ALL PURPOSES.	PAID TEACHERS DURING YEAR.	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.
Union	$ 14,685 96	$ 4,275 00	$10,047 88
Darby	4,955 70	2,237 56	2,740 95
Jerome	4,262 45	2,761 90	3,522 46
Mill Creek	3,772 13	1,843 50	3,190 12
Dover	4,296 65	1,736 47	4,170 79
Paris	3,996 29	2,153 80	2,602 81
Liberty	4,941 04	2,696 00	4,514 14
Leesburg	3,491 75	2,685 00	3,313 97
Allen	7,671 40	2,409 71	3,837 55
Jackson	4,213 92	2,212 25	3,398 37
York	5,417 64	2,641 68	3,007 40
Claibourne	8,303 16	1,877 05	3,663 12
Washington	4,534 13	1,801 00	3,174 52
Taylor	4,263 30	2,399 17	3,159 58
Marysville District	12,162 67	6,084 79	12,162 67
Richwood District	9,422 58	2,766 00	7,662 83
Totals	$100,390 77	$42,580 88	$74,169 16

In 1870, the total taxable valuation and the taxes raised on the same were as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	TOTAL TAXABLE VALUATION.	TOTAL TAXES RAISED.
Union	$ 780,798	$ 12,867 73
Darby	617,751	11,190 13
Jerome	600,962	10,283 94
Mill Creek	336,308	6,094 54
Dover	341,334	7,037 25
Paris	471,773	9,799 36
Liberty	490,003	7,441 31
Leesburg	395,568	11,296 23
Allen	508,664	10,743 57
Jackson	281,162	8,548 62
York	370,578	7,454 24
Claibourne	512,353	12,979 13
Washington	232,833	4,067 95
Taylor	406,138	8,041 47
Marysville	495,139	16,023 90
Richwood	139,376	3,735 47
Milford Center	86,383	1,970 14
Totals	$ 7,065,113	$ 149,674 98



Thomas Stillings

TOWNSHIPS.	VALUE OF CHATTEL PROPERTY.	TOTAL VALUATION.	TOTAL TAX EXCEPT DOG TAX.
Union	$ 287,088	$ 1,154,573	$ 20,676 05
Milford Corporation	44,841	127,054	3,206 28
Darby	288,350	868,074	13,535 47
Unionville Corporation	10,095	21,385	521 26
Jerome	256,681	854,604	14,337 75
Mill Creek	145,415	483,275	7,796 42
Dover	140,536	529,026	7,581 52
Paris	166,360	807,792	12,659 49
Marysville School District	17,665	84,745	1,856 93
Marysville Corporation	354,915	855,929	28,172 24
Liberty	183,661	686,909	12,646 62
Leesburg	187,347	661,957	11,629 81
Allen	191,536	693,381	10,840 64
Jackson	124,435	533,685	11,136 19
York	172,952	622,302	10,122 38
Claibourne	176,370	759,624	14,745 55
Richwood School District	15,686	76,614	2,127 35
Richwood Corporation	146,760	355,914	15,342 64
Washington	94,856	408,366	8,642 86
Taylor	152,137	579,051	9,474 92
Special ditch tax	.....	.....	6,147 86
Gravel road tax	.....	.....	83,913 22
Totals	$3,157,686	$11,164,260	$307,113 45

TOWNSHIPS.	NO. SUBDISTRICTS SUBDIVISIONS OF SEPARATE DISTRICTS.	WHOLE NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL ROOMS.	VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.
Union	10	10	14	$21,300
Darby	10	10	11	5,000
Jerome	11	11	13	12,000
Mill Creek	9	9	9	5,400
Dover	7	7	8	4,500
Paris	11	11	11	7,000
Liberty	10	10	11	.....
Leesburg	10	10	10	10,000
Allen	10	10	11	8,000
Jackson	12	12	12	4,000
York	11	11	11	6,276.50
Claibourne	10	10	10	10,000
Washington	8	8	8	3,000
Taylor	11	11	11	8,800
Marysville District	1	2	11	50.000
Richwood District	1	1	8	.....
Totals	142	143	169	$155,276.50

TOWNSHIPS.	BOYS ENROLLED DURING YEAR.	GIRLS ENROLLED DURING YEAR.	TOTAL AVERAGE MONTHLY ENROLLMENT.	TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	TOTAL NUMBER PUPILS ENROLLED BETWEEN 16 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE.
Union	267	280	310	250	53
Darby	132	135	213	252	87
Jerome	218	203	299	279	75
Mill Creek	163	135	227	193	46
Dover	157	136	236	193	40
Paris	205	174	247	196	38
Liberty	231	214	306	237	34
Leesburg	273	270	334	289	.....
Allen	200	190	365	365	85
Jackson	205	185	330	268	50
York	261	211	318	255	56
Claibourne	197	207	329	353	68
Washington	194	146	251	200	43
Taylor	265	260	395	415	115
Marysville District	293	337	510	493	93
Richwood District	205	191	304	267	38
Totals	3,466	3,274	4,974	4,325	921

The following enumeration, taken between the first Monday in September and the first Monday in October, 1882, shows the number of unmarried youth in the county between six and twenty-one years of age; also, the number between sixteen and twenty-one.

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER BETWEEN 6 AND 21.				TOTALS.	NUMBER BETWEEN 16 AND 21.
	WHITE BOYS.	WHITE GIRLS	COLORED BOYS.	COLORED GIRLS		
Union	230	212	14	6	462	93
Darby	186	186	.....	.....	372	87
Jerome	239	230	8	3	480	116
Mill Creek	172	147	.....	.....	319	66
Dover	185	152	.....	.....	337	49
Paris	218	204	4	3	429	90
Liberty	261	200	.....	.....	461	100
Leesburg	296	287	.....	.....	583	106
Allen	209	199	2	2	412	86
Jackson	252	232	7	9	500	88
York	248	189	.....	1	438	107
Claibourne	217	230	1	3	451	82
Washington	206	172	.....	.....	378	84
Taylor	257	191	12	6	466	109
Marysville District	386	385	20	32	823	193
Richwood District	214	224	17	16	471	106
Totals	3,776	3,440	85	81	7,382	1,562

TOWNSHIPS.	TEACHERS EMPLOYED.		AVERAGE WAGES PAID.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS.
	GENTLEMEN.	LADIES.	GENTLEMEN.	LADIES.	SCHOOLS IN SESSION.
Union	9	13	$44	$31	25
Darby	8	8	42	34	24
Jerome	9	19	41	23	24
Mill Creek	6	9	32	26	27
Dover	6	7	40	28	28
Paris	7	10	34	25	27
Liberty	7	11	41	27	28
Leesburg	.....	.....	40	35	28
Allen	8	13	37	23	35
Jackson	7	9	39	28	24
York	16	7	36	25	25
Claibourne	7	9	35	29	28
Washington	9	5	37	32	27
Taylor	11	13	28	20	25
Marysville District	4	9	89	40	34
Richwood District	1	7	45	38*	34

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURTS AND CIVIL LIST.

THE earliest judicial government for the territory now constituting Ohio was vested in a general court composed of three Judges, provided by the ordinance of 1787. The first Judges were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, the latter being appointed in place of John Armstrong, who declined to serve. They were to adopt only such portions of the laws of the original States as were deemed suitable to the condition and wants of the people, and were not empowered to enact new laws. In the autumn of 1787, the Governor and Judges Varnum and Parsons met at Marietta, and began the duty of legislating for the Territory, continuing in session until December. Contrary to the provisions of the ordinance, they enacted a number of laws on different subjects and submitted them to Congress, as required. That body, however, did not approve them, from their manifest illegality under the terms of the ordinance. After the assembling of Congress in 1789, under the new Constitution, the appointments made under the articles of confederation being deemed to have expired, the following new Judges were appointed for the Northwest Territory: Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes and William Barton. The latter declined to serve and George Turner was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Parsons soon afterward died, and in March, 1790, Rufus Putnam was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his death. Putnam resigned in 1796, to enable him to accept the office of Surveyor General, and Joseph Gilman, of Point Harmar, was chosen to fill vacancy. Judge Turner left the territory in the spring of 1796, and during his absence resigned his seat on the bench, which was filled

* $45 to one lady in high school department, same as the gentleman in that department.

by the appointment of Return Jonathan Meigs, in February, 1798. The Judges then in commission continued to hold their seats until the adoption of a State Constitution.

Between 1790 and 1795, numerous acts were passed which did not receive the sanction of Congress, as they were enacted rather than adopted, and finally in the summer of 1795, at a legislative session held at Cincinnati, a code of laws was adopted from the statutes of the original States, which superseded the chief part of those previously enacted, which had remained in force in the territory, regardless of their doubtful constitutionality. This code of laws, as adopted, was printed at Cincinnati in 1795, by William Maxwell, and became known as the Maxwell code; that was the first job of printing executed in the Northwestern Territory. But very little change was made therefrom until the first session of the General Assembly, held under the second grade of government September 16, 1799.

"The Ordinance and the Compact," says Judge Burnet, "which was the constitution of the Territory, contained but little specific legislation. It prescribed the rule of descents; the mode of transferring real estate, by deed of lease and release, and of devising or bequeathing it by will. It regulated the right of dower, and authorized the transfer of personal property by delivery; saving always to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers who had before professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs then in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property. In addition to these provisions, the compact ordained that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable manner should be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious opinions. It also secured to the inhabitants forever the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, of trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings, according to the course of the Common Law."

The Courts of Common Law in the Territory assumed chancery powers as a necessity, as there was no tribunal in said Territory vested with such powers. Several necessary laws were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati, but matters regarding courts and their powers were not satisfactorily settled until the adoption of the first State Constitution in 1802. The General Court provided for by the Ordinance of 1787 consisted, as before stated, of three Judges, "appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; each of whom received a salary of $800 from the treasury of the United States. It was the highest judicial tribunal in the Territory, and was vested with original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, and of capital cases; and on questions of divorce and alimony its jurisdiction was exclusive. It was, however, a common law court merely, without chancery powers, and it was the court of *dernier ressort*. It had power to revise and reverse the decisions of all other tribunals in the Territory; yet its own proceedings could not be reversed or set aside, even by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was held at Cincinnati in March, at Marietta in October, at Detroit and in the Western counties a such time in each year as the Judges saw proper to designate."

The travels of the Judges and members of the bar in those early years, to and from the places of holding courts—Cincinatti, Marietta and Detroit—were attended with difficulties of the most serious nature. The distances were always great, settlements were scarce and the way was rough. Their journeys were made on horseback, and it was exceedingly necessary that the horses they rode should be good swimmers, for it was in the days before bridges had been thought of, and only the best fording places along the numerous streams were sought out by the tired travelers. Judge Burnet, who knew from experience all the trials of the times, wrote of them as follows:

"The journeys of the court and bar to those remote places, through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in company, and with a pack-horse to transport such necessaries as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route; although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance. Occasionally, small quantities of corn could be purchased for horse feed, but even that relief was precarious, and not to be relied on. In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were necessarily circuitous and their progress slow. In passing from one county seat to another they were generally from six to eight and sometimes ten days in the wilderness, and, at all seasons of the year, were compelled to swim every watercourse in their way which was too deep to be forded; the country being wholly destitute of bridges and ferries, travelers had therefore to rely on their horses as the only substitute for those conveniences. That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he were a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of a saddle horse."

Lynch law was liable to be adopted by the men of the border settlements, and one or two instances of its execution, in the form of public whippings, are known to have occurred; but in August, 1788, a law was published in Marietta establishing a "General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and County Courts of Common Pleas," and these superseded the lynch code before it had been in operation a year. Mr. McMillan was appointed the Presiding Judge of those courts in the county of Hamilton.

The first Constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted November 29, 1802, contained, in its third article, the following provisions for the judicial government of the State:

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from adding another Judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years, in which case the Judges may divide the State into two circuits, within which any two of the Judges may hold a court.

SEC. 3. The several courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a President and Associate Judges. The State shall be divided, by law, into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a President of the courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The President and Associate Judges, in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas, which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from increasing the number of circuits and Presidents, after the term of five years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas shall have complete criminal jurisdiction, in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

SEC. 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The Presidents of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits; and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

SEC. 8. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Presidents and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State, or the United States.

SEC. 9. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed clerk, except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the Judges of the respective courts.

SEC. 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year in each county, and the courts of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county, at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

SEC. 12. The style of all processes shall be "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

The new Constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, made considerable changes in the courts, and Article 4, providing for judicial matters in the State, is as follows:

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms at the seat of government or elsewhere as may be provided by law. The

Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

SEC. 3. The State shall be divided into nine Common Pleas districts, of which the county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and each of said districts, consisting of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, in each of which one Judge of Common Pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of Common Pleas shall be held by one or more of these Judges, in every county in the district, as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court, or sitting thereof, may be held at the same time in each district.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of the Judges thereof, shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 5. District Courts shall be composed of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom shall be a quorum, and shall be held in each county therein at least once in each year; but, if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually in each county of any district, the General Assembly may, for such district, provide that said court shall be holden at three annual sessions therein, in not less than three places; *Provided*, That the General Assembly may, by law, authorize the Judges of each district to fix the times of holding the courts therein.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each county a Probate Court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The Probate Court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the electors in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 10. All Judges, other than those provided for in the constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

SEC. 11. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for the term of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years; and, at all subsequent elections, the term of each of said Judges shall be for five years.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

SEC. 13. In case the office of any Judge shall become vacant, before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be

filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 14. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under the authority of this State or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this State, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the number of the districts of the Court of Common Pleas, the number of Judges in any district, change the districts or the subdivisions thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein; but no change, addition or diminution shall vacate the office of any Judge.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a Clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record and may authorize the Judge of the Probate Court to perform the duties of Clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. Judges may be removed from office, by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each House concur therein; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof and an opportunity to be heard.

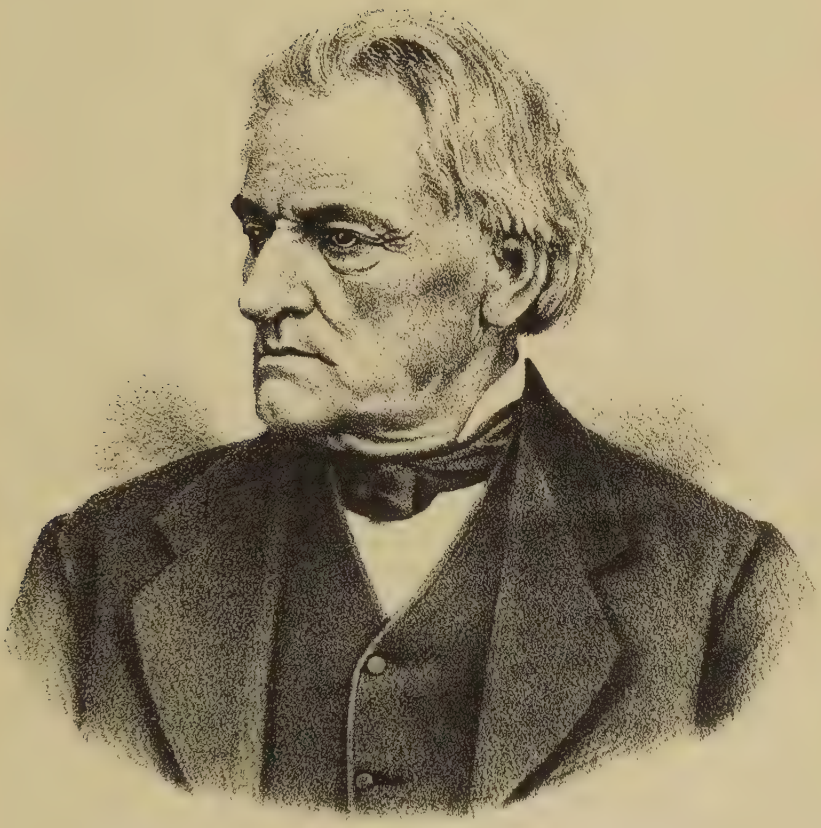
SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Common Pleas, and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may establish courts of Conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case, except upon submission, by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide such judgment.

SEC. 20. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

The following items concerning the courts in the county of Union are compiled from articles written by Judge J. B. Coats, and published in the Marysville *Tribune* in 1870:

The first court held in Union County was a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, convened at Milford, April 14, 1820. It was held by the Associate Judges, David Mitchell, William Gabriel and Nicholas Hathaway. Thomas Reynolds was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*, and also Recorder of the county. His securities were George Reed, Joel Frankelberger and Joseph S.



James Thompson

Hughs. Reynolds took the oath of office and the court adjourned without day. Mr. Reynolds kept the minutes of this meeting of the court. Judge Coats thinks it probable that this court completed the organization of the county, although there is no entry on the record to show that such steps were taken. The record does not state who was Sheriff at that time, but doubtless James Ewing served in that capacity, as his bond was filed with the County Clerk three days later (April 17, 1820). This term of court was held in one of the rooms of Nathaniel Kazer's tavern, on the ground lately owned by James Fullington and occupied by a large brick building. The old structure is believed to be still standing. The court room was separated from the bar and the people by stretching a rope across the room in which the entire business was transacted.

The first regular term of the court held in the county convened at Milford, May 15, 1820; present, Hon. John A. McDowell, President Judge, and David Mitchell, William Gabriel and Nicholas Hathaway, Associates. This court was held in the same room and the same manner as the first one. The first Grand Jury was composed of the following persons: Clark Provin, foreman; David Mitchell, Jr., Allen Leeper, James Bell, Lancelot Maze, Samuel Robinson, J. Boal, Andrew Gill, John Porter, John Gabriel, Joseph Stewart, George Reed, Robert Bronston, James Snodgrass, Alexander Reed. The first order entered upon the record of this term was the appointment of Abraham D. Vanhorn, Prosecuting Attorney. The second was one granting a license to David Davis to keep a tavern for one year at Milford, upon the payment of $10. The next appointed James Townsend, County Surveyor, and the next, Thomas Reynolds, Clerk *pro tem.* of the court. Among other items furnished by the record of this term is the following: "Ordered by the court that Rhody Stokes be appointed guardian of Hope Stokes, nine years of age; Hiram Stokes, seven years; Maria Stokes, five years; John Stokes, two years, heirs of John Stokes, deceased, upon entering into bonds with James Ewing, David Comer and Alexander Reed, as securities." The Stokes children became well-known residents of the county. The last order issued by the court at this term was the granting of a license to William Burnham to keep a tavern for one year at Milford, upon payment of $10. The term lasted but one day. It is not known positively whether the Grand Jury found and presented any indictments at this term, but it is probable that they did, as the second case upon the docket of the second term was a criminal one.

The second term of court commenced in the court room at Milford, July 10, 1820; present, the full bench as before. The Grand Jurors were Anson Howard, foreman; Thomas McDowell, Allen Leeper, Samuel Kazer, George Brown, George Reed, Andrew Gill, James Cochran, Samuel Kirkpatrick, Robert Snodgrass, John Porter, David Reed, James Townsend, John McDowell, Thomas Reed. George Brown was granted a license to vend goods in Union Township, paying $10 for the privilege. The only civil case on the docket at this term was that of Isaac Johnson vs. Simeon Hager—the first also on the Common Pleas record of Union County—and it ran through several terms and was finally settled by arbitration. The first criminal case was one for assault and battery—"State of Ohio vs. Stephen Kelsey." The indictment states that the jurors, upon oath, present that "Stephen Kelsey, now or late of said county, on the 24th day of June, 1820, at Milford, in the county aforesaid, with force and arms, to wit: with clubs, sticks and other offensive weapons, in and upon one Philander Crapo, in the peace of the said State then and there being, did make an assault, and him, the said P. Crapo, did then and there beat, wound and evil treat against the peace of the said State, its laws and dignities." The defendant pleaded not guilty, and a jury composed of Will-

iam Burnham, David Bowen, James Biggs, Samuel Reed, B. King, Vandiver Reed, Elias Robinson, Ebenezer Miles, Richard Gabriel, John Parthemore, Isaac Dodd and Robert Branson tried the case and found him guilty as indicted. An attempt to arrest judgment was overruled, and Kelsey was fined $10 and costs of prosecution. The second criminal case on the docket tried at this term, and the first indictment found and presented by a Grand Jury in Union County, was that of the State of Ohio vs. Luke Ellison, for grand larceny. Ellison had stolen a bay mare worth $40 and a saddle worth $10, the former from Moses Patrick and the latter from John McLaughlin. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He was a native of Lower Canada, twenty-one years of age, unmarried and without a trade.

At this term, Levi Phelps was appointed County Surveyor for the term of five years, and Richard Gabriel, keeper of the seals of standard measures. Abraham D. Vanhorn, Prosecuting Attorney, was allowed $45 for his services during this and the last term of court.

August 17, 1820, a special term of court was held by the Associate Judges—Mitchell, Hathaway and Gabriel—at which Margaret Mitchell and James Boal were granted letters of administration on the estate of George Mitchell, deceased. Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson and Samuel Mitchell were appointed to appraise the property of the deceased, and make return to the Clerk's office in three months, according to law.

May 15, 1821, a special term was held at Milford by the Associate Judges, the President Judge being absent. John R. Parish was appointed Prosecuting Attorney on behalf of the State. A Grand Jury was appointed, who retired for deliberation. There were no criminal cases on the docket and but six civil cases. The jury impaneled for the trials thereof consisted of William B. Irwin (since of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, and now deceased), Simeon Hager, John Irwin, William Richey, Jr., John Irwin, Jr., Daniel Kent, Jonathan Worthy, Moses Mitchell, Hugh Porter, Augustus Coolidge, Nathaniel Kazer, Moses Patrick. The last will and testament of Joshua Ewing, deceased. was exhibited in open court by Calvin Winget and Elizabeth Gill, two of the subscribing witnesses thereto, and was duly proved and admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to James Ewing, Esq., and Margaret Ewing. The Grand Jury then came into court, presented nothing and was discharged. The sum of $15 was allowed John R. Parish for duties as Prosecuting Attorney at this term, and it was "ordered that David Comer be paid $1.50 per day as Director of the town of Marysville, the seat of justice for this county." A special term was held by the Associate Judges June 16, 1821, at which some minor business was transacted.

July 10, 1821, the second regular term for that year was held at Milford; full bench present. "The only business of any importance before the court at this term," says Judge Coats, "was the trial of the case entitled the State of Ohio vs. Seth Chillis, on an indictment for burglary found against the said Seth Chillis at this, the July term of court, in which indictment the said Seth Chillis is charged with breaking and burglariously entering into the still-house of one Jacob Sager, with intent to steal the goods and chattels of said Jacob Sager, there situate and being, feloniously to steal, take and carry away against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio, and against the statute in such cases made and provided." John R. Parish was Prosecuting Attorney. Defendant pleaded not guilty, but a jury of good and true men found him guilty, and he was convicted and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary. Chillis was a native of Massachussetts, a resident of Madison County, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. Among orders issued at this term

was one granting a license to George Brown to keep a store in Milford one year, on payment of $10. The court, on reconsideration, allowed the Director of the town of Marysville $2 per day as compensation for his services, and allowed John R. Parish $20 for his services at this term of court.

The Associate Judges held a special term in this year and attended to some probate business. The last regular term of the Court of Common Pleas for 1821 was held at Milford, beginning November 13 and lasting two days. The Judges present were John A. McDowell, President, William Gabriel and David Mitchell, Associates. On the second day of this term, Richard Gabriel was appointed County Recorder *pro tem.*, having the day before been appointed Clerk *pro tem.* Certain probate matters were attended to, and a number of criminal cases were tried. Court met at Milford on the 18th and 19th of April, 1822; present, Associate Judges David Mitchell, William Gabriel and James Curry. James Cooley was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in place of J R. Parish, who was absent. The next term was held by the same Judges and the same places, July 18, 1822, and this was the last court convened at Milford.

November 21, 1822, the Court of Common Pleas was held for the first time at Marysville, the county seat, meeting in a room in the log tavern owned by Matthias Collins and situated on Main street, north of the public square. This court was opened by the Associate Judges, Gabriel, Mitchell and Curry, President Judge McDowell appearing and taking his seat in the afternoon. The Grand Jury returned an indictment against Patrick Connor, for riot; he was found guilty, and was fined $5 and costs. At this term, Matthias Collins was granted a license to keep tavern in the town of Marysville. Two other cases were disposed of, one for assault and battery and one for stealing a hog, and court adjourned.

The terms of court have since been regularly held at Marysville—first in Collins' log tavern, next in the old court house on the south side of East Center street, then for forty-five years in the brick court house, but recently abandoned, and finally the hall of justice, with all its belongings is found in the magnificent new temple which has just been erected. The days of bar-room courts are over, and the anxious barrister now airs his eloquence where frescoed ceilings and rich surroundings appear in the place of smoke-dimmed walls, wooden benches, rope partitions and the rude paraphernalia of the frontier tavern. The old court house will soon have become a memory of the past, but the echoes of by-gone appeals to justice and the associations of nearly half a century will cling around the spot where legal lights of high and low degree won fame or became notorious for their want of knowledge of knotty points, and were made to smart by their sharper adversaries when came the "tug of war."

The first term of the Supreme Court of Union County, under the old Constitution, was held before Judges Jacob Burnet and Charles Sherman, at Marysville, July 22, 1826. The subsequent terms were held at the times and by the Judges as shown in the following: July 26, 1827, Peter Hitchcock, Charles Sherman; July 23, 1828, Calvin Pease, Charles R. Sherman; July 25, 1829, Joshua Collett, Gustavus Swan; September 20, 1830, Joshua Collett, John C. Wright; July 25, 1835, Joshua Collett, Reuben Wood; July 8, 1837, Reuben P. Wood, Frederick Grimke; June 30, 1838, E. Lane, Peter Hitchcock; June 27, 1840, E. Lane, Reuben Wood; June 24, 1841, same; June 27, 1842, Ebenezer Lane, N. C. Reed; June 26, 1843, same; June 24, 1844, Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard; July 19, 1845, N. C. Reed, Peter Hitchcock; June 23, 1846, Matthew Birchard, Peter Hitchcock; July 14, 1847, Peter Hitchcock, Edward Avery; July 6, 1848, Matthew Birchard, N. C. Reed;

July 2, 1849, Peter Hitchcock, William B. Caldwell; July 1, 1850, Edward Avery, Rufus P. Spalding; June 14, 1851, William B. Caldwell, Rufus P. Ranney. This was the last term of the Supreme Court. The new constitution provided in its place the District Court, and the first term of the latter, for the third Common Pleas District, was held at Marysville, August 20, 1852, before Judge John A. Corwin, ——— Hall and Benjamin Metcalf.

Since the Probate Court was established, the following have been Judges thereof in the county of Union: 1851–54, Thomas Brown; 1854–57, James Turner; 1860–66, James R. Smith; 1869 ——, John B. Coats, who has been four times re-elected and is the present incumbent of the position.

CONGRESSMEN FROM UNION COUNTY.

1866—Cornelius S. Hamilton; deceased during term of office.

1872—James W. Robinson; held one term.

STATE SENATORS FROM THIS DISTRICT.

1820–21—Joseph Foos; district composed of the counties of Franklin, Delaware, Madison and Union.

1822—Henry Brown.

1823—James Kooken; district, Franklin, Madison, Union, Delaware, Marion and Crawford Counties.

1824–27—Joseph Foos; district, Franklin, Madison and Union Counties.

1828—Not given in authorities consulted.

1829—William Fielding—Logan, Shelby, Union and Madison Counties.

1830–31—John Shelby.

1832–35—Philip Lewis—Madison, Union, Logan, Hardin and Hancock Counties.

1836–37—Hezekiah Gorton—Marion, Crawford, Delaware and Union Counties.

1838–39—Benjamin F. Allen.

1840—No record in tables consulted.

1841—Benjamin F. Stanton; resigned July 25, 1842—Champaign, Logan and Union Counties.

1842—Same; elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation.

1843–44—John Gabriel, Jr.

1845–46—Ira A. Bean—Logan, Champaign, Union and Hardin Counties.

1847–48—Joshua Judy.

1849–50—William Lawrence—Logan, Hardin, Union and Madison Counties.

1852—John J. Williams.

1854—William Lawrence.

1856—Cornelius S. Hamilton.

1858—Conduce H. Gatch.

1860—T. B. Fisher.

1862—John Hood.

1864—William H. West.

1866—P. B. Cole.

1868—Solomon Kraner.

1870—John Bartram.

1872—Isaac S. Gardner.

1875—M. C. Lawrence.

1876—William W. Beatty.

1878—Hylas Sabine.

1880–82—Luther M. Strong.

REPRESENTATIVES IN STATE LEGISLATURE.

James Curry, representative from Madison County in 1819–20, introduced the bill for the erection of Union County, which was passed at that session. Mr. Curry's home was in the new county.

1820—Isaac Miner; district composed of Madison and Union Counties.
1821—William Lewis.
1822—Nicholas Hathaway.
1823—Robert Hume.
1824–26—Philip Lewis.
1827–28—Reuben P. Mann; district changed in 1828 to include the counties of Union, Madison, Logan and Hardin.
1829—Lanson Curtis.
1830—John T. Chenowith—Logan, Madison and Union Counties.
1831–33—Samuel Newell.
1834–35—Nicholas Hathaway.
1836—Otway Curry, John Carey—Marion, Crawford and Union Counties.
1837—Otway Curry, Stephen Fowler.
1838—John Campbell, Stephen Fowler.
1839—Guy C. Worth, James H Goodman.
1840—William C. Lawrence—Champaign, Logan and Union Counties.
1841—Same—Logan and Union Counties.
1842—Otway Curry.
1843—William McBeth.
1844—No record found.
1845–46—William Richie—Champaign and Union Counties.
1847—Jesse C. Phillips.
1848–49—Josiah S. Copeland—Union and Marion Counties.
1850—Philander B. Cole.
1852—Same, from Union County alone.
1854—Joshua Judy.
1856—William Gabriel.
1858–60—James W. Robinson.
1862—William H. Robb.
1864—Amos J. Sterling; resigned and James W. Robinson elected to fill vacancy.
1866–68—Mæcenas C. Lawrence.
1870–72—A. James Sterling.
1874—William H. Conkright.
1876—French Garwood.
1878—William H. Conkright.
1880–82—A. B. Robinson.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1821–23, Clark Provin; 1823–37, Levi Phelps; 1837–39, Silas G. Strong; 1839–41, Stephen McLain; 1841–43, Oliver C. Kennedy; 1843–48, John Johnson; 1848–52, Andrew McNeil; 1852–54, Joseph Newlove; 1854–56, John F. Sabine; 1856–58, Hylas Sabine; 1858–60, James A. Henderson; 1860–66, Joseph Newlove; 1866–75, John Wiley; 1875–83, Will L. Curry.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.*

1820, Robert Nelson, David Comer, Henry Sager; 1821, Robert Nelson; 1822, Matthias Collins; 1823, Henry Sager; 1824, Robert Nelson; 1825,

* Given as elected in each year.

George Reed; 1826–27, James Herd; 1828, Elias Robinson; 1829, Henry Sager; 1830, James Herd; 1831, William B. Irwin; 1832, David Galland; 1833, James Herd; 1834, William B. Irwin; 1835, David Galland; 1836, James Herd; 1837, William B. Irwin; 1838, John P. Brookins; 1839, Joshua Judy; 1840, William B. Irwin; 1841, John P. Brookins; 1842, Joshua Judy; 1843, Jesse Gill; 1844, William Hamilton; 1845, returns missing; 1846, John W. Robinson; 1847, William Hamilton, Joshua Marshall; 1848, Joshua Marshall; 1849, John W. Robinson; 1850, M. H. Wadham, William T. Fulton; 1851, William T. Fulton; 1852, Nelson Cone; 1853, William Porter; 1854, William T. Fulton; 1855, Nelson Cone; 1856, Jacob Parthemore; 1857, Andrew McNeil; 1858, William R. Webb; 1859, Joseph K. Richey; 1860, Andrew McNeil; 1861, W. H. H. Titus; 1862, William R. Webb; 1863, Joseph K. Richey; 1864, John Cheney; 1865, Robert D. Reed; 1866, James Fullington (to fill vacancy caused by death of R. D. Reed), Jehu Gray; 1867, E. D. Smith; 1868, James Fullington; 1869, Jehu Gray; 1870, J. K. Richey; 1871, James Fullington; 1872, Lorenzo Cheney; 1873, R. T. McAllister; 1874, James Fullington; 1875, Jehu Gray; 1876, James B. Whelpley; 1877, John K. Dodge; 1878, James T. Mahaffey; 1879, James B. Whelpley; 1880, Nathan Howard; 1881, Uriah Cahill; 1882, Luther Liggett.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1821–22, no record; 1823, Richard Gabriel; 1824–25, Alexander Robinson; 1826–27, James Boal. All the foregoing were appointed to the office; those elected have been as follows: 1827–33, Stephen McLain; 1833–45, Alexander Pollock; 1845–51, Cyprian Lee; 1851–55, Joshua Marshall; 1855–57, John Barbour; 1857–61, E. L. Reynolds; 1861, David D. Welsh; died in office and A. F. Wilkins appointed to fill vacancy; 1863–65, Samuel S. Jewell; 1865–69, William H. Robb; 1869–71, James R. Russell; died after second election and J. B. Whelpley appointed to fill out his unexpired term; 1873–77, Samuel S. Jewell; 1877–79, George W. Court; 1879–83, William M. Liggett.

CLERKS OF COURT.

1820–21, Thomas Reynolds; Richard Gabriel was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*, November 13, 1821, but did very little duty in the office; his writing appears occasionally on the record until 1823; 1821–36, Silas G. Strong; 1836–43, James H. Gill; 1843–49, John Cassil; resigned in 1849 and James Kinkade appointed. The latter served until 1851, when, under the new law, the office became elective. 1851–54, James Turner; 1854–69, Taber Randall; 1869–75, Francis T. Arthur; 1875–81, William M. Winget; 1881–84, John Q. Burgner.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

1820–23, James Ewing; 1823–28, Amos A. Williams; 1828–32, David Witter; 1832–36, Calvin Winget; 1836–40, Ransom Clark; 1840–44, William W. Steele; 1844–46, William M. Robinson; 1846–50, Philip Snider; 1850–54, William C. Malin; 1854–58, William H. Robb; 1858–60, Abraham Wiley; 1860–62, Philip Snider; 1862–64, Charles M. Robinson; 1864–68, James B. Whelpley; 1868–72, Robert Sharp; 1872–76, John C. Price; 1876–80, Justus J. Miller; 1880–84, John Hobensack.

COUNTY CORONERS.

1820–26, Joseph Kennedy; 1826–28, David Kingery; 1828–33, William Parkison; 1833–34, David Kingery; 1834–36, James Riddle; 1836–39, James W. Steele; 1839–41, James L. Ward; 1841–43, Thomas F. Wood;

1843–44. William H. Frank; 1844–45, James Riddle; 1846–47, William H. Frank; 1848–50, Henry Wolford; 1850–51, Cyprian Lee; 1852–54, B. F. Kelsey; 1854–58, Joshua S. Gill; 1858–62, Charles Rathbun; 1866, William Cartmell; 1866–67, Jacob S. Newcomb; 1867–68, Robert Sharp; 1868–70, Andrew Keyes; 1870–72, Thomas Martin; 1872–74, Adam Wolford; 1874–76, I. N. Hamilton; 1876–79, H. McFadden; 1879–80, Hays Speakman; 1880–81, Elmer P. Blinn; 1881–83, Henry W. Morey.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

1827–31, John Jolley; 1831–33, Oliver C. Kennedy; 1833–35, Joseph K. Richey; 1835–37, J. January; 1837–39, Thomas F. Woods.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

1830–33, Robert Andrew; 1833–42, Peyton B. Smith; 1842–45, James Turner; 1845, no record of county election; 1848–51, James Turner; 1851–54, William M. Robinson; 1854–60, John W. Thompson; 1860–69, James Smith; 1869–75, Hiram Roney; 1875–81, George P. Robinson; 1881–84, George Jordan. The foregoing were all elected. The following held the office by appointment: 1820–21, Thomas Reynolds; 1821–23, Richard Gabriel; 1823–30, Silas G. Strong. Mr. Strong recorded his last deed June 29, 1830, when Robert Andrew became Recorder *pro tem.* The latter was elected to the office in October, 1830.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1820, Abraham D. Vanhorn; 1821–22, John R. Parish; 1822, James Cooly; 1823–25, John R. Parish; 1825–33, Jonathan E. Chaplin; 1833–38, William C. Lawrence; 1838–42, P. B. Cole; 1842–44, A. Hall; 1844–46, P. B. Cole; 1846–48, Otway Curry; 1848–50, Charles W. B. Allison; resigned in 1850 and Otway Curry appointed; 1851–53, James W. Robinson; 1853–55, Jackson C. Doughty; 1855–59, John L. Porter; 1859–65, John B. Coats; 1865–69, John L. Porter; 1869–73, Leonidas Piper; 1873–75, John L. Porter; 1875–77, Delbert W. Ayers; 1877–81, R. L. Woodburn; 1881–83, John W. Brodrick.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

May 15, 1820, James Townsend; July 10, 1820, Levi Phelps was appointed for five years, but nothing appears on the record to show that he did not serve continuously until 1845; he held the office by election from 1836 to 1845, and in the latter year there is no record of an election. William B. Irwin served from 1848 to 1854; A. F. Wilkins, 1854 to 1860; B. A. Fay, 1860 to 1866; A. S. Mowry, 1866 to 1875; Frederick J. Sager, 1875 to 1883, present incumbent.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

1851, John Johnson, David Watkins, Samuel Ballinger; 1852, Levi Longbrake; 1853, Aquilla Turner; 1854, John W. Cherry; 1855, Levi Longbrake; 1856, Aquilla Turner; 1857, Thomas Brown; 1858, Levi Longbrake; 1859, Lemuel Myers; 1860, D. G. Cross; 1861, S. F. Kinney; 1862, Samuel Marsh; 1863, D. G. Cross; 1864, S. F. Kinney; 1865, John F. Sabine; 1866, D. G. Cross; 1867, John Guthrie; 1868, John F. Sabine; 1869, D. G. Cross; 1870, John Guthrie; 1871, J. F. Sabine; 1872, D. G. Cross; 1873, O. B. Williams; 1874, George Wilber; 1875, John F. Sabine, E. L. Price, 1876, Levi Longbrake; 1877, George P. Cross; 1878, J. F. Sabine; 1879, Levi Longbrake; 1880, George P. Cross; 1881, John F. Sabine; 1882, Thomas M. Brannon.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF UNION COUNTY.

THE BENCH.

UNDER the first constitution of Ohio, a President Judge was elected by the Legislature for each Common Pleas District in the State, and in each of the counties of his district three Associate Judges were appointed, who were residents of the county in which they held the office. Beginning with 1820, the year in which Union County was organized, the following were the President and Associate Judges to 1851, when the present Constitution was adopted, and a change made in the courts, which is elsewhere noted:

President Judges—1820, John A. McDowell (died in office in 1823); 1823–24, Gustavus Swan; 1824–27, Ebenezer Lane; 1828–29, Gustavus Swan; 1829–33, Frederick Grimke; 1834–45, Joseph R. Swan (O. Bowen, President Judge of Second Judicial District, presided ever several terms of court at Marysville, at the request of Judge Swan, who was necessarily absent); 1846–51, James L. Torbert.

Associate Judges—1820–21, David Mitchell, William Gabriel, Nicholas Hathaway; 1822–25, David Mitchell, William Gabriel, James Curry; 1825–27, David Mitchell, William Gabriel, Robert Nelson; 1827–29, James Curry, William Gabriel, Robert Nelson; 1829–34, Amos A. Williams, William Gabriel, Robert Nelson; 1834–35, John Porter, Amos A. Williams, Robert Nelson; in 1835, Elizur Abbott and Stephen McLain occupied the office alternately, each appearing twice in the place of Mr. Williams; 1836–39, John Porter, Robert Nelson, James Hill; 1839–40, John Cassil, Nicholas Hathaway, Robert Nelson; 1840–42, John Cassil, Nicholas Hathaway, Silas G. Strong; 1842–46, Christian Myers, Silas G. Strong, James R. Smith; 1846–49, Christian Myers, James R. Smith, Levi Phelps; 1849–51, William W. Woods, James R. Smith, Levi Phelps. Those last named held a special term of court on the 10th of October, 1851, in the absence of the President Judge (Torbert), which was the last term of court held in the county under the old constitution.

John Adair McDowell, the first President Judge of the Common Pleas District, which included the newly formed county of Union, was the son of Samuel and Ann (Irvin) McDowell, and was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., May 26, 1780. He studied law, and in the war of 1812 served with distinction on the staff of Gov. Shelby. November 9, 1809, he married Lucy Todd Starling, youngest daughter of Col. William Starling, and at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, removed with his wife to Franklinton, Franklin Co., Ohio, late in 1815 or early in 1816, and there became a prominent and successful lawyer. In 1819, he was appointed by the court as Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Franklin. He was a member of the Lower Branch of the Legislature in 1818–19, and in 1820 was elected President Judge of his judicial district. He is remembered as a man of fine personal appearance, was possessed of great natural talent and was popular. He died September 20, 1823, leaving two children.* The vacancy on the bench caused by his death was filled by the appointment, by Gov. Morrow, of Gustavus

* The daughter of Judge McDowell became the wife of John A. Smith, of Highland County, Ohio, one of the most prominent men in the State.

A. J. Chapman

Swan, the son of John and Sarah (Mead) Swan, who was born at Peterboro, N. H., July 15, 1787. He studied law at Concord with Samuel Bell, who afterward became Governor, and was admitted to the bar in his native State. He located at Marietta, Ohio, in 1810, in which year he was admitted to the bar of the latter State. In 1811, he settled at Franklinton, then the seat of justice for Franklin County, and began the practice of the law. He soon acquired a high professional reputation, and was employed in all the important cases of the times. The bar at that time had many distinguished members, but Mr. Swan took rank among the foremost. He became thoroughly conversant with the land laws, and as there was more litigation at that day over titles to lands in the Virginia Military District than from any other source, he became especially noted for the part he took in handling affairs which were submitted to his management in that connection. His success was marked. He was a thorough student, a fine speaker, and had great power with a jury. His practice extended through the counties of Franklin, Fayette, Madison, Union, Delaware, Pickaway and Fairfield. In 1812, and again in 1817, he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin County. He was constantly engaged in the practice of his profession until his appointment to the bench in 1823. In pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly, passed January 22, 1825, he compiled the land laws for Ohio, including the State laws to 1815–16. He continued in active practice until 1843, but at length became engaged in other branches of business—banking,* etc.—and remained an industrious citizen until his death, which occurred February 6, 1860. He had been a resident of Columbus since 1815, in which year he removed across the river from his first location in the town of Franklinton. At the period when he was Judge of Common Pleas for this district, it required but little time to transact the business which came before him in that capacity in each county, and Union afforded an exceedingly small share of the work to be done. Judge Swan was succeeded by

Ebenezer Lane, who appears from the records to have held courts in Marysville from 1824 to 1827. His place of residence was at Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, and it was in the light of conveniences for travel then existing in this region a long and tiresome journey for him to come to Union County. He was a man of ability and high character, and a sound jurist, and was greatly respected. His finely and neatly written signature on the old court records at once strikes the beholder with its peculiarity, and his nature—always even and unruffled—seems to stand forth in his sign-manual. Judge Lane was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State, and while occupying a position thereon became noted for the shortness of his opinions. They were given in few words, but explained his position admirably. He was in all respects a model man, and an honor to his district and State. In 1828 and 1829, Judge Gustavus Swan's name again appears as President Judge of the Common Pleas Court of this district, and from 1829 to 1833,

Frederick Grimke, of Chillicothe, held that position. Judge Grimke was a tall, slim, pleasant-looking man, and had a fine legal education. He was distinguished more for his excellent knowledge of the law than for his practical application of it, but was possessed of very good ability in the latter connection. He was subsequently elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State.

Joseph R. Swan, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rockwell) Swan, was born at Westernville, Oneida Co., N. Y., December 28, 1802, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received an academic education at Aurora, N. Y., where he began the study of law, which he completed with his uncle, Gustavus Swan, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1824. He at once

* Judge Swan was for many years President of the State Bank of Ohio.

commenced practice, and soon won an enviable reputation as a learned, honest and safe lawyer. From 1830 to 1834, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, and in the latter year was appointed President Judge of Common Pleas in the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union and Delaware. In 1841, he was re-appointed, but resigned the position late in 1845 or early in 1846. By his satisfactory and impartial discharge of the duties of his office he obtained the reputation of being one of the best Judges in the State. After his resignation, he resumed practice in Columbus. In 1854, he was elected Supreme Judge, and his record was brilliant in that position. In 1859, he again resumed the practice of his profession. His pen was wielded to advantage, and numerous volumes compiled and written by him have filled important places in the legal literature of the State. He is still a resident of Columbus, and is the present attorney for the Little Miami Railway Company; he is, therefore, enjoying a vigorous old age. His duties while Common Pleas Judge were hardly to be compared in magnitude with those of this district at the present day. It did not require his full time to attend to all the business on his circuit, while now it occupies the time of one man fully to look after matters in the two counties of Union and Logan. Judge Swan was always a popular, highly respected, honorable gentleman, and is said to have enjoyed the highest reputation of any man who has ever occupied the bench in this district.

James L. Torbert, the last President Judge of the district of which Union County formed a part, was a resident of Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio. He located in that place in 1824, and being a young man of fine classical education, employed his time in teaching school, carrying his pupils through the common English branches and bringing some of them up into the higher branches, both in mathematics and the languages. He taught a number of years; was admitted to the bar, became Prosecuting Attorney of his county; edited the Springfield *Republic* in 1848; was an ardent Whig in politics, and was President Judge of this Common Pleas district from 1846 to 1851. His last term of court at Marysville was held September 29, 1851. By the provisions of the new constitution, the office was abolished, and Mr. Torbert was subsequently elected Judge of Probate for Clark County. His decisions while on the Common Pleas bench were remarked as able and impartial, although he is remembered as being somewhat over-particular in his administration of affairs.

Benjamin F. Metcalf, the first Judge of Common Pleas for this district under the new Constitution, lived most of the time during his term of office at Lima, Allen County, although his home when elected was at Delphos, on the line between Allen and Van Wert. It is thought he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, and he is known to have practiced at that point before his election to the bench. Considering his limited opportunities, he was a good lawyer; that which he lacked in education for his work he made up by his good, strong common sense and shrewdness. He was a man of strict integrity, was socially popular, and was reasonably impartial in his decisions. His reputation was somewhat tarnished by his habits, as was too often the case among the members of the early bar, while even at the present day the appetite for strong drink has too tenacious a hold upon very many men in public positions. Judge Metcalf died at Lima, soon after the war of the rebellion.

William Lawrence, Judge of Common Pleas from 1856 to 1865, and the successor of Judge Metcalf, resided at Bellefontaine, Logan County. He was a well read lawyer, possessed remarkable industry and energy, and was a satisfactory judge. Morally, he was without stain or blemish. He was always

pleasant and affable, and was popular both with the people and the bar. In the fall of 1864, he was elected to a seat in Congress, and resigned his position upon the bench to enter upon his new round of duties. Near the close of the term of President Hayes, he was appointed First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he now occupies. Upon the resignation of his judgeship, the vacancy thereby occuring was filled by the election of

Jacob S. Conklin, of Sidney, Ohio, who was possessed of good ability, but had not been as long in practice as Judge Lawrence. As a man, he was honest and conscientious. His habits are, to some extent, unfavorably commented upon. He is now located at Sidney, in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1882, he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Benjamin LeFevre. His successor as Judge of Common Pleas was

P. B. Cole, of Marysville, Union County. This gentleman was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1815, and in 1820 was taken by his father, with the others of the family, to a locality on Mill Creek, in Delaware County, where he continued to reside until 1833. In that year he came to Marysville, and in 1834 entered the office of William C. Lawrence, and began reading law, boarding in the family of his preceptor. He was admitted before the *court in banc* at Columbus, December 3, 1836, and began practice immediately afterward at the town which has since been his home. In 1847, he formed a law partnership with George D. Witter, which continued until the death of the latter in 1849. In the same year, he entered into partnership with John B. Coats, the relation thus formed continuing until the latter part of 1851.* In 1871, he was elected Judge of Common Pleas, serving five years. Since the expiration of his term, he has resumed active practice, and is to-day the oldest attorney in Union County, and one of the oldest in the State. Admitted when but twenty-one years of age, his practice has extended through a period of forty-six years, in which many of the brightest lights of the Ohio bar have reached their zenith and been triumphant in their profession, only to be finally gathered to that solemn realm where earthly laws are no longer known. He is still vigorous, and bids fair to enjoy many years of active life. He is the father of three promising attorneys, who honor the profession they have chosen. Judge Cole's decisions were reasonably impartial, and in his official position he commanded the respect of the bar. His vigorous manner of ruling and of delivering decisions at times was a feature of his administration; yet he was not rapid in the formation of opinions. He discharged the duties of his position faithfully and in a worthy manner, and his record is good. He has all his life been a man of strictly temperate habits.

John L. Porter was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 10, 1827, and has been a resident of Union County since the spring of 1849. In the same season, he began reading law in the office of Cole & Witter, at Marysville, and finished with Cole & Coats, the last-named gentleman being admitted to the firm in that year (1849) in place of Mr. Witter, deceased. Mr. Porter was admitted to the bar before the last term of the old Supreme Court, which was held at Marysville in June, 1851. Judge Joseph R. Swan was his principal examiner, the other members of the committee being Otway Curry, C. W. B. Allison, P. B. Cole and probably one other. He began practice at once at Marysville, entering into partnership about that time with P. B. Cole, and continuing with him for two or three years. He then, for a short time, practiced

* In 1850, he was elected to the Legislature, being the last Representative from the district including Union County, under the old constitution, and was re-elected in 1851 from Union County alone, under the new constitution He served also in the State Senate two years, being elected in 1865. In 1844, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving two years.

alone, subsequently forming a partnership with J. B. Coats, which was continued at intervals until August, 1862, when Mr. Porter enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining until the close of the war, in June, 1865. In 1855 and 1857, he had been elected Prosecuting Attorney for Union County, and was chosen to the same position in 1865, 1867 and 1873, serving altogether ten years, his last nomination and election being almost without his knowledge. In the fall of 1876, he was elected Judge of Common Pleas, and served on the bench until February 12, 1882, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, who defeated him for the position after a close canvass. After the close of the war he formed a law partnership with Col. A. James Sterling, and this firm was not dissolved until Mr. Porter's nomination to the Judgeship. Porter & Sterling transacted a very large business in the collection of extra bounties for soldiers, probably more than all other lawyers and agents in the county. Aside from the positions mentioned as having been held by Mr. Porter, he was one year Mayor of Marysville (about 1854), was twice chosen to the Town Council, and was a member for a time of the County Board of School Examiners, resigning the latter office when he enlisted. He is at present actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in partnership with his son, Edward W. Porter, under the firm name of Porter & Porter. Judge Porter's record on the bench is excellent. It is said of him that he was rigidly impartial, and made his decisions "according to the law and the evidence, without fear or favor," being very careful to seek the aid of only the best legal authorities.

Judge John A. Price, elected to this position in the fall of 1881, and the present Judge of the third sub-division of the Tenth Judicial District, which includes Union and Logan Counties, was born in Callaway County, Mo., November 9, 1840. His father died two years later, and his mother removed with her family to Logan County, Ohio, where the son has since continued to reside. He received a common school education, read law with Stanton & Allison, at Bellefontaine, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. At the beginning of the rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted in the first company which was raised in Logan County, but was taken sick at Camp Jackson and discharged. January 1, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Colored Troops, and served in the campaigns of that year around Petersburg, Va. He resigned in November, 1864, on account of ill health. While he was in the service he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, and re-elected in 1866 and 1868. He resigned, in 1869, to accept a seat in the Ohio Legislature, to which he had been elected on the Republican ticket.

The gentlemen who have sat upon the bench in Marysville have been mostly men of marked ability, and the district has been fortunate in choosing them. Some of them might have improved somewhat upon certain of their habits, but it is the history of things that all is not perfection. The business which threescore years ago was transacted by the judges in a single day has grown to proportions that would astonish those who then wore the official robes could they awake and look in upon a court of to-day. Very much more knotty points in law are presented, and a multiplicity of questions come before the legal tribunal in the place of the old land litigations which occupied the greater part of the attention of the early courts. The bench and bar of Ohio have numbered among their members some of the most brilliant and able lawyers of the nation, and it is a well known fact that some of them tried cases in the Union County courts.

THE BAR.

Among those who have practiced at the bar in Union County, are many who never resided within its limits, and of whom but little can be here said. In-

cluded among them were Gustavus Swan, afterward President Judge of the district, Abraham D. Van Horn, John R. Parish, Moses B. Corwin, Daniel S. Bell, James Cooly,* Orris Parish and Jonathan E. Chaplin; these all before there was a settled lawyer in the county of Union. Of these, all but Swan, Corwin, Bell and Orris Parish, were appointed at different times Prosecuting Attorney for this county, Vanhorn being the first, in 1820. He lived at London, Madison County, the Messrs. Parish at Columbus, and Cooly, Bell, Corwin and Chaplin at Urbana, Champaign County. Mr. Cooly was one of the earliest lawyers to locate at Urbana, and in July, 1826, was appointed to the Court of Peru, South America, Charge d'Affaires, of the United States. It is said he was sent down there to "get him out of the way of Joseph Vance," who had political aspirations which he feared Cooly might defeat if allowed to remain at home. Mr. Cooly died at Lima, Peru, after a violent bilious attack, on Sunday, April 24, 1828, and his memory is greatly revered at his old home. Benjamin Stanton, a well known and prominent lawyer of Logan County, practiced considerably in Union County.

The first lawyer who came to Union County, with a view of settling, was a man named Barlow, who arrived in Marysville about 1828–30, and boarded for a short time with Silas G. Strong. He soon departed for other fields, and this is all that can be learned of him. It will be the endeavor, in this chapter, to give the various attorneys, as nearly as possible, in the order of their admission to the bar; but as in numerous instances dates can only be approximately given, slight mistakes may occur. In all cases where these dates are not definitely known, reliance is had upon the memory of the oldest legal gentlemen in the county—Judges Cole and Coats, Hon. James W. Robinson and Judge Porter.

The first lawyer who located permanently in Union County, and one who became one of its most prominent citizens, was William C. Lawrence, who was born in Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn., March 2, 1804. He was one of seven children, and when he was quite young his father, John Lawrence, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating on the State road midway between Marysville and Delaware, in what is now Delaware County. William C. Lawrence lived on his father's farm and attended the country schools of his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen or eighteen years, he entered Washington College, in Pennsylvania, where he received a thorough course, during his last year reviewing and studying the Greek language. By a judicious disposition of his time while in college, he was enabled to accomplish much more than many of his classmates, and emerge from the school in excellent health and with vigor unimpaired. After being graduated he returned to his home in Ohio, and shortly after, having a desire to see and become acquainted with the South, he set out for that country. He taught a Latin school one year in Alabama, and a mixed school one year in Tennessee, and then pushed on to New Orleans. He remained in the South about four years, and read law while teaching. After his return home, he continued in the pursuit of legal knowledge, and was admitted to practice at Medina, Medina Co., Ohio, about the autumn of 1831. He had, in April, 1831, entered into a matrimonial alliance with Rosanna Piper, of Delaware County. Her father, Robert Piper, had made a location in Union County, but died while on the way there with his goods, after settling his family upon his purchase. In June, 1831, Mr. Lawrence removed with his bride to Marysville, which was then a very small and insignificant village, notwithstanding it was the seat of government for Union County. Rooms were rented for a time in the hotel which is now known as the American House, and which was then but two years of age. Not long after, Mr. Lawrence pur-

* This name is spelled elsewhere Cooley.

chased an acre of ground in the eastern part of town, upon which was a small, unfinished house. This was fitted up by its new owner, and occupied two or three years. The family next moved upon the property at the northwest corner of Main and South streets, now occupied by the family of D. G. Cross.

Mr. Lawrence was possessed of a remarkable memory, and to such an extent did he rely upon it that he never troubled himself about keeping a set of books. All his accounts were "in his head," and as it was never his custom to look after them very closely, the result was that his death destroyed the record, and the family lost probably many thousand dollars, of which the greater part could have been collected, if he had taken the pains to make minutes of his dues. He realized the importance of such a step during the last days of his life, but it was then too late. He had an extensive practice during his entire residence in Marysville, and was known as a sharp and brilliant lawyer. No point in a case that would give him the slightest advantage was ever overlooked, and he often brought discomfiture upon his opponents in a manner even ludicrous. His practice extended over the counties of Union, Hardin, Logan, Franklin, Delaware, Marion and Champaign. From 1833 to 1838, he was Prosecuting Attorney for Union County, and some of the indictments drawn up by him indicate the witty characteristics of the man. Strange as it may seem, many of the offenders who were brought to trial in those days were charged with stealing hogs, said animals being hardly considered domestic, from the fact that they were allowed to run at large the country over, and it was a difficult matter for a man to distinguish his own pork, except when he had it safely in a barrel. When a hog was wanted, it was customary to go out and shoot it; and doubtless numerous persons had not the requisite fear of the law to prevent them from occasionally shooting the wrong hog. A certain citizen, name now forgotten, had been arrested for stealing a hog, and Mr. Lawrence was employed to defend him. Now, the lawyer was fully convinced that the man was guilty, but, as in duty bound, proposed to do all in his power for him—and, possibly, he may have been *out of pork himself*. In conversation with the culprit, he said to him, "Now, I haven't a doubt but you stole that hog—your countenance shows it; but you just divide it exactly in halves, and when it is dark bring one part to my house—don't let anybody see you—and I will see that you are cleared." The man promised, and faithfully remembered his word, and that night the worthy lawyer's larder was replenished by the half of a fine porker. When the trial came on, which was probably before a Justice of the Peace, Lawrence requested the privilege of testifying, saying he knew something about that hog. Upon being sworn, he remarked, "That man hasn't any more of that hog than I have!" It would have been a preposterous idea to accuse Mr. Lawrence of stealing, and taking him at his word the man was discharged, evidently to enjoy both the joke and the meat. And thus was one of the many "hog cases" settled.

Mr. Lawrence finally concluded that Marysville was not possessed of sufficient enterprise to induce him to remain in it, and he accordingly purchased considerable unimproved property at Kenton, Hardin County, rented a place to live in, and made arrangements to remove to that town, but immediately upon his return to Marysville he was stricken with typhoid fever, and died at his home in the latter place on the 21st of September, 1846, aged forty-two years and six months. He left a widow and three children (sons); the former is yet living at Marysville. The youngest child, an infant but five months of age when its father died, lived but a year after that event, its decease occuring in September, 1847. The oldest son, Col. Mæcenas C. Lawrence, after winning an honorable record as a soldier and civilian, died in

December, 1881; the only survivor is Joseph W. Lawrence, now a guard at the Ohio Penitentiary. This sketch of Mr. Lawrence has been drawn to considerable length, on account of his being the first lawyer to settle in the county. He is well remembered by the older citizens.

Augustus Hall, from Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, was the second lawyer to take up his abode in Marysville, coming in the spring of 1836. He stayed here several years, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and finally went to Iowa, in which State he was elected to Congress. He is now deceased.

P. B. Cole, a sketch of whom appears among the Common Pleas Judges, was next, and

John F. Kinney, who located in the place in the fall of 1836, was admitted at Columbus the following year and began practice here. He removed to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, was twice elected to the Supreme Bench of that State, and subsequently became a resident of Utah, of which he was one of the Chief Justices, and from which Territory he was elected as a Delegate to Congress. His home is now at Plattsmouth, Neb., and he formerly had large interests at Lincoln, the capital of that State. Succeeding him came

Otway Curry, who was admitted in 1840, probably at Columbus, and who was one of the finest lawyers and most brilliant writers the young West produced. An extended sketch of him will be found elsewhere. He was for a long time in partnership with C. W. B. Allison.

James E. Wilson found his way to Marysville about 1842, but practiced little while he remained here. He was connected with the local newspaper for a time, and was Deputy Clerk of the Courts. He finally became a Methodist Protestant minister, and removed from the place.

Charles W. B. Allison, recollected as a fine young man and a good lawyer, settled in Marysville at about the same time with Wilson, and was for a long time the law partner of Otway Curry. He enjoyed a large practice; left Marysville about 1850; lived subsequently at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Martinsburg, Va., and died about 1880, at Wheeling, W. Va.

Jackson C. Doughty, who arrived in Marysville in 1844, remained until about 1859, when he removed to Missouri. During the war he was driven out of that State by the rebels, returned to Urbana, Ohio, and practiced with John A. Corwin. He enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier. He is believed to be now living near Mendota, Ill.

Somewhere between 1840 and 1850, Edward Stillings and Hiram Culver read law in Marysville; the former with W. Lawrence and P. B. Cole, and the latter with Mr. Cole. Both were admitted to the bar. Culver went to Oregon subsequently, and died there, and Stillings is now a resident of Leavenworth, Kan. Both were very capable lawyers. Stillings was admitted in 1846, and Culver about 1845.

George D. Witter read law with P. B. Cole, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In the same year he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until the death of Mr. Witter in 1849. He was a bright, capable lawyer, and was only twenty-six years of age at the date of his decease.

Ransom C. Clark, who was admitted and began practice in Marysville in 1849, left the place about 1866-67, and removed to Hardin County, Iowa. He was a native of Union County, and was at one time Prosecuting Attorney. The last known of him, he was living in Fayette County, Mo.

John B. Coats is a native of Windham County, Vt. In September, 1842, he made his way westward to Greene County, Ohio, making Xenia his first stopping place. He taught school in that county from 1842 to 1848, and during that period read law at Xenia in the office of John H. Watson, who subsequently removed to Kansas and was elevated to the bench. Watson was a

nephew of Samuel D. Ingham, who was for several years a member of the cabinet of President Jackson. Mr. Coats was admitted to the bar at Xenia, June 17, 1847, before Judges Hitchcock and Avery, of the old Supreme Court. In 1848 he returned to Vermont because of impaired health, and remained there until December, 1849, when he located at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio. He formed a partnership with P. B. Cole, and began practice at this place, which has since been his home. The firm of Cole and Coats existed until the latter part of 1851, and in 1854 Mr. Coats entered into partnership with John L. Porter, continuing two years. A second partnership was formed between these two gentlemen in 1860, which was dissolved in 1862, when Mr. Porter entered the army. Mr. Coats held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, and in 1859 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which position he filled for six years. He was at different times connected with the press of Marysville, as elsewhere appears, and in 1869 was elected Judge of Probate for Union County, in which capacity he has served the public to the present time. The active practice of Judge Coats has been somewhat limited, and for thirteen years, or during the time he has occupied his present position, he has, as required by law, taken no part in legal matters other than those incumbent upon him as Probate officer. He has held the office longer than any of his predecessors, and the walls of the room he has occupied so long in the old court house will miss his familiar presence when he shall have vacated his present quarters and "moved up into the new," where a much pleasanter place has been set apart to the uses of the office.

Hon. James W. Robinson is a native of Union County, Ohio. He read law with Otway Curry, was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in the spring of 1851, and admitted to the bar by the District Court at London, Madison County, in April of that year. He formed an immediate partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Curry, which relation continued, with the exception of about one year, until the death of the latter in 1855. Engaging in practice alone for a few years, he at length admitted his brother, Col. A. B. Robinson, as a partner, the firm taking the name of Robinson & Robinson. In 1869, Leonidas Piper was admitted as a third partner, and the law firm of Robinsons & Piper still exists. It for several years enjoyed a very large business, but of late years this has not pushed so extensively, although it has always been good. J. W. Robinson was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1851, holding the position two years. In 1858, he was chosen to represent Union County in the lower branch of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1864, upon the resignation of A. J. Sterling, he was elected to fill the vacancy thus occurring. In 1872, he was elected to Congress, serving two years. He was a candidate for re-election in 1874, but as it was an unfortunate year for the Republicans of Ohio, he was defeated by the Democratic nominee, Early F. Poppleton. Since his services in Congress, Mr. Robinson's health has been considerably impaired, and it is owing largely to this reason that he has not been as persistent as formerly in the solicitation of business. He is a gentleman whom to know is to respect, and has acquired a fine property in his practice and various other pursuits.

John L. Porter was the next attorney to begin practice at Marysville, but of him a sketch has already been given in connection with the bench. Horace Ballou was here at about the same time, and read with Cole & Coats. He removed to Logan County, Ill., where he finally died.

S. Morton Tucker, a native of Vermont, came to Union County, Ohio, when small, with his parents, who settled in Union Township. He read law with Cole & Coats, commencing about the summer of 1850, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the fall of the latter year he removed to Lewis, Cass

A. H. McCampbell

Co., Iowa. Afterward lived at Atchison, Kan., from which place he enlisted in the army, although having some years before lost his left hand by the premature discharge of a cannon at a Fourth of July celebration at Bridgeport, Union County, a man named Simpson being badly maimed at the same time. Mr. Tucker served as a Lieutenant during the war, and afterward located at Fort Scott, Kan., where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

I. B. Allen located in Marysville in the fall of 1852, and removed about 1855 to Wilmington, Clinton County, near which place he now resides. It is said of him that he was particularly susceptible to all sorts of practical jokes, and the fact was not slow in finding its way into the minds of his co-laborers in the legal field. An occasion in particular is remembered, when certain of his fellow-practitioners "put him through" a so-called initiation, which so excited the sense of the ludicrous in the mind of Otway Curry, that the last-named gentleman was nearly to the point of explosion with an exuberance of mirth. The lawyers "of those days" found time to conjure up the most soul-harrowing and side-splitting "initiations" which it was ever the lot of mortal man to undergo; and among the most prominent and respected members of the bar to-day are found many who were members in good standing of the ancient and honorable orders of thirty or more years ago, whose "spells" wrought terror in the breast of the novice, and afforded the most hilarious amusement to those who were in the secret and were witnesses to the various performances.

"Dem good ole days am past an' gone,"

but the memory of them clings tenaciously to the gray-headed and mature men of the present, whose earlier years teemed with experiences which could scarcely be recorded in the pages of history. These men appreciated fully the sublime, and enjoyed heartily the ridiculous, and it is scarcely an untruth to say that, with all the weight of years and dignity upon them, they can yet indulge in a series of chuckles at the recollection of bygone pleasures.

John D. Vandeman, who was admitted before the Union District Court, August 8, 1853, never resided in Union County. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University about 1850; is a resident of Delaware, Ohio, and a member of the law firm of Carper & Vandeman. He has practiced in the courts at Marysville at different occasions.

H J. King, a native of Schuylkill County, Penn., came to Ohio when a child, in 1824, with his parents, the family locating in Pike Township, Madison County. Mr. King began reading law with Samuel Kerr, at London, in 1842, and became a citizen of Union County in 1853. He practiced many years before the lower courts (*nisi prius*) before his admission to the bar, which did not occur until 1869, before the Supreme Court at Columbus. He was for three years a member of the firm of Randall, Cameron & King, and afterward was a partner with Andrew Stevenson until 1878, since when he has practiced mostly alone.

Aaron Irwin Gould settled in Marysville probably early in 1854, and practiced about a year in company with Jackson C. Doughty. He removed finally to Iowa, and is believed to have engaged in the newspaper business. He had a most ungovernable temper, and was consequently the butt of many good-natured jokes. It is not recollected that in his frenzy he ever swallowed any of his victims, yet he often threatened punishment even more dire. Because of his physical appearance, some one in the town had dubbed him Shanghai, and when Gould heard of it, his rage was terrific. He was in a fever to discover the man who had thus insulted his dignity, and avowed his ability to whip him, whoever he might be. Messrs. Coats and Porter, to whom he ap-

plied for information, could only surmise the name of the offender, and Gould was about to depart dissatisfied, when Mr. Porter told Mr. Coats to call him back and he would tell him who had thus transcended the bounds of decorum. Gould came in again hastily, and Mr. Porter, with all the gravity of which he was possessed, remarked that "Dave Welch was the man." "Oh, hell!" said Gould, "I can't lick him, but I'll cut his d——d heart out!" and away he hastened with foul intent. Mr. Coats undertook to get ahead of him and warn Welch, but was too late. It is probable that no man was ever more soundly scored by tongue of lawyer than was poor Welch, who didn't know what it all meant. He was one of the most powerful citizens of the town, physically, and Gould dared not lay hands on him, and Welch, in relating the experience afterward, said he had not the first idea what Gould was making such a fuss about. Had he been a smaller man, it is possible the information given by Mr. Porter might have caused greater trouble; but it is also probable that had he been smaller the latter would not have made the statement to Gould. It afforded the two legal gentlemen a fine opportunity for a laugh, and they, no doubt, heartily enjoyed it.

C. S. Hamilton, of whom an extended notice will be found in Chapter XIV, of this volume, was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, in the spring of 1854.

George Lincoln, from the State of Connecticut, settled in Marysville in the spring of 1854, engaging in the practice of law, and in the fall of the same year formed a partnership with C. S. Hamilton. He finally removed from the place, and is now a resident of London, Madison County, and Judge of the Common Pleas Court of that district.

Col. Mæcenas C Lawrence, eldest son of William C. Lawrence, was born at Marysville, Ohio, early in 1832. He read law with Judge P. B. Cole, and was admitted at Marysville by the district court, August 20, 1856. Inheriting the wonderful memory of his father, he became remarkably well posted in the law, and was, besides, possessed of clear perception and sound judgment—the requisites for a successful lawyer. The oldest members of the bar more than once consulted him upon knotty points of the law, and his opinion was always respected, because it was based upon absolute knowledge. He made an excellent military record as an officer in the Thirteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which latter he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1865 and 1867, he was chosen from Union County to the Ohio House of Representatives, and in 1873 to the Senate. He died at his home in Marysville on the 5th of December, 1881, aged nearly fifty years. The funeral exercises, which were beautiful, solemn and impressive, were conducted by Ransom Reed Post, G. A. R., of Marysville, whose members turned out in force to pay the last tribute of respect to a departed comrade. The members of the bar, also, attended his funeral in a body.

Col. Aaron B. Robinson, a member of the law firm of Robinsons & Piper, studied law with his brother, Hon. James W. Robinson, at Marysville, and afterward attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar at that city in the spring of 1859, having been a classmate of Gen. E. F. Noyes, who has since won honor and fame in the course of a long public career, civil and military. Col. Robinson gained his title in the service of his country during the rebellion, as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was successively Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, having been commissioned Captain, September 12, 1862, to date from the 16th of August, and Colonel May 18, 1865. He was the junior member of the old law firm

of Robinson & Robinson, before Mr. Piper became a member and the name was changed. He does not engage actively in practice, but attends to the mercantile branch of his business, having charge of the well-known "Factory Store" at Marysville. In 1879, Col. Robinson was elected to the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, and again in 1881, being the present member from Union County.

William M. Randall arrived in Marysville in August, 1863, and took charge of the Democratic paper at that time published in the place (see chapter on the Press). A man named Cummings practiced with him for a time, but did not remain long. Randall had subsequently a partner named Clark, and formed also other law partnerships during his residence here. He (Randall) finally removed from the town, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Defiance, Ohio.

Hon. Hylas Sabine, although not regularly a practitioner in this county, still deserves mention in this connection, as he was a graduate from the law department of Harvard University in 1863, and can properly be classed among the attorneys who have been residents of the county, of which he has been a lifelong citizen. As a journalist, real estate dealer and enterprising citizen, he bears an honorable reputation, and is at present, by appointment of Gov. Foster, occupying the position of State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

Andrew Stevenson located in Marysville in 1872 or 1873. He was associated with W. M. Randall for a short time, also with H. J. King and A. H. Kollefrath, and was engaged in practice until about 1880, when he returned to his former residence—Mansfield, Ohio.

N. A. Gilbert became a citizen of Marysville about 1865–66. He had read law in Mahoning County, and had been admitted to practice before coming to Union County. He was a partner with W. M. Randall for a short time, afterward, in 1868–69, with J. B. Coats, and subsequently with D. W. Ayers. He was a good lawyer, industrious and energetic. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, about 1871, and has there gained an enviable reputation and enjoys an extensive practice.

Ulysses D. Cole, eldest son of Judge P. B. Cole, read law with his father and attended law school at Cleveland, Ohio and at Harvard University. Early in 1866, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus. He was in the Union service about two years during the rebellion, with the rank of Captain. He practiced about one year in company with his father, and, January 1, 1867, removed to Huntington, Ind. About 1876, he was elected Joint Representative for the counties of Huntington and Wabash, in the Indiana House of Representatives, and was also, for a time, Deputy United States Assessor while a resident of Huntington. He is now a resident of Rushville, Rush Co., Ind.

Col. A. James Sterling was born October 12, 1836, in Harrison County, Ohio, and was brought by his father with the family to Union County in the following year. He was educated at the old Marysville Academy and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. In 1861, soon after the breaking out of the war, he raised a company, of which he was commissioned Captain, being assigned to the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded in the right arm and shoulder at Chickamauga, and was soon after discharged for disability. In 1864, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, but resigned his seat in that body as soon as he recovered from his wounds, and re-entered the army. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service during the remainder of the war. He received numerous com-

pliments from his superior officers for his marked courage and gallantry in the field. Soon after his return from the army (probably about 1866), he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with John L. Porter, which continued until the latter was elected to the bench in 1876. In 1870 and 1872, Col. Sterling was chosen to a seat in the Legislature. During his residence in Marysville, he became the possessor of a fine fortune, but through unfortunate circumstances lost the most of it. He removed to Leadville, Col., about 1878.

Leonidas Piper was born November 22, 1836, in Union Township, Union Co., Ohio. Commencing about May 20, 1865, he read law at Marysville with Col. M. C. Lawrence, and was admitted to practice before the District Court at Delaware, Ohio, June 26, 1867. After his admission, he remained with his preceptor about eighteen months, and on the 15th of March, 1869, he united with the firm of Robinson & Robinson, thus forming the present well-known firm of Robinsons & Piper, the oldest in the county; and perhaps theirs has been the longest continued law partnership ever known in the place. He had been for about two years Superintendent of the Marysville schools, and successfully engaged in teaching elsewhere. In 1869 and 1871, Mr Piper was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for his county. He was Secretary of the Union County Agricultural Society from 1867 to 1874, and has been for several years a member of the County Board of School Examiners. He is the present Clerk of the Marysville School Board, a position he has held eight years; has been a member of said board since 1871. The firm to which Mr. Piper belongs has had from one to three students during most of its existence, up to the fall of 1881, and among them were several who have since become prominent members of the profession, now residing at Marysville and elsewhere. The firm has an honorable record, and its days of usefulness are not yet numbered.

J. L. Cameron is a native of Jackson Township, Union Co., Ohio, and subsequent to the close of the war he began reading law in the office of J. W. Robinson. He was admitted by the District Court at Marysville, in August, 1867, and soon after began practice at the same place. In July, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, and in that year or 1869, formed a partnership with W. M. Randall, which continued until 1871. For a short time he practiced alone, and subsequently for a time in company with Joseph M. Kennedy. January 1, 1878, he admitted Thomas B. Benton as a partner; this firm was dissolved in the fall of 1881, since when Mr. Cameron has practiced alone. He served three years in an Ohio Cavalry regiment during the rebellion.

D. W. Ayers, a native of Pulaski, Lawrence Co., Penn., and a resident of Union County, Ohio, since 1868, read law with James W. Robinson at Marysville, and was admitted before the Supreme Court at Columbus, in November, 1870. He has been City Solicitor of Marysville, and in 1875 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving two years. In 1871, he formed a partnership with R. L. Woodburn, which continued two years. He had been previously, for a short period, a partner with N. A. Gilbert. In 1876, he entered into partnership with Col. A. J. Sterling, which was dissolved in 1878, since when he has practiced alone. Mr. Ayers has enjoyed a large and active practice, and has been especially busy and very successful with criminal cases. He is a hard worker, a vigorous and earnest speaker, and besides, considerable of a politician, always taking great interest in the campaigns. He has a good reputation as a stump speaker, and is known throughout Union County, enjoying also a wide acquaintance in the surrounding region. He enlisted, during the war, from Pennsylvania, although quite young, and was with Sheridan during his term of service; was present with the army at the surrender of Lee.

R. L. Woodburn is a native, "to the manor born;" his birthplace being in Jerome Township, Union Co., Ohio. August 10, 1869, he commenced the study of law in the office of Robinsons & Piper, at Marysville, and was admitted by the District Court at the same place, August 11, 1871. He at once formed a partnership with D. W. Ayers, and began practice at Marysville, where he is still located. This partnership continued two years, since when he has enjoyed a fine practice individually. In 1877 and 1879, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Union, serving four years in that capacity. From 1873 * until 1878, he was Secretary of the County Agricultural Society. Since 1872, he has served as Clerk of the County Board of School Examiners.

Joseph M. Kennedy, a native of Madison County, Ohio, first read law in 1858, with Harrison & McCloud, of London. Upon application, he was admitted by the Union District Court, at Marysville, August 11, 1871. He had opened an office at this place in the previous May, and for one and a half years was a partner with H. J. King, subsequently three years with J. L. Cameron. After practicing alone for a time, he formed a second partnership with Mr. King, which continued as long as the first one. Since its dissolution, he has been alone in practice. In 1858, Mr. Kennedy was elected Justice of the Peace in Monroe Township, Madison County, serving three years, In 1864, having removed to Pike Township, he was elected to a similar position, also holding one term. In the spring of 1871, he removed to Marysville, of which town he was elected Mayor in the spring of 1872, serving two years, and holding that office during the exciting events of the temperance crusade.

A. T. Carpenter is a native of Delaware County, Ohio. In 1870, he located at Marysville, and during that and the following years read law in the office of Porter & Sterling. He was admitted in December, 1871, by the Supreme Court at Columbus, and immediately opened an office at Marysville, which has since been his place of residence. For two or three years he was a partner with W. D. Pudney, and subsequently with John M. Brodrick, the latter firm being dissolved upon Mr. Brodrick's election to his present position as Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Carpenter is now engaged in practice alone, and enjoys a good business. In 1872-73, he was First Assistant Journal Clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives.

James B. Cole, son of Judge P. B. Cole, was graduated in 1866 from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served five years on the Texas frontier, in Company C, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, holding the rank of First Lieutenant when discharged at the expiration of his term of service in 1871. His last duty took him to the City of Mexico, on special detail from the Secretary of War. He read law with his father, and in February, 1872, was admitted at Columbus by the Supreme Court, since when he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Marysville.

Walstine D. Pudney was admitted at Marysville by the Union District Court, August 27, 1872, and practiced here for a time in company with A. T. Carpenter. He is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a native of Chenango County, N. Y.

A. H. Kollefrath came to Marysville about 1872, where he has since been engaged in practice. He is of German parentage, and had lived previously in Springfield.

William B. Hamilton, youngest son of Hon. C. S. Hamilton, read with Col. M. C. Lawrence, was admitted to the bar, and practiced for a time at Marysville. He is now a resident of London, Madison Co., Ohio.

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* See sketch of L. Piper, *ante*. Mr. Woodburn was elected to the position in 1873, and entered upon its duties January 1, 1874.

F. T. Arthur, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and a resident of Union County since about 1867, read law while Clerk of the Courts of said last named county (between 1869 and 1875), and was admitted by the Supreme Court at Columbus, in January, 1874. He has never practiced, and is now engaged in mercantile business in Marysville.

Charles W. Fairbanks, a native of Union County, Ohio, was admitted in 1874 by the Supreme Court at Columbus, and immediately after was appointed Attorney in Chief of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. This position he still holds, and since his appointment thereto has gained both distinction and wealth.

George O. Hamilton, born in Union County, Ohio, and son of Dr. I. N. Hamilton, was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1874, and practiced for some time at Marysville with Col. M. C. Lawrence. In the fall of 1880, he formed a partnership at Columbus with W. O. Henderson, but soon after relinquished practice on account of ill health. He died at Marysville, September 1, 1882.

T. B. Fulton, of the firm of Powell, Fulton & Hoskins, is a native of Homer, Licking Co., Ohio. He read law with Gen. George W. Morgan, at Mount Vernon, Knox County, and was admitted at Lima, Allen County, by the District Court, April 5, 1875. At once entering into partnership with his preceptor, at Mount Vernon, he practiced there about six months, when he removed to Newark, Licking County, and formed a partnership with Joel M. Dennis. About six months later he went to Illinois (spring of 1876), and on his return a few months afterward (August of same year) he opened an office at Newark and practiced alone until March or April, 1879, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Licking County Courts, performing all the duties of the office. In July, 1880, he removed to Marysville, and formed a partnership with Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware, who has not changed his residence from the latter place. This partnership still exists, Emery L. Hoskins having been admitted as a member of the firm July 1, 1882.

J. M. Brodrick, the present Prosecuting Attorney for Union County, is a native of Allen Township, in this county, and began studying law with Porter & Sterling, at Marysville, January 17, 1874. September 6, 1875, he was admitted by the District Court at this place. Being somewhat broken in health from hard study and overwork, he did not begin practice at once, but taught school for a short time and recruited on the home farm. November 14, 1876, he began practice in the office he now occupies, over the Farmers' Bank at Marysville. From February 15, 1879, until November 15, 1881, he was a partner with A. T. Carpenter, the relation being dissolved at the latter date to enable Mr. Brodrick to attend to the duties of his present office, to which he had been elected in the previous month of October. Mr. Brodrick was Clerk of the Corporation of Marysville for four years. He read at the same time and in the same office with

Thomas B. Benton, now of Marysville, and the two were admitted together. After their admission they began practice together, forming a partnership which continued until January 1, 1878. Mr. Benton is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and the partnership between him and Mr. Brodrick began November 14, 1876. Upon its dissolution, the former on the same day became a partner with J. L. Cameron, so continuing until May 6, 1882, since when he (Benton) has practiced alone. He is a second cousin of the renowned Thomas H. Benton.

Charles B. Newsom, the only colored man ever admitted to the bar in Union County, studied with P. R. Kerr, at Richwood, and was admitted before the District Court, at Marysville, September 6, 1875. His trade was that of a barber, and he is remembered as a thorough master of that business. From

Marysville he went to North Lewisburg, Champaign County, and there practiced his dual professions, with marked success at least in one. He finally went to Tennessee as agent of a mutual aid association, and is believed to be now practicing in that State.

J. H. Kinkade was born at Marysville in 1853. He began reading law in the office of Robinsons & Piper in 1873, and was admitted to practice by the Union District Court September 7, 1875. After remaining a short time in the office where he had studied, he finally began practice by himself in his native town, and in the spring of 1882 was elected Mayor thereof, being at the same time commissioned Justice of the Peace, which positions he now holds.

Edward E. Cole, one of the three sons of Judge P. B. Cole who are practicing in their native place—Marysville—read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court for Union County March 14, 1876, since when he has been an active practitioner in this place. From 1879 to 1882 he held the position of Justice of the Peace.

A. H. Beightler, a native of Paris Township, Union Co., Ohio, read law with R. L. Woodburn, beginning in 1874, and was admitted before the District Court at Urbana, Champaign County, April 20, 1877. He engaged to some extent in practice for a few months and in the beginning of 1878 opened an office at Marysville, where he is still located. In the spring of 1881, he was elected Clerk of Paris Township, and served in that capacity one year. In 1879, he succeded R. L. Woodburn as Secretary of the Union County Agricultural Society; a position which he still holds, being last chosen at the election of the society held in the fall of 1882.

William O. Henderson, son of J. A. Henderson, of Marysville, was admitted to the bar at Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, in July, 1877, and since the autumn of that year has been engaged in practice at Columbus.

Henry D. McDowell, from Holmes County, Ohio, practiced at Marysville a couple of years, coming about 1879.

James S. McCampbell, a native of Madison County, Ohio, read law in Marysville, beginning with Col. M. C. Lawrence, April 1, 1878, and finishing with Robinsons & Piper. He was admitted at Columbus, December 7, 1880, by the Supreme Court, and opened an office at Marysville April 1, 1881, having remained a few months after his admission with the men he had last studied under. He is still engaged in practice at this place.

W. T. Hoopes, attorney and real estate agent at Marysville, is a late accession to the Union County bar, having been in the place about a year. He is a native of Morgan County, Ohio.

Edward W. Porter, son of Judge John L. Porter, and a member of the firm of Porter & Porter, was born at Marysville, read law under the tuition of his father, beginning in 1879, and was admitted by the Supreme Court, at Columbus, December 10, 1881. He began practice at his home (Marysville), and in his first case, assisted by D. W. Ayers, he appeared before his father, then near the close of his term on the bench. In February, 1882, the firm of Porter & Porter was formed.

Emery L. Hoskins, one of the firm of Powell, Fulton & Hoskins, of which he became a member July 1, 1882, was born in Leesburg Township, Union Co., Ohio. After reading law with Col. M. C. Lawrence, and Powell & Fulton, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Columbus, June 7, 1882, being the latest accession to the bar at Marysville.

At Richwood, the first settled lawyer was Louis Blake, who located at that place about 1870. P. Ray Kerr, still a resident, came next; and Seth S. Gardner and S. W. Van Winkle are also resident lawyers of that village, the latter having been admitted to practice in the present year, 1882.

At Milford Center, Clarence Cranston practiced for a short time at a

recent date. He is now at Topeka, Kan. T. H. Bain, who read in Marysville, went to Kansas after his admission, and is now with Mr. Cranston.

Several persons have read law at Marysville, who have never practiced at that place, but were admitted to the bar and opened offices subsequently in other localities. Some of them have become prominent among the members of their profession. The records show the following persons to have been admitted at Marysville, who have not been mentioned in the foregoing list:

James F. Freeman, admitted before Hon. Ebenezer Lane and Hon. P. Hitchcock, Judges of the old Supreme Court, June 30, 1838. Mr. Freeman was a resident of Madison County, and was one of the few men admitted by the Supreme Court as held in Union County under the old State Constitution, Lucius Case, of Newark, Licking County, being another. The others were admitted by the District Court.

William T. Buckner read with Robinsons & Piper; admitted August 12, 1871; is not now in Union County, and never practiced here.

B. A. Beard, from Delaware or Morrow County; admitted August 28, 1872.

Wilson S. Bailey, admitted January 4, 1878; went to Kansas, in which State he now resides.

T. S. Cheney, admitted August 28, 1872; was a non-resident.

A. G. Carpenter, lived at Mansfield; admitted September 6, 1875.

Stephen A. Court, not a resident of Union County; admitted January 4, 1878.

Erwin G. Dudley, admitted August 21, 1854; not a resident of this county.

Eugene D. Hamilton, not a resident; admitted March 12, 1879.

Jacob A. Jackson, of Springfield, Ohio; admitted September 6, 1875.

Samuel F. Marsh, from Woodstock, Champaign County, admitted September 1, 1868; is now living in Columbus.

John H. Miller, admitted March 14, 1876; was not a resident of Union County.

Richard M. McCloud, of London, Madison County; admitted March 12, 1879.

Robert B. Montgomery, of Columbus; admitted March 12, 1879.

Anthony J. McCaffery, not a resident of this county; admitted March 12, 1879.

James T. O'Donnell, of London, Madison County; admitted March 17, 1874.

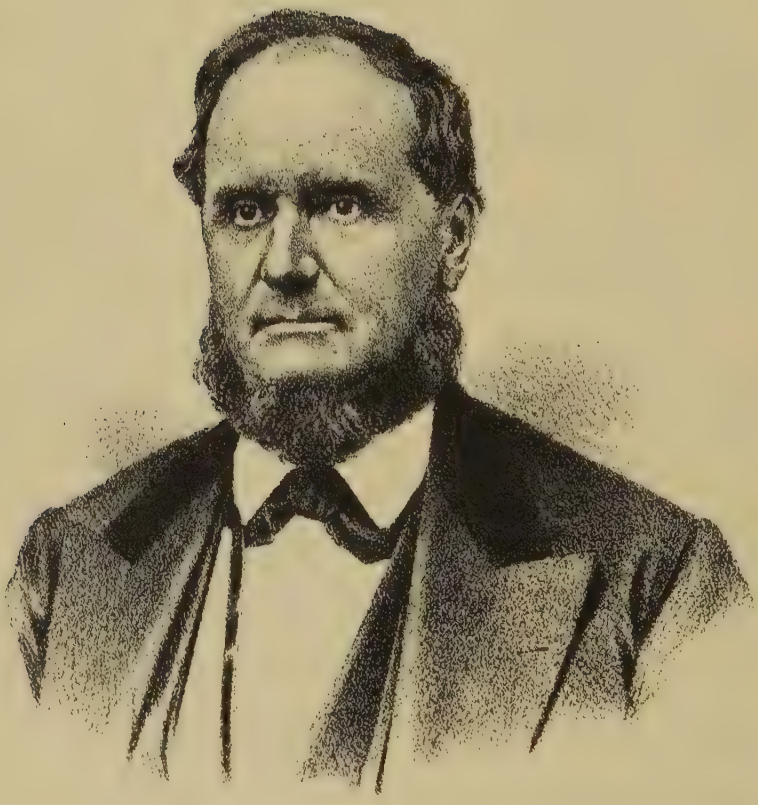
George H. Purdy, of Delaware County, was admitted August 20, 1857; entered the Union army during the rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., in July, 1863.

Thomas H. B. Park, read with Robinsons & Piper, at Marysville, and was admitted September 1, 1869; removed subsequently to Kansas.

George Randall, from Muskingum County, was admitted August 22, 1861; served in the army during the rebellion; located afterward in Kansas, from which State he went to New Mexico, but finally returned and is now living in Kansas.

Arthur I. Varys, admitted March 12, 1869; was not a resident of Union County.

The present Union County bar is composed of a class of gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to be acquainted, and undoubtedly many of them are destined to win honorable reputations; while, so far as the writer knows, *all* are worthy members of their profession, and stand before the public in an enviable light as courteous, genial citizens, of whom their county and State need never be ashamed. That they will ever preserve the dignity of their calling, and the honor which should be the pride of the profession, seems assured.



George M. Richard

CHAPTER X.

THE UNION COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

IN 1837, there were but five physicians in the county of Union, and these were the following: John P. Brookins, at Richwood; Winthrop Chandler, in Liberty Township; Benjamin Davenport, in Union Township; Ira Wood, at Marysville; and Reuben P. Mann, at Milford. Dr. Wood was the father of John and Harvey S. Wood, now of Marysville. In 1840, the following physicians were practicing in the county, each one paying a license of 50 cents: John P. Brookins, Jeremiah Curl, Benjamin Davenport, Reuben P. Mann, Charles Morrow, David H. Silver, Stephen Kinney, Marquis Wood, David Welch, Winthrop Chandler—ten in number.

The early medical men of the county rode over a large extent of territory, and had a class of diseases to deal with far different from those generally encountered at the present day. Their remedies were few in number, and the various expedients resorted to were not always of the enlightened nature of those now used. Yet the pioneer doctors won enviable reputations in their time and were indispensable to the settlements. They were brave and hardy, and underwent trials which the hardest worked members of the profession today could scarcely bear for a great length of time.

From the records of the Union County Medical Association, it is ascertained that the first meeting "was held at Magnet City [now Magnetic Springs], July 1, 1881. There were present the following physicians: E. Y. King, S. E. Williams, H. McFadden, G. J. Skidmore, S. S. Skidmore, S. S. Drake, R. A. Gray, P. H. Bauer, and Dr. Gorseline, of Radnor." A temporary organization was effected by electing Dr. E. Y. King, Chairman, and Dr. R A. Gray, Secretary. Committees were appointed for the purpose of reporting Constitution and By-Laws at the next meeting, to be held the first Monday in August following. On the day appointed a meeting was held at the same place as the former one, and the organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Dr. E. Y. King, President; Drs. I. N. Hamilton and A. Boylan, Vice Presidents; Dr. P. H. Bauer, Secretary; Dr. S. S. Skidmore, Treasurer; Drs. S. E. Williams, F. A. Vigor and A. Sabine, Standing Committee of three. The committee on Constitution and By-Laws made a report, which was adopted with slight modifications, and the following physicians were enrolled as members of the Association: J. Q. Southard, I. N. Hamilton, F. A. Vigor, S. S. Skidmore, S. S. Drake, A. Sabine, S. E. Williams, A. Boylan, H. McFadden, W. Y. Root, P. H. Bauer, William McIntire, R. A. Gray, G. J. Skidmore, E. Y. King. At the next meeting, September 5, 1881. Dr. A. Boylan was made one of the Vice Presidents of the Association, and there were admitted to membership Drs. D. W. Henderson, J. S. Howland, J. B. Taylor, R. A. Robertson, M. J. Jenkins, J. M. Southard, Charles McCune. The Association then on motion adopted the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. By the provisions of the Constitution, the Association receives to membership regular physicians in Union and adjoining counties. Article 2 reads as follows: "The object of the members of this Society, both in their individual capacity and their associated efforts as members of this Society, shall be the association of the profession for the purposes of mutual

recognition and fellowship, and the maintenance of union, harmony and good government among its members; thereby promoting the character, interest, honor and usefulness of the profession, the cultivation and advancement of medical science among its members, and the elevation of the standard of medical education." Candidates for membership must present satisfactory evidence of qualification or be submitted to a rigid examination, and are elected to membership by ballot by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

June 5, 1882, the following were elected officers of the Association: President, I. N. Hamilton; First Vice President, J. M. Southard; Second Vice President, J. B. Taylor; Secretary A. Sabine; Treasurer, S. S. Skidmore. Meetings are held on the first Monday in each month, Marysville being the regular place of meeting unless otherwise specified. Interesting discussions are held, papers read, and much is done to increase the usefulness of the profession within this county. The following are the present members of the Association:

E. Y. King—native of Pennsylvania; graduated at Bellevue Hospital College, New York, in 1864; began practice in 1859.

Andrew Sabine—native of Ohio; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856; saw active service in the army during the war of the rebellion, and is now practicing at Marysville.

S. S. Drake, native of Ohio; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1877.

S. S. Skidmore—native of Ohio; graduate of Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869.

P. H. Bauer—native of Germany; graduate Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1871.

F. A. Vigor—native of New York; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1879.

S. E. Williams—not given.

I. N. Hamilton—native of Ohio; graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1862.

G. J. Skidmore—native of Ohio; graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868.

H. McFadden—native of Ohio; graduate of Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1862.

J. Q. Southard—native of Ohio; graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855.

A. J. Richardson—native of New York; graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1868.

B. P. Hall—native of Ohio; graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1882.

R. C. Richey—native of Ohio; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1882.

D. W. Henderson—native of Pennsylvania; graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1852.

William McIntire—native of Pennsylvania; graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849.

R. H. Graham—native of Yellow Springs, Ohio; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1879.

N. P. Davidson—native of Ohio; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1882.

A. J. Pounds—native of Delaware, Ohio; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1881.

Charles McCune—native of Ohio; graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1878.

J. B. Taylor—native of Ohio; graduate of Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1881.

A. Boylan—native of Pennsylvania; graduate of the University of Michigan, in 1861.

J. S. Howland—native of Brown County, Ohio; practiced since 1876; was formerly, for five years, a member of the Logan County Medical Society.

Several members of the Union County Association are also connected with the Ohio State Medical Society, as follows:

A. Boylan, Milford Center; admitted in 1878.
D. W. Henderson, Marysville; admitted in 1856.
E. Y. King, Richwood; admitted in 1882.
W. McIntire, Millville; admitted in 1881.
A. Sabine, Marysville; admitted in 1882.
J. M. Southard, Marysville; admitted in 1860.
J. Q. Southard, Raymond; admitted in 1882.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS OF UNION COUNTY.

OCTOBER 1, 1880, an article was published in the daily *Marysville Tribune* (issued as a daily during the County Agricultural Fair), treating upon the press of the county. It was written by John H. Shearer, editor of the paper, who had taken great pains to procure the facts it contained. The article was substantially as follows:

"The first paper in the county was issued at Marysville, February 20, 1839, eighteen years after the town was declared to be the county seat. Stephen McLain and Robert McBratney were the publishers and William C. Lawrence was the editor. The title of the paper was, *Our Freedom and Union County Advertiser*. After running part of a year, the title was changed to *The Union Star*, and was continued by the same publishers until about the middle of the second volume, when the name of McLain dropped out and the paper was issued by R. McBratney. The *Star* was continued until about the first of May, 1841, when the office was purchased by John Cassil, who changed the name of the paper to *Union Gazette*. Mr. Cassil was the editor and J. E. Wilson the printer. The paper, after the publication of a few numbers, was, in May, 1842, removed to Bellefontaine, and Thomas M. Robb became editor while this arrangement lasted. The paper was sent to Marysville each week and distributed to subscribers. About the 30th of May, 1843, the press was moved back to Marysville, and Mr. Cassil again assumed editorial control, and published the paper until the 4th of May, 1844. The *Gazette* was Democratic in politics during the time Mr. Cassil had control of it.

"The *Gazette* establishment was purchased of John Cassil by P. B. Cole and W. C. Lawrence in May, 1844, and the name of the paper was changed to *The Argus*, and it espoused the cause of the Whig party. Six weeks later the name was changed to *The Argus and Union County Advertiser*. Cole and Lawrence ran the paper just one year, and then sold it to James S. Alexander, who ran it about five or six weeks and stopped its publication. It was then resold to John Cassil. Mr. Cassil published the paper irregularly for about a year, changing it into a Democratic paper.

"In June, 1846, P. B. Cole re-purchased the *Argus* and became its editor. He changed it back to a Whig paper, and continued its publication, under the foremanship of David W. English, until September, 1849, when he sold the establishment to C. S. Hamilton, and he in turn established the *Marysville Tribune*. David W. and George English were the early printers of the *Tribune*, and continued such until October 16, 1850, when Eckert and Cassil became printers and remained such until April 5, 1851. The printers then changed to J. G. Cassil and C. C. P. Davis. Both of these veteran printers are still living, the former printer of the Woodfield *Spirit of Democracy*, in Monroe County, Ohio, and the other editor of the *Democrat*, published at Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio. These gentlemen published the *Tribune* until December 1, 1852, when Eckert dropped out and the printers were Cassil & Plumb; but these dropped out in February, 1853, and J. W. Dumble became printer. About the 1st of December, 1853, John B. Coats bought the office and became the editor, with C. S. Hamilton as associate editor, and J. W. Dumble and P. B. Plumb* printers. Plumb, as printer, dropped out January 20, 1854, and J. G. Cassil assumed the responsibility as foreman. In June, 1854, Hamilton became disconnected as associate and, on the 1st of December, in the same year, Coats sold the press to Samuel McBratney and D. S. Parker, who became the editors. On the 25th of March, 1855, Parker retired from the paper, and C. S. Hamilton again assumed the editorial control, leaving the business department to McBratney, J. G. Cassil continuing as printer. This association, as editor, publisher and printer, continued until October 1, 1858, when the present editor, John H. Shearer, purchased it, and has continued the paper ever since under its ancient name, *The Marysville Tribune*.

"In May, 1843, John Shrenk started a Whig paper in Marysville, entitled *The Union Journal*. It survived only fourteen weeks, when it gave up the ghost with the acknowledgment that, 'through the unfortunate schism of the Whig party in this county, for the last few years, the locofocos have the county offices, which secure to them the public printing.' All the numbers of the *Journal* were bound in book form and are well preserved.

"*The Eaglet* was a small paper started in October, 1845, to catch the county printing, on the suspension of the *Argus* after it came into the hands of Alexander. It was published by G. A. Cassil, and lived only about three or four months.

"*The Union Journal* was a literary paper started in Marysville early in the year 1853. It was edited in the early part of its existence by A. Tolland Turner, and printed by J. G. Cassil and Andrew M. Pollock. It was a good literary journal, but was clearly in advance of the times. It survived not quite a year.†

"*The Union Press* was established in October, 1858, by Hylas Sabine. It was Republican in politics, and was continued until August, 1863, a period of four years and ten months. The last year of its existence it was edited by John B. Coats.‡ The materials of the office were purchased by the Vallandighamers, who at that time, in the midst of war, treason and the assailing of the government, were determined to establish a paper that would advocate 'the freedom of speech and the press,'—that was, to advocate license to assail the government and its friends while they were in the act of putting down rebels.

*Mr. Plumb has since become distinguished as United States Senator from Kansas, to which State he removed about 1854.

† The materials were purchased by J. W. Dumble and P. B. Plumb, who removed them to Xenia and published a paper called the Xenia *News*. This paper was the same afterward edited by Whitelaw Reid, now of the New York *Tribune*.

‡ In the spring of 1861, soon after the war of the rebellion began, Mr. Sabine went to Washington, and left the editorial management of the paper to Mr. Coats. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Sabine went to Harvard University to take a law course. Mr. Coats continued as editor until the fall of 1862, when his labors upon the paper ceased, and Mr. Sabine edited it during the balance of the time until August, 1863.

Consequently, the *Union County Democrat* was built upon the ruins of the *Union Press*, and William M. Randall became its editor. The first number was issued August 26, 1863, and was continued until the fall of 1864, when its publication ceased and the materials were sold.

"In the spring of 1872, W. H. Gribble, of Bellefontaine, started a paper entitled *The Press*, having received new materials. After publishing the paper about five months he abandoned it and the office, and left the place. A botch by the name of Conklin was allowed to take possession of the office, after Gribble left, under the promise that he would continue the paper, but he possessed little ability other than to ruin the materials, which he did most effectually. He published, or tried to publish, a small sheet entitled *The Monitor*, which was a burlesque upon typography and a disgrace to the profession. He finally left for other parts, and the materials of the office were partly disposed of in Marysville and the balance shipped back to the type foundry.

"About the first of April,* 1874, the *Marysville Journal* was established by C. M. Kenton, which was soon after changed to *Union County Journal*, and has since been continued under that name without change until the present time. The *Journal* and the *Tribune* are now the only papers published in Marysville.

"About the first of August,† 1872, the Messrs. Vaughan established the Richwood *Gazette*, which was continued by J. H. Vaughan till the spring of 1880, when he sold the office to the present proprietors, Smith & Ferguson.

"In 1878, the *Union County Journal* published during the fair a daily journal, the first daily ever issued in the county. In 1880, the *Tribune* issued the first morning paper—the *Journal's* being an evening one—during the week of the fair. These are small matters within themselves, but they belong to the history of the press and we give them for what they are worth.

"The Marysville *Tribune* is the oldest paper in the county. Its genealogy runs back through the *Argus*, *Union Gazette*, *Union Star* and *Flag of Freedom*, so that the *Tribune*, counting back through its predecessors, has a lineage of over forty-three years.

"It is difficult, at this late day, to secure enough of the old papers to enable us to get a chain of all the changes that have taken place in proprietors and publishers of the early papers of the county. A change seemed to be necessary whenever the means of a new proprietor was exhausted. From 1839, the time of the issuing of the pioneer paper of the county, until 1849, the beginning of the *Tribune*, the county was almost in its native forest state. The few settlers who were laboring hard to open out their farms were not in a condition to be liberal in supporting the press, and few of them had much time to spare for reading. The times have greatly changed since then. We have so many advantages at the present day, and there is so much in the way of improving the county, that we cannot form a proper estimate of the struggles of the early pioneers. The press of the county has done a fair share in advocating and bringing about this millenium of advancement and prosperity."

In 1879, Mr. Shearer erected the commodious building in which the *Tribune* has since been located, and has made numerous improvements in the office at recent dates. In May, 1882, a new two revolution Campbell cylinder press was placed in the establishment, superseding the Potter cylinder press

* The first number was issued June 9, 1874; Charles M. Kenton, proprietor. Started as an eight-column folio; was slightly enlarged June 15, 1875, the number of columns remaining the same and the name being changed to *Union County Journal*. June 1, 1880, it was again enlarged, to a nine-column folio, which is its size at present. When the paper was started it was printed on a "Washington" hand-press. In 1876, the present Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press was put in, and four years later steam power was added. The office has also a 13x19 Nonpareil jobber and a smaller Peerless jobber, and is generally well stocked. It has occupied its present quarters in the Robinson block since the fall of 1879; was previously in the upper story of the building at the southeast corner of Main and Center streets.

† The first number of this paper was issued on the 16th of August, 1872.

which has been in use for eighteen years. Other presses have been added, for job work, and in November, 1882, a four and a half horse power engine was purchased to take the place of the one of three horse power which was hardly sufficient to run all the presses at one time at a required speed. The office is now one of the best stocked country offices in the State, and the paper enjoys a large circulation.

The Richwood *Reporter* is the latest venture in the journalistic field in Union County, and bids fair to be very successful. The proprietors, J. S. Blake & Bro., issued the first number January 28, 1882, subscription price $1.25 per annum. The paper is a seven column folio, printed entirely at home, and on the first of November, 1882, had reached a circulation of about 600 copies, with the list rapidly increasing. The office is well stocked with first class material, and with its neighbor, the *Gazette*, will doubtless continue to be well patronized by the people of that section.

CHAPTER XII.*

Log Cabin Campaign of 1840.

DURING the eight years of Jackson's administration and the four years of Van Buren's, the veins and arteries of the Government, as is the case generally when a party has been too long in power, had become more or less corrupted. Many of those who were the collectors and custodians of the public moneys, had become defaulters—among the number Price and Swartwout—and the whole of them denominated as "Spoilsmen and Leg-Treasurers," as mentioned in the song below. Add to this the belief which was chronic in the minds of many officials, incumbents and oracles, that the party had the right of succession to the Government, and were so solidly seated in the affections of the people that no human power could displace them, and we have the key that inaugurated the furor of that memorable year. Their grievances aroused and combined all the latent opposing forces in the country, and in their arousing they assumed a spirit of earnestness that foreboded victory from the very start.

It may be interesting, especially to the older class of readers, to recall to their memory a few of the facts and incidents connected with the never-to-be-forgotten "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840," when the Presidential contest was between Martin Van Buren, the then Democratic incumbent of the office, and Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was the candidate of the Whig party. That was a campaign which no one who passed through it will ever forget. It was a year noted for its large meetings and its endless hurrahs. The campaign began early in the year, and was kept up with unceasing energy till the day of the Presidential election. Many people did very little else for a period of seven or eight months than attend the mass-meetings and hurrah "for Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The devices to be hauled about in processions were almost endless and as diversified as the ingenuity of man could make them, for effect upon the masses. The Whigs were confident of victory. They felt it in their bones, as they expressed it, and hence labored with increasing zeal and energy. The very atmosphere seemed to be full of victory for them. The Democrats were correspondingly dispirited, and felt more than half whipped for the six months preceding the election. People went in wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, to attend all the large gatherings within a radius of fifty miles or more, stopping for neither rains nor mud. It was nothing unusual to hear of crowds estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000

*Contributed by Judge John B. Coates

persons, and even more. Women engaged in the contest as enthusiastically as the men.

Thomas Corwin, the most powerful orator of his day, was elected Governor of the State that year, and contributed no small share in getting up the excitement of that memorable campaign, and the victory which followed. The country at that time was full of brilliant orators, but Corwin was more than the peer of them all. He visited all or nearly all the counties in the State, and his meetings were made the occasion of a general rally, not only for the county, but for all the surrounding counties. He could carry his crowd to any point of enthusiasm desired, and could come as near saying what he desired to say, as any man living. He often made his audience laugh and weep in the same eloquent strain. No man since his day has been able to draw as many hearty cheers from an audience as he did.

The campaign received its force largely from the remarkable Whig State Convention held in the city of Columbus on the 22d day of February of that year. It was a mass convention, and every county in the State was represented by hundreds of delegates. The city, small then, was fairly overwhelmed with delegates. It was out of the question to obtain lodging apartments at hotels and boarding houses, and many private houses were thrown open and people laid down to rest at night wherever they could find a vacant spot. V. W. Smith, who was one of the *Ohio State Journal* staff of writers, gave a brilliant description of that grand outpouring, which no pen has ever equaled since. It would be interesting to reproduce it here, were it relevant to the design of this work.

The contest of that year was known also as "The Song Campaign." Nearly every Whig could sing, and about every tenth one turned poet, which multiplied songs by the thousand, taking in every phase of principle in issue between the two parties. These had their effect in producing the results which followed.

It may not be inappropriate with the design of this work to give a short paragraph upon the origin of this song campaign, which became general all over the country preceding the Presidential election. The first impulse to it, so far as can be ascertained, was given by Otway Curry, a citizen of Marysville. He was a poet of national fame, and wrote in February, 1840, what soon became known all over the country as the "Log-cabin Song." This was published in slips and circulated at the 22d of February convention, and was sung there with marvelous effect by the young Whigs. Almost every delegate carried one of these songs home with him, and in less than a week it was reverberating from every hillside and through every valley in the State.

As a matter of history so intimately connected with Union County, the song, for better preservation, is worthy a place in this work. Its genius is incomparable; its conceptions pointed and forcible; its sentiments pointed for the best effect; its rhythm perfect; its general appropriateness faultless; and the tune selected for its conveyance to the understanding of the masses, towering and popular in its lofty intonations. It was an inspiration that literally set the whole nation on fire with enthusiasm, which swept over the country like an irresistible hurricane to accomplish the work of political regeneration.

LOG-CABIN SONG.

TUNE—Highland Laddie.

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys who wield the plow and spade,
Where the Log Cabins stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade.

CHO: 'Twas built, etc.

Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
Oh, what, tell me what is to be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capital, and place it there elate,
As a token and a sign of the bonnie Buckeye State.

CHO: We'll wheel it, etc.

Oh, why, tell me why, does your Buckeye cabin go?
Oh, why, tell me why, does your Buckeye cabin go?
It goes against the spoilsmen—for well its builders know,
It was Harrison that fought for the cabins long ago.

CHO: It goes against, etc.

Oh, who fell before him in battle—tell me who?
Oh, who fell before him in battle—tell me who?
He drove the savage legions, and British Army, too,
At the Rapids and the Thames and old Tippecanoe.

CHO: He drove, etc.

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
The spoilsmen and leg-treasurers will soon begin to run!
And the Log-cabin Candidate will march to Washington!

CHO: The spoilsmen, etc.

Oh, what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
Oh, what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
He'll follow in the footsteps of Price and Swartwout too,
While the log cabins ring again with old Tippecanoe!

CHO: He'll follow, etc.

Having stated in a preceding part of this sketch that this campaign was known as the "Song Campaign," it is proper to add that it is now referred to as the "Log-cabin Campaign of 1840." It may, therefore be interesting and proper to conclude by showing how the log-cabin came into the campaign as an important factor in the same, and also give a brief history of the part taken by the citizens of Marysville on that memorable occasion. The idea of the log cabin as a political element in the contest, was first suggested by a scurrilous article, published in a newspaper, in the interest of the party supporting Mr. Van Buren for re-election to the Presidency. The author of said article had visited North Bend, the home of Gen. Harrison, soon after the nomination of the latter as a Presidential candidate, was cordially received and hospitably entertained by him in his humble home. In giving an account of this visit to some newspaper, he spoke disparagingly of Harrison's abilities, and stated, among other things, that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, affirming that he had no ambition to occupy the position to which he had been nominated, nor abilities to discharge the duties thereof, and concluded by asserting that if the people of the country would furnish him with a sufficient supply of dry crackers and hard cider, he would be contented to live in his log-cabin home during the remainder of the time allotted to him on earth. This article was soon published in all or nearly all of the newspapers opposing the election of Gen. Harrison; this aroused his friends, and the newspapers in his interest published the article, with bitter editorial comments relating to its tone and spirit. The people were reminded of the days when they dwelt in log cabins, were taught in log schoolhouses and worshiped their Creator in the same rude structures; hence, the log cabin was soon brought into the campaign as an element of strength, and as such served its purpose and has become historical.

Early in February of this year, the leading citizens of Marysville, friendly to Gen. Harrison, decided to attend a mass convention to be held at Columbus, on the 22d of said month. It was further decided that the delegation should be a large one, and in all its appointments and paraphernalia should equal if not excel that of any other entering Columbus on that occasion. They went diligently to work to carry out their purpose. A long cabin, composed of Buckeye logs, was to be constructed, of magnificent design and proportions, to be taken along as a central figure in the procession. The material was procured from the forest in the vicinity of the town and the building rapidly progressed, under the supervision of Levi Phelps, William W. Steele, A. C. Jennings, James W. Evans, Stephen McLain and Mains Wason. Jackson G. Sprague was the architect and master builder. This is believed to have been the first log cabin constructed for a like purpose in

J. L. Southard

the State, certainly it was one of the best and most capacious, as well as one of the most beautiful in workmanship and design. As it neared completion, the parties in charge of the work concluded it must, when completed, be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies; whereupon, a committee of the leading citizens of the town waited upon Mr. Curry with an earnest request that he would write a song for the occasion. After deliberating awhile, he consented to make the effort, immediately repaired to his residence and set about the work, and in an exceedingly brief space of time submitted the result of his labors in the song herein given. It was immediately printed on slips, a band of singers organized, and the author with his flute (an instrument on which he excelled) met with the band in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, where it was for the first time heard in tuneful notes, as it came from the voices of the band, accompanied by the flute in the hands of the author.

The cabin was, soon after this rehearsal, completed, furnished and duly dedicated, on which occasion the song for the first time was heard as sung in public, at which time it elicited rounds of applause. The band of singers was composed of the following named persons: Judge Levi Phelps, William W. Steele, Stephen McLain, A. C. Jennings, the author, and doubtless many others whose names are forgotten. After the ceremonies of dedication were over, the structure was placed on a wagon, and on the morning of February 21, the day preceding the convention, it was started toward Columbus, going by the way of Pleasant Valley (now Plain City), Amity and West Jefferson; four horses were required to haul it, and these were furnished by Benjamin F. Kelsey and Cherster Farnum, each furnishing two, and acting as drivers, alternating with each other.

A large delegation followed from Marysville, which gathered in numbers as the procession moved forward through the county. West Jefferson was reached the first night, where the delegation remained till morning, and then started for Columbus on the "National road."

At the latter place, a large delegation from Springfield and Clark County joined the procession. On nearing Columbus, the band of singers already named, including the author of the song, with probably others, took positions in and on the cabin, and moved to and through the city, their voices ringing out on the air, in what might very justly be termed a triumphal song. The cabin was decorated with a coon skin nailed on the outside, while the inside was furnished with a liberal supply of corn bread and hard cider, with gourds wherewith to drink the beverage. The delegation remained in Columbus during the day and the succeeding night, and then with their cabin returned home in triumph. An interesting and graphic account of the journey to Columbus on this occasion will be found in another part of this work from the pen of C. W. McLain. Some time during the summer of the same year a large delegation from Marysville and Union County went to Urbana with this cabin to attend a mass convention held there, the same band of singers accompanying it as on the former occasion with William C. Malin added thereto. The delegation entered the town singing their favorite and now deservedly popular song, and were greeted with a storm of cheers, from admiring thousands gathered there. Gen. Harrison was present, viewed the cabin and listened to the song. The cabin and song were the center of attraction, dividing the honors of the occasion with "Old Tip," as Gen. Harrison was familiarly called at that time. This was the last appearance of this famous structure outside of the limits of Union County. On its return from Urbana, it served its builders until after the election, the result of which is well known, when it retired from the field of politics in a blaze of glory, and in time crumbled in decay, the common lot of all earthly things. Among all the persons herein named, either as builders or singers, including the author of the song, few now remain as dwellers on earth; William C. Malin alone of the singers is at this time a resident of Marysville; A. C. Jennings resides in Springfield, Ohio, and still retains in his possession the identical flute on which Mr. Curry performed the accompaniment on the

occasion of the first rehearsal of the song, as before stated herein; James W. Evans, now aged and infirm, resides at or near Lawrence in the State of Kansas, while the architect and master builder, Jackson G. Sprague, is and for many years past, has been a citizen of Bloomington, Ill. All the others have passed to that bright, shining shore, unseen by mortal eye, and dwell, as we trust, in a house not made with hands.

The writer hereof has given a lengthy, and what may be termed a detailed history of the origin of the idea that led to the introduction of the log cabin into the campaign under consideration, and has dwelt at some length in regard to the cabin built in Marysville, for various reasons, among which may be mentioned the following: It serves to perpetuate in enduring form a matter of interest now, and for all time, will continue to be considered as an interesting event in the history of Union County. It serves also to illustrate the vanity of human calculations as instanced in the matter of the scurrilous article referred to. The intention of the writer thereof was to bring Gen. Harrison into contempt and ridicule. He failed of his purpose and produced the opposite result, and reflecting on his work, he may have realized of a truth that:

"The best laid plans of mice and men aft gang aglee;"

and moreover, it was the building of this cabin by the citizens of Marysville that gave inspiration to the poetic genius of the author that resulted in the production of the most popular song of that or any other campaign in the history of the politics of our country, the effect of which in rousing the people throughout the entire nation can scarcely be estimated.

A NIGHT OF SUFFERING AND PERIL—EXPERIENCE OF TWO SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

In the latter part of December, 1813, David Mitchell and James Mather, soldiers of the war of 1812, whose homes were in Darby Township, Union County, Ohio, returned from Fort Meigs, having been honorably discharged, came to Delaware in company with other discharged soldiers, at which place, in pursuance of orders, they deposited their arms, and from thence these two started on their homeward journey, on foot, through the wilderness, a portion of the route being uninhabited, without a road, only blazed trees for their guide. They crossed the Scioto River, possibly on a rude bridge, and reached Mill Creek, at a point near where the village of New Dover now stands; here they found the stream too high for fording, whereupon they set to work to devise means to effect a crossing. Procuring axes from a settler, and selecting a narrow place between the banks of the stream, they cut down a very tall tree standing on the bank, which they caused to fall in a manner to serve as a foot-bridge. The labor and exertion necessary to accomplish this caused profuse perspiration, and in crossing they found that only the extreme top of the tree reached to the opposite bank, and therefore was not of sufficient strength to sustain their weight, consequently, they became thoroughly wet to their knees. Mitchell, being in feeble health, and of less native vigor than his comrade, was, soon after reaching the bank, taken with a violent chill, causing sickness and vomiting, and was able to proceed only a short distance, by the help of Mather. They were endeavoring to reach what was then known as the "Mitchell settlement" on Big Darby Creek, where Mitchell's father, Judge David Mitchell, a pioneer settler of Union County, lived, and which was the nearest point where help could be obtained without re-crossing the creek. The distance to the settlement was at least six miles, and the entire route through a trackless wilderness, with not even a blazed tree to guide them. The weather rapidly increased in severity, and snow commenced falling. Mitchell became too weak to proceed farther, and sank exhausted near a large tree. The prospect before them was truly cheerless and disheartening. Mitchell, at this time, urged Mather to leave him to his fate, firmly believing that he would not survive to see the light of another day. The soul of Mather revolted at the thought of leaving his

suffering comrade in this his time of need, and sternly and peremptorily declined to do so but instead, went vigorously to work to make the best of the situation. Procuring a quantity of dry leaves for a bed, which he heaped against a tree, he then gathered bark, limbs and brush with which he constructed a rude shelter, to which he carried Mather. After rubbing his feet and legs to get up a re-action through the circulation of the blood, put on a pair of dry socks taken from his (Mather's) own knapsack. This treatment had but little perceptible effect, yet he kept up his exertions throughout the entire night—a night of gloom, of anxious and painful forebodings lest the morning would find his friend in the cold embrace of death. During the night the snow ceased to fall, the sky became clear, and the cold increased in severity. With the dawning of the coming day, Mitchell, though chilled, severely frost-bitten, nearly speechless and rapidly sinking, was still alive, and by words and signs, again besought Mather to leave him; but he, as before, refused, and kept up his exertions for his relief until it became sufficiently light to enable him to see his way through the forest. He started on a swift run for the settlement, taking, as near as he could, a straight course toward the residence of Judge Mitchell, his only guide being the morning stars and his general knowledge of the country. On nearing the residence of Judge Mitchell, he caught sight of three of David's brothers, mounted; he hailed them with all the strength of voice he was capable of, and, in a few words, made known to them the perilous situation of their brother. The brothers immediately faced about, procured blankets and other things necessary for the emergency, and took the trail made by Mather, which was plainly visible in the snow. Having fleet horses, they reached their brother in as brief a time as was possible, found him unconscious and apparently dying. They at once proceeded to pour whisky into his mouth, which had the effect to revive him in a slight degree. They immediately wrapped him in blankets, lifted him onto a horse in front of one of the brothers, and in that way was conveyed to his father's house, received prompt medical aid, which, with tender care and nursing, preserved his life. He never fully recovered from the effects of that terrible night of suffering and was ever after, through life, to some extent a cripple, his feet and legs having been severely frozen. Mather, being possessed of a vigorous constitution and in a comparatively sound condition of health, suffered no permanent injury by reason of the exposure, and lived to a good old age. He received a land warrant from the United States Government for his services in the war, which was obtained for him by the writer hereof, acting as his attorney; and in that way the facts detailed herein were obtained, together with what follows, all of which was fully confirmed by Mitchell in a conversation had with him after the death of Mather, who died a few years since at Marysville, prior to the passage of the act of Congress granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Consequently he did not receive a pension for the services rendered to his country in that war, yet the land warrant came to him opportunely when he was infirm, well stricken in years, and served in some slight degree to smooth the pathway of his declining years to the tomb.

David Mitchell, soon after recovery, married, and commenced business on what was then known as "Darby Plains," in Union County, as a farmer and dairyman, accumulated a large property, disposed of the same, removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he dealt largely in hogs, and also engaged in packing; but eventually met with reverses, lost heavily, and failed in business, through no fault on his part. With misfortunes and losses, however great, he to the end of life preserved an unsullied character for integrity and moral worth. When in prosperity and affluence, he neglected to apply for either a land warrant or pension for his services as a soldier, and in the days of his adversity, by reason of difficulties encountered in obtaining proof of his services, by reason of the loss of the rolls of his company, together with the death of his Captain, the late James A. Curry, and all of his comrades in service, so far as known, he failed to obtain either land or pension from

the Government. He died some two years since, at Hilliard, in Franklin County, Ohio, at an advanced age, and was buried in what is known as the "Old Mitchell Graveyard," on Big Darby Creek, in Union County, near the place where he first commenced active life.

The writer has endeavored to give a true history of the suffering endured by two worthy, patriotic soldiers of Union County, who went forth to battle for the protection of our infant settlements, with the only object in view, on his part, that of perpetuating their memory. Mather was an industrious and worthy poor man, and some years after the incident related, Mitchell, while engaged in buying stock for his farm and cows for his dairy, met his old friend Mather, and, after a cordial greeting, inquired concerning his present welfare, and was informed that he had just met with a serious misfortune in the death of the only cow he possessed. Mitchell expressed sympathy for him in his misfortune, gave him words of cheer, and passed on, after learning from Mather that he would pass his residence, which he soon reached. He then proceeded to select from his herd the best milch cow of the lot, drove it into the yard, and informed the wife of Mather that the cow was presented to the family, as a small token of his gratitude in remembrance of services rendered by Mather to him. After the removal of Mitchell to Columbus, Mather would occasionally visit the city, and in every instance when met by Mitchell would be taken by him to his house, made welcome, and prevailed on to remain for weeks, and on leaving for his home would be liberally provided with money for his journey. These incidents are given, in concluding this narrative, for the reason that they show the brighter and better side of human nature, and also serve, in a slight degree, to illustrate the true character of a very worthy man. From many years' acquaintance with David Mitchell, the writer hereof bears willing testimony to his nobility of soul (which this sketch but feebly portrays), as also to his integrity, moral worth and purity of character, through long years of heroic struggle in the battle of life to its close, that will cause his memory to be cherished by his numerous friends and relations who survive, while to his children it descends as a precious inheritance, more enduring and to be prized than great riches.

CHAPTER XIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROADS.

THE early settlers of the county had no roads other than the Indian trails or the bridle paths through the heavy forest, and even when they began the work of road-making it was in a crude manner, not to be compared with the methods at present resorted to. The first highway of any importance constructed in the county was what is still known as the "Post road," laid out in 1812, across the southern portion of the county. The continuation of Main street north from Marysville, now called the "Old Sandusky road," was formerly known as the "Portland road." An old plat, bearing date of June 10, 1829, made at Marysville for Josiah Westlake, by Silas G. Strong, shows this road, which crossed the southeast corner of Lot No. 4, north of Mill Creek. Mr. Strong at that time was agent for the sale of "15,000 acres of good land in Union County."

In the early spring of 1844, an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a free turnpike road from Columbus, in the county of Franklin, to Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan, to pass *via* Marysville, Union County. The Commissioners appointed from Union, to act with those from the other counties in laying out the road, were John Cassil and Norman Chipman.

The Commissioners were to form a corporation known as the "Trustees of the Columbus, Marysville & Bellefontaine Free Turnpike Road." The first annual report of said Trustees, dated January 20, 1845, showed that donations and taxes had been received to the amount of $1,371,578, which had been expended in implements and labor; the costs and expenses of laying and establishing the road were $230,125.

February 24, 1853, the Marysville & Essex Plank Road Company was organized, to build a plank road between the two points named, by way of Pharisburg. The capital stock was $30,000, in shares of $25 each, and the incorporators were: J. S. Alexander, J. W. Evans, P. Snider, C. S. Hamilton, G. A. Cassil, W. T. Brophy, Joseph Saxton, W. W. Woods, J. Marshall, Samuel McBratney and J. G. Sprague. Books were open for subscriptions of stock on the 2d of April following, at Marysville, Pharisburg, Richmond and Essex. All the incorporators resided at or near Marysville. Considerable stock was subscribed, but no immediate steps were taken toward the construction of the road. May 7, 1853, the company was fully organized at Pharisburg by the election of the following Directors: G. A. Cassil, W. T. Brophy, S. McBratney, C. S. Hamilton, of Marysville; O. Jewet, S. G. Kirk, of Leesburg Township; Daniel Kinney, of Claibourne Township. Although the project was set on foot in a spirit of earnestness, the road was never constructed, nor was a plank road ever laid in the county of Union, though the swampy places were sometimes corduroyed.

GRAVEL ROADS.

Union County in 1882–83 is one of the foremost in the State in point of excellent roadways, and, although the expense has been very great, the improvement has been of almost incalculable benefit. In an article entitled "Gravel Roads in Union County: What they cost and the advantages derived from them," Col. W. L. Curry, Auditor of said county, wrote as follows in April, 1882, in response to inquiries on the subject from the neighboring county of Knox:

"Union County is one of the 'pioneer counties' of Ohio, in the matter of road improvements, and our roads are all built under what is known as the 'two-mile assessment law.' The law was enacted March 29, 1867, and the first pike was constructed in this county during that year, and we have been building pikes every year since that time. We have now constructed in this county 110 gravel roads aggregating about 400 miles, and not a toll-gate in the county, and we think as good roads as any in the State. We have thirteen roads leading out from Marysville, and every one piked, and our farmers can market their grain and produce as easily and readily in December and January as they could under the old system of mud roads in August or September, thus having the opportunity of taking advantage of the best markets all the year. All the main roads in the county are now graveled, and the roads that are being improved this year are usually short cross roads.

"Since the 1st of January, this year, fifty pike petitions have been filed in my office, and of forty-eight petitions that have been heard, forty-five have been granted, leaving two yet to be heard by the Commissioners. These forty-five roads are all advertised, and will be sold out during the month of May, those granted aggregating 102 miles. Our Commissioners and engineers have learned by many years' experience that the first requisite is to make a good grade and good drainage, and this part of the work is very closely guarded by the Superintendent and engineer, and I will here insert some extracts from our specifications that will give a better idea of our manner of constructing pikes:

"'The road to be cleared of all obstruction to the width of fifty feet. All trees and stumps within the area required for the construction of the road-bed and ditches shall be grubbed and removed therefrom; except in fills, where they may be cut off level with the natural surface of the ground. All material naturally belonging within twenty-five feet of the center line of said road may be used for the construction of the same, unless otherwise reserved by the Superintendent.

Contractors will be required to preserve all monuments and corners to land found in the road-bed, and will be held responsible if the same are destroyed.

THE GRADE.

"'The road-bed to be smooth and evenly graded (in roads of two tracks on the side to be used for dirt track; leave no sinks or low places in the surface of the grade liable to contain or hold water) to a width of twelve feet on each side of and crowning eight inches to the center line. The sides of all cuts, fills or ditches over three feet in depth or height, to receive a side slope of one and one-half horizontal to one perpendicular, with side ditches not less than five feet wide at the bottom, and to be not less than one foot below the edge of the grade on the high grounds or water divides, and not less than three feet below the edge of the grade at the culverts or outlets, unobstructed and continuous with bottoms graded straight and smooth, leaving no ponds or pools by the roadside. The banks of all ditches three feet deep and less to receive a side slope of one foot horizontal to one foot perpendicular. All culverts, ditches, or small bridges must have outlets or side ditches cut from the road sufficient to drain them thoroughly, except those which are marked on the profiles, which are not included in the contract. These ditches to be one foot wide in the bottom, and to have their banks sloped one and one-half to one foot and to be cut to a grade of 12-100 of a foot to each 100 feet until a good and sufficient outlet is made. The whole grading to be done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

"'Contractors will be required to remove any and all earth, rubbish or other matter liable to obstruct the water way between the abutments of any bridges built by either the county or contractors, to a depth deemed by the engineer sufficient for the necessary water way.

GRAVEL.

"'The gravel to be spread uniformly upon the center of the road-bed as above prepared twelve feet wide, fourteen inches deep in the center, and eight at the sides when completed.'

"I only give you above the outlines of the specifications of a small gravel road, and it would not be of interest to the general reader seeking information to go into the long and minute details of the specifications furnished by our engineers.

"We usually put on about seven cubic yards of gravel to the rod, but cross roads that are not largely used for heavy teaming can be made to answer all purposes of usual travel with a less amount of gravel. Many of our roads are constructed on what we call the 'double track plan;' that is, one track of gravel and one of dirt, the dirt road being used in the spring, summer and fall, and the gravel track in the winter, thus saving the gravel track, which will last many years longer. As there is little difference in the cost of constructing the single and double track roads, the matter is always left to the choice of the petitioners, some preferring single and others double track roads.

"The expense of constructing gravel roads depends largely on the distance the gravel has to be hauled and the bridging, but under the law the county makes all culverts and bridges, and this is not a matter to be considered by the land owners taxed for the construction of gravel roads, as the bridge fund is collected on the grand duplicate of the county, and bridges must be built for the accommodation of the general travel on all roads, whether they are gravel or mud.

"Our roads now cost from $1,200 to $1,800 per mile exclusive of bridging, all governed by the distance gravel has to be hauled. We can usually purchase gravel in the pit at an average of $125 per mile. Our wagon beds for hauling gravel are constructed to hold just one cubic yard of gravel, and gravel teams will make an average of from twenty-four to thirty miles per day, so that a road that is one mile from gravel a team will make from twelve to fourteen loads, or two rods of gravel spread on the road each day to the team, and $3 per day for team and driver, and this work is largely done by the taxpayers along the line of the roads, thus making some of the money out of the construction of the road to pay

their taxes, and this year many of our roads will be contracted entire to the taxpayers, as there are too many roads for regular contractors to handle. In counties that have no gravel but have lime stone, roads can be constructed of crushed stone at a cost but little above that of gravel.

"Two of our contractors during last year completed three gravel roads of crushed stone, of their own choice, having contracted to construct the roads of gravel, and although the taxpayers along the line of the road were at first strongly opposed to the stone, they are now much pleased and express a decided preference for the stone at the advanced cost of construction, as they are satisfied after testing them thoroughly the past soft winter that they will be more durable.

"I will give you a closely figured estimate of the cost of a road made from crushed limestone: Ordinary limestone, average quarry, No. 1 rotary crushed 10-horse power engine, including all costs for stone and labor loaded on wagon, 80 cents per cubic yard, and a No. 1 crusher will crush 60 cubic yards per day. On the usual gravel roads, we put 7 cubic yards of gravel to the rod, but of the crushed stone we use about 4½ cubic yards to the rod, which makes a very material difference in the expense of hauling and spreading. The pikes in this county have cost more than $1,000,000, but the land owners have been repaid with large interest by the increase in the value of real estate. For $1,000,000 expended for pikes, the value of real estate has been increased $2,000,000, without taking into consideration the luxury of having good roads.

"Lands that were worth $40 and $50 per acre on mud roads now sell readily at $60 and $70 and upward per acre, and many citizens of old and richer counties are coming in and purchasing farms in this county, their reasons being that they wish to own land in a county blessed with good roads. It makes a good system of drainage for low lands, and many farms are largely drained by tiling into these side ditches; fences are improved along the line of these roads, new dwellings are built, barns are painted, and the whole country is improved and beautified wherever you see good pikes.

"When the gravel road question was first agitated in this county, the enterprise was bitterly opposed by some of our heaviest taxpayers and best citizens, as they argued (and honestly, too) that first, 'there was no gravel in the county to build the roads, and second, if there was material it would bankrupt the county to build them.' But fifteen years' experience has demonstrated the fallacy of their argument, as we have built 400 miles of pikes and paid for them, and the county is much richer to-day than fifteen years ago, and we seem to have an abundance of material left, and old 'Mother Earth' gives forth her stores bountifully, and her abundance cannot be exhausted by building a few miles of gravel road.

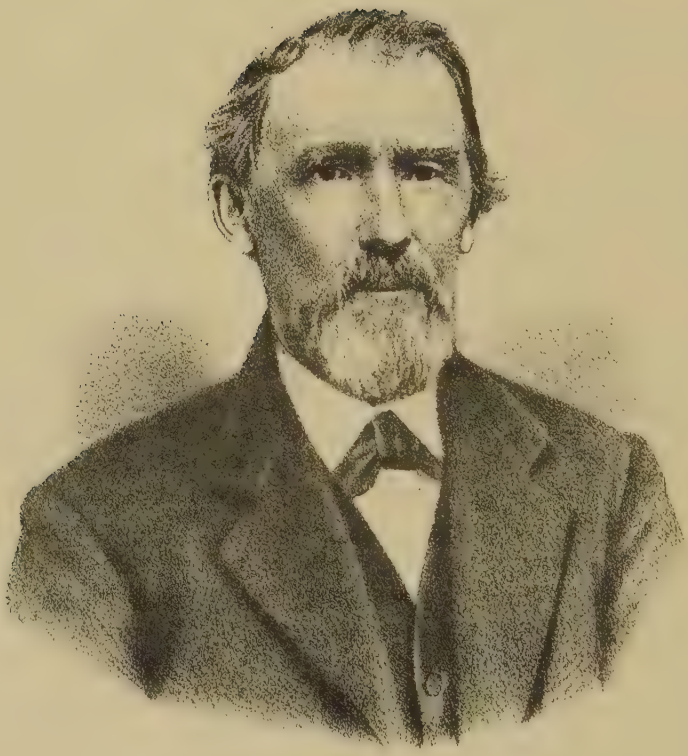
"To illustrate: About sixteen or seventeen years ago, the citizens of Marysville, shipped by railroad fifteen miles distant, from another county, gravel to put on our streets; and since that time they have learned that the whole town is underlaid with a superior article of gravel to that shipped, and so you may find in your county an abundance of material where you least expect it. Now those who were the strongest opponents of gravel roads in the beginning, are their most enthusiastic advocates, and I have never yet found an opponent of gravel roads that once he has a good pike past his farm would part with it for three times the amount of tax he paid.

"The citizens of this county are well satisfied with the money they have expended for road improvements. The farmers are well paid by the increase in the value of their lands, the merchants are well pleased that they have at their counters, in winter season as well as in summer, customers who live fifteen and twenty miles from the county seat, and the carriage-makers are well pleased that they now sell twenty buggies and carriages where under the mud road system they sold one, and altogether we seem to be a very happy, industrious, honest, temperate and religious sort of people, and our advice to our neighboring counties is to build gravel roads and you will be correspondingly happy with us. We pay our contractors in six per cent bonds that are anxiously sought and sell as readily as United States bonds.

GRAVEL ROADS IN UNION COUNTY.

NAMES.	MILES.
Ryan Chapel	1 1/2
Cannon Mill	9/16
Beech Grove	2 1/2
Shortees & Grassy Run	8 1/2
Dry Run	4
Buckeye	2 3/16
Sager Mill	5 7/16
Grassy Run	1 1/4
Hannawalt	1 7/16
Howey & Gamble	1 1/2
Bell	2 3/8
Long & Brown	1 1/16
Fish & Myers	2 1/4
Kezartee	1 5/16
Marysville, California & County Line	13 3/8
Marysville & Pharisburg	8 1/4
Marysville & Delaware	6
Plain City & California	4 1/2
Waldo	5 1/8
Marysville & Watkins	7
Delaware & Bellefontaine	3 1/2
Wills Johns	2 1/8
Watkins & Bellpoint	2 1/2
Watkins & California	8 1/4
Weaver	5 1/4
Delaware & Watkins	3 1/4
Frankfort & Ostrander	8
California & Frankfort	3 5/16
Ostrander, & Frankfort & Dublin	4 1/4
California & Delaware	5 1/16
Hinton Mill	6
Dover & County Line	2 1/4
Dover & Perkins	5 1/4
Richey & Hannawalt	1 1/4
Delaware & Union County Joint	1 1/16
Spring Dale	2 9/16
Henderson	2 7/16
Marysville & Milford	5 1/8
Irwin & Little Darby	1 1/4
Irwin & Woodstock	1 1/4
Unionville	4 1/4
London	8 1/4
Post Road	16 1/4
Marysville & Unionville	6
Webb	2 1/8
Plain City & Unionville	3
Bridgeport & Milford	3 3/8
Milford & Woodstock	3 1/8
Marysville & North Lewisburg	7 1/8
Marysville & Bellefontaine	8 1/4
Conner	2 3/8
Sabin & Bigelow	5 1/4
Milford & Allen Centre	8 1/4
Clark	3/16
Jewell & Blue	6 1/4
Milford & North Darby	4 1/2
Newton & North Lewisburg	2 7/8
Wheeler	1/8
Bennington	1 1/16
Logan & Darby	1 1/16
Newton & Crowder	8 1/16
Peoria & Middleburg	4 9/16
Potter & Allen Centre	4 7/16
Mitchell Cemetery	1 1/8
Darby Chapel	4
Inskeep & Crary	1 1/16
Dean	1 1/4
Johnson	2 3/16
Orchard	1 9/16
Holy Cross & Epps	2 1/16
Wilber	1 1/2
Pottersburg & Darby	1 7/16
North Lewisburg & Darby	2 3/8
Milford & Irwin	5 1/2
Milford & Urbana	2 1/2
Boundry	2 1/8
Wallace	1 1/4
Brooks & Russell	2 1/16
Byhalia & Mansfield	6 1/16
Bellefontaine & Delaware	2 1/2
Broadway & Pharisburg	2 5/16
York Centre & Bethel	3 1/16
York Centre & Miller	3 5/16
Cotton Slash	2 1/16
Wheeler & Green	4 1/2
Van Sant	4 1/2
McPeck	2 3/4
Lockwood & Toby	5
Morse & Cook	1 1/16
Ford	1 1/16
Davis	1 9/16
Stony Point	1 1/16
Newton & York Centre	5 1/16
Newland	8 5/16
Snediker	2 1/16
Reed & Jolliff	3 1/16
Sandusky	2 1/16
Patrick	1 1/16
Jones & Graham	1/16
Baxley & Green	1/16
Snell	1 1/8
Newton & Perkins	3
Marysville & Broadway	8 3/4
Marysville & Newton	8 3/4
Richwood & Middletown	2 3/4
Agricultural	3/4
Hamilton	4 3/4
Richwood, Essex & La Rue	5 3/4
Richwood & Pharisburg	6 1/4
Somersville & Broadway	4 3/4
Richwood, Somersville & York Centre	8 3/4
Somersville & Coon	2 3/4
Richwood & Miller	7 3/4
Byhalia & County Line	4 1/4
Richwood & Bokes Creek	7 3/4
Eastman	1 1/4
Snyder	1 1/4
Otway	2 1/4
Richwood & Hoskins	2 1/4
Rush Creek	10 3/8
Grove Street	1/2
Newton & Bellefontaine	4
Broadway & Newton	2 3/8
London	1 3/8
Cook	1
Kirby	2 1/16
Marysville & Amrine Mill	1 1/16

NOTE.—Total value, $1,069,770 74; total miles, 475.



William A. McKeck

RAILROADS.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway.—The original charter of this company was granted by the Legislature of Ohio, March 14, 1836 the object being to construct a railway from Cleveland to Cincinnati, *via* Columbus and Wilmington. Through *non-user* that charter became dormant, but it was revived and amended by act of March 12, 1845. The road was completed and the first train run over it from Cleveland to Columbus on the 22d of February, 1851; distance, 138 miles. In 1861, the track of the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railway from Springfield to Delaware, fifty miles, was purchased. The latter road is the same now passing through Irwin, Milford, Marysville and Dover Stations, in Union County, the charter for its construction having been granted March 21, 1850, to the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad Company. By a decree of the Clark County Court of Common Pleas, entered at the August term, 1852, the company's name was changed to the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. June 16, 1860, the road and property were placed in the hands of John R. Hilliard, as receiver. It was divided into two parts and sold by order of the court, January 1, 1861, the fifty miles between Springfield and Delaware being purchased by Peter Odlin, J. R. Hilliard and F. A. Lane, who, on the first of January, 1862, sold the same to the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati Railway, and it is now a part of the Cincinnati Division of the C., C., C. & I. After several changes, the name by which the company is now known—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company—was adopted May 16, 1868. This was the first railway line constructed in Union County, the citizens of which became greatly interested in the enterprise in 1850–51. A preliminary survey had then been made upon nearly the route finally adopted. The road was completed from Springfield to Delaware in the spring of 1854, the first train between the two points passing over it on the twenty-ninth of March in that year. That train carried a large number of excursionists. The next day, a young man was badly hurt at Delaware, having both legs cut off by the engine while he was attempting to jump on its pilot (commonly called "cow-catcher") as it was coming from the engine house. Between Springfield and Delaware, the locomotive jumped the track several times. The flanges of the forward wheels of the locomotive, which was called the "Olentangy," were defective, and the aid of the "Goshen" was necessary to pull the train back to Springfield, the passengers being delayed overnight on the way. The business of this road has grown to very large proportions, and its equipment is generally in keeping with the demands of the times. The number of miles of track owned by the company, according to the report of Railroad Commissioner H. Sabine, for 1882, is as follows:

Main track	17.87
Sidings, etc	1.92
Total	19.79

The company owns 417.55 miles in the State, of which 390.62 miles are laid with steel rails.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.—The road in Union County operated by this—the "Panhandle Company"—is by lease from the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Company, to which the road belongs. Of this there are in the county 13.05 miles of main track and .97 of a mile of sidings, making a total of 14.02 miles. The original charter of this road was granted to the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Company, by act passed February 23, 1849, and that company proceeded to construct a road from Columbus *via* Urbana and Piqua to Union City, on the line between Ohio and Indiana. Receivers were appointed for this road June 23, 1856, and on the 24th of June, 1863, it was sold for $500,000 to three trustees. On the 20th of November, in the latter year, a re-organization took place under the name of the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and by subsequent changes and consolidations it has been known successively as the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway

Company, the Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, the last name being adopted upon the consolidation of the Columbus & Indiana Central with the Chicago & Great Eastern, December 4, 1867. The combination leased its lines to the P., C. & St. L. R'y Co. January 22, 1869, for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, and the latter company now operates them as a part of its own lines. The track of this road has not yet been laid with steel rails.

New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway.—This road was originally built by the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company, which was chartered March 10, 1851, under the provisions of "An act regulating railroad companies," passed February 11, 1848. The line was constructed from a point on the State line in Trumbull County to Dayton, a distance of 246 miles. The name, Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, was subsequently adopted by this company for Ohio, and by others for New York and Pennsylvania, the lines together forming a through route to the East. August 19, 1865, these three companies consolidated and became merged in one corporation, with the general name of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. January 6, 1880, after several changes, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company of Ohio was formed, and on the 24th of March, 1880, it was consolidated with companies bearing similar names in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company now owns and operates the line. The stations on this road in Union County are Woodland, Richwood, Claibourne, Broadway, Peoria and Pottersburg. Length of road in county, main track, 23.909 miles; sidings, etc., 4.525 miles; total, 28.434 miles. About 165 miles of the road owned by this company in Ohio are laid with steel rails. It was formerly a broad gauge line, but has been reduced to a standard gauge. It has more miles of track in Union County than, either of the other roads.

The Columbus & Bellefontaine Railway Company was incorporated in April, 1878, with a capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $50 each, to construct a railway—"beginning at Columbus, county of Franklin and State of Ohio; running thence in a northwesterly direction through the counties of Franklin and Union, and through the towns of Dublin and Marysville; thence northwesterly through the county of Logan to the city of Bellefontaine, in said Logan County." The incorporators were: J. H. Anderson, T. Ewing Miller, W. V. Marquis, C. L. Cooley, Robert Lamb, W. W. Woods, Philip Snider, J. W. Robinson. The road is not yet built.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The first telegraph line in the county was put up in the winter of 1858–59, extending from Springfield to Delaware, *via* Marysville. The poles were distributed along the line early in October, 1858, and it was completed to Marysville in the latter part of February, 1859. Since that time the county seat has had telegraphic communication with the outer world. The telephone has been recently introduced in the place, and proves a great convenience. Connection is had with Columbus, and thence with all important cities in the State.

PART IV.

MILITARY RECORD.

WAR HISTORY

OF

UNION COUNTY,

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE SERVICES OF UNION COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, THE WAR OF 1812, THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846–47, AND THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861–65.

BY W. L. CURRY.

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.
1883.

To my late comrades in arms now living, and to the widows and orphans of our comrades who fell upon the fields where we fought, this history of the services of the soldiers of Union County is affectionately inscribed.

PREFACE.

WHO can write worthily of the services of Union County's soldiers, unless it were to write the history of almost every campaign and battle of the war of the rebellion, for the soldiers of this county served in every department of the army? In these few pages it has been the aim to give a brief history of every organization represented in the county. Brief indeed, will it seem to the soldiers who served in these organizations when the history of one regiment, even of one company, would fill a volume as large as the space occupied by the military record of the county in this history.

Although I have for several years been collecting material for this work, when it is now completed I feel that the foundation has just been laid for future historians to write the history of the services of Union County's soldiers; my first intention was to confine the history to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, but as the work progressed it was decided to include a brief sketch of the services of the grand old heroes of the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico and the old "Militia" organizations. As there was no material either written or printed from which to compile, I have woven together but a few fragments gleaned from the old pioneers and descendants of these heroes of three wars, and hope this chapter may not prove entirely devoid of interest, as it is the first that has ever been published in the county.

In the preparation of the roster, the names and record were copied from several different lists, the first being that taken by the Township Assessors in 1865, just at the close of the war, giving the names of all the soldiers who had enlisted from the different townships in the county. While this list was not complete, it furnished a good basis for operation. The rosters of the ex-soldiers association and of the Grand Army of the Republic have been very material helps. The Township Assessors in the spring of 1882 very kindly took the names of all soldiers living in the county at that date, the letter of company, number of regiment, date of enlistment and discharge, wounds, capture of prisoners and other matters of interest. Blank rolls were also furnished to three or four comrades in each township to be filled with the names of all soldiers buried in their townships and of those buried in the South, also the names of the soldiers of the Revolution, 1812 and Mexican war. These comrades have worked faithfully, and I am under many obligations to them for their good services. This mass of material, procured without any reference to the arrangement of companies and regiments, was copied by companies and regiments in alphabetical order, and then subjected to inspection by comrades of each organization and many corrections were made in the spelling of names, letter of company and number of regiment. They were then carefully compared and verified with the records in the Adjutant General's office and many corrections made in dates of enlistment and discharge, after which the rolls were again copied and revised. Many matters have been looked up by correspondence both in and out of the county, and the files of newspapers published during the war have been of great assistance in verifying dates and furnishing lists of killed and wounded, and of those who died in the service. Many corrections have been made from personal knowledge, as I served in the same department with many of these soldiers.

No pains or time has been spared to make the roster as complete and correct as possible, yet no doubt there will be mistakes in the spelling of names and in

dates; but the roster is as correct as it is possible to be made from the data at hand.

Only a glimpse can be given of the services of these regiments, but dates of organization, battles and everything pertaining to the history of the organizations have been compared with the records in the Adjutant General's office. In organizations where it was not possible to find soldiers to take an interest in the history of their regiments, such matter has been utilized as could be found in other histories, and especially that of Reid's "Ohio in the War." But the most difficult and laborious work has been that of preparing the rolls, and where errors are found I hope the soldiers of these regiments will generously bear a share of the fault, as they have been appealed to for many months through the newspapers of the county, at re-unions and meetings of the Grand Army, to take an interest in the history of their regiments. No record of any regiment has been completed until it was submitted to members of the organization for inspection, and then revised.

Regiments having full companies organized in the county are given more space, as in these more material was found, for many soldiers are now living in the county who were members of these companies.

Writing in the interest of any particular regiment or arm of the service, has been studiously avoided, as has also that of extolling the services of any soldier or officer, but always wishing to give credit where credit is due, and to record the history of regiments as shown by their service, believing all to be equally good brave and patriotic soldiers, serving their country faithfully in whatever department, or in whatever arm of the service the fortunes of war cast them. The names of the principal battles of the war, with date, carefully compiled from the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., is given, also the number of soldiers buried in our National Cemeteries, with many other tables of interesting historical information.

That these pages, hastily written in the intervals of pressing official duties, will prove uninteresting to some, I have no doubt, but in the generations to come, when the actors in this great war for the preservation of the Nation shall have passed away, their descendants will be interested to know on what side their fathers stood when the Nation was tottering in the balance. It cannot fail to be of absorbing interest to them, and now that this labor of many months is drawing to a close, and as it has been a work of pleasure, performed without thought of reward, yet with the bright hope before me that it will possess some charm to our descendants in the years to come, I feel amply repaid for my labor, and the pen is regretfully dropped when the "re-call is sounded," only wishing that it had been wielded by one more worthy to grasp the great theme—The War History of Union County.

I am indebted to the Adjutant General of Ohio, who so kindly gave access to the records in his office, which have given so much assistance in the work, and to the many soldiers of the county who have always responded to every call for facts. To Miss Anna Roney, much credit is due for efficient work in collating facts and intelligent assistance in all parts of the history.

W. L. C.

Marysville, Ohio, March 9, 1883.

CHAPTER I.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

"Where are our sires, our noble sires,
Those men of toil and early thought,
Who lit our sacred vestal fires,
A heritage so dearly bought?"

"Ah! bright upon historic page,
Enrolled their names shall ever shine
With peerless luster, age on age,
Through bright'ning realm of coming time."

AT the close of the war of the Revolution the soldiers were given lands in payment for their services. The territory comprising Union County is all "Virginia Military Lands," being a part of that between the Scioto and the Miami Rivers, all of which was set apart for the Revolutionary soldiers by the United States Government.

Many of these old patriots took up these lands and in this way quite a number found homes in Union County. From this grand old Revolutionary stock sprang Union County's brave and patriotic sons who fought in the war of 1812 the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion.

Of these old heroes of '76, several are buried in the cemeteries of this county. But little can be learned, even traditional, of their services, although many of their descendants reside in the county. Some of them are known to have fought at Yorktown, Monmouth, White Plains, Germantown and other historic battle-fields of the war of the Revolution.

James Thompson, grandfather of James Thompson, of Dover Township, served under La Fayette, and no doubt saw much hard service, but no particulars can be learned, so the old hero must rest in his soldier's grave unhonored and unsung.

Col. James Curry served through all the years of the Revolution, an officer of the "Virginia line." He was in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and in this engagement was severely wounded. This is called "A First Battle of the Revolution" by Chamber's encyclopædia, from which we copy the following account of this battle. As it was fought before the breaking-out of the Revolution, and was participated in by at least one of the citizens of this county, we give it place, believing it will be a subject of interest to the reader:

"An important battle, fought October 10, 1774, between colonial troops of Virginia, under Gen. Andrew Lewis and the Shawnees, Delawares and other Indians composing the Northern Confederacy, led by Cornstalk as king and sachem of the Shawnee tribe, on the east bank of the Ohio River, and just above the great Kanawha. The village of Point Pleasant has since grown up on the spot where this battle was fought, which was and is to this day always spoken as the first battle of the Revolution. The 'Boston Tea Party' had already been held in the spring of the same year, and the 'Boston Port Bill' was received in May—the signal of actual conflict between the colonies and the mother country. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, had been busy in the interests of England by way of stirring up a hostile feeling between the hardy white settlers and the various tribes of Indians, the object of which had become apparent. At last a crisis was reached. The Legislature took action, under which Gen. Andrew Lewis gathered together 1,200 men at Lewis Springs, now Lewisburg, W. Va. and from thence proceeded to Point Pleasant, acting as was understood, in cou-

cert with the Colonial Governor, who in person led about 1,000 men through the wilderness, striking the Ohio at Wheeling, from which point he was to meet Gen. Lewis. All this time, unbeknown to Gen. Lewis, the agents of Lord Dunmore had been busy concentrating the Indians in the neighborhood of Point Pleasant, and subsequent events show that he never intended to join his forces with the troops under Lewis. Our space will not admit of our giving the various facts substantiating this statement made so emphatic in the history of the 'Border wars' by Withers and others.

"In this bloody battle, about one-fifth of the entire army of Gen. Lewis were either killed or wounded, and of the Indians the number must have been even greater. It was the most severely contested battle of the kind of which we have any account, and was fought on both sides from behind trees in a dense forest of primeval growth, on one of the richest bottoms of the Ohio. It was wholly unexpected, the object being on the part of Gen. Lewis, in fulfillment of the purposes on the part of the Legislature, to proceed with an overpowering force in conjunction with Gov. Dunmore from Point Pleasant to the Indian settlement on the Scioto, beyond the Ohio. In vain did the brave Lewis look for troops from Wheeling. During the night of the 9th and 10th, a body of Indians was reported by a scouting party as having encamped near the site of an old Shawnee village, about six miles above.

"At the same time, advices were received that Lord Dunmore would cross the country directly to the Scioto. Before sunrise on the morning of the 10th, a hunting party returned and brought the startling report of "four acres of Indians,' about a mile above the camp of Gen. Lewis. The party had been fired upon. At once, on receipt of this news, the main body of the troops, under Col. Charles Lewis and Col. Fleming, were mustered into line. The battle soon began, and raged with varied fortune through nearly the entire day. The brave Col. Lewis fell, mortally wounded. Col. Fleming was soon after disabled, when Col. Field, who had come up with a re-enforcement, took command. This officer had learned a lesson from the unfortunate Braddock; but he, too, soon fell. At times the battle raged like a tempest. The roar of musketry was continuous. The clarion voice of Cornstalk was, nevertheless, everywhere heard bidding his warriors, 'Be strong!' 'Be strong!' Seeing a warrior shrink, he sunk his tomahawk into his skull. The most unyielding and desperate courage was on both sides displayed until late in the afternoon, when three companies that had been detained in camp, perhaps on account of Indians in large numbers on the opposite shore of the Ohio, under Capts. John Stewart, Isaac Shelby and George Matthews—distinguished names—reached the rear of Cornstalk by a well-planned movement, and decided the fortunes of the day.

"A treaty was entered into at Camp Charlotte, in Ohio, at which Lord Dunmore was present, who seemed to have a perfect understanding with the Indians; though the colonists were indebted mainly to Cornstalk for the treaty of peace which Dunmore seemed determined to postpone, as we might show. It was in view of the surprising valor displayed by the troops under Gen. Lewis in this decisive battle that Washington, in the darkest days of the Revolution, was led to exclaim: 'Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free.'"

The following are the names of the soldiers of the Revolution buried in Union County, so far as can be ascertained after very careful inquiry in each township:

THE HEROES OF '76.

Col. James Curry, Curry Cemetery, Jerome Township; Charles Carter, Dover Township; J. Coleman, Watkins Cemetery, Mill Creek Township; William Edgar, Liberty Township; Enoch Fisher; Israel Hale, Milford Cemetery, Union Township; P. Hale; O. Hibbard, Milford Cemetery, Union Township; Henry Shover;

Robert Snodgrass, Wood's Cemetery, Union Township; John Stewart, Liberty Township; James Thompson, Watkins Cemetery, Mill Creek Township; David Worley, Dover Township.

As a matter of interest to the soldiers of to-day, we give a copy of an old commission, now in possession of A. D. Doolittle, of Marysville, which was issued to his great-grandfather in 1776:

IN CONGRESS.

The Delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Suffex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to Ephraim Doolittle, Esquire:

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defense of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. You are therefore to carefully and diligently discharge the duty of Colonel, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as Colonel. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other of your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress. By order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attest: July 1, 1776.

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

CHAPTER II.

WAR OF 1812.

FROM 1811 to 1814 was an exciting war period in the history of this country. Union County was then on the frontier and near to the seat of war of the Northwest.

The territory which now comprises Union County was but sparsly settled. The settlements were along the southern border on Big Darby Creek and Sugar Run, and comprised the families of the Robinsons, Mitchells, Currys, Ewings, Sagers, Kents, Snodgrasses, Shovers and a few others.

From the close proximity of these settlements to the seat of hostilities, it would be expected that there would be ample material for an extended chapter on the services of the citizens of this county during the war of 1812. But the early history of this territory is very meager from which to obtain any data of the stirring events of that period. There are but few rolls now on file at the Adjutant General's office, and from these can be gleaned but little history, save the names of the members of the companies.

Almost every citizen within the limits of the county who was a military subject at that time was in the service at some time during the war.

The first military company organized in the county was recruited during the year 1813, by Capt. James A. Curry. He was appointed enrolling officer of the district, including all the settlements along Darby Creek and Sugar Run, and organized a company, of which he was elected Captain, and Samuel Mitchell First Lieutenant, and Adam Shover Second Lieutenant. Strange as it may seem, but very little can be learned of the members of this company, although they were recruited from the old families of Robinsons, Mitchells, Ewings, Kents, Sagers and others.

After diligent search among the records and inquiring among the oldest of the descendant now living, the following-named citizens are known positively to have been members of this company :

James A. Curry, Captain; Samuel Mitchell, First Lieutenant; Adam Shover, Second Lieutenant; James Buck, Calvin Carey, Ewing Donaldson, David Mitchell, Andrew Noteman, Clark Provins, Christian Sager. George Sager, Abe Sager and William Taylor.

They were attached to a regiment the number of which cannot be ascertained. They first rendezvoused at Delaware where orders were received to join Gen. Harrison's Army in the Northwest. They marched by way of Upper Sandusky and the falls of St. Mary's to Fort Meigs, then returned by Wapakonetta and Piqua. The majority of them were called out the second time to build and garrison block-houses on the frontier. The names of several citizens of this county appear on the rolls of Capt. McClellan's company, among which are those of four brothers, James, William, Samuel and Robert Snodgrass.

Capt. James A. Curry first enlisted in June, 1812, at Urbana, in a company of light horse from Highland County, and was attached to Col. Carr's regiment, composed mainly of Kentucky troops, and served in this campaign under Gen. Tupper on the Maumee and River Raisin. He was detailed as a scout during that summer, and being an experienced woodsman was kept constantly in service. I have heard him say he never performed a day's camp duty during this campaign. He was a fine horseman, was splendidly mounted, and he and the scouts serving under him were constantly on the move examining the streams for Indian signs, and watching the movements of the enemy.

A company was organized at Plain City, during the summer of 1812 or 1813, of which Jonathan Alder was elected Captain and Frederick Loyd First Lieutenant. They were directed to march north toward the lakes about twenty miles beyond the settlememts of Darby, and erect a block-house for the protection of the settlements. They marched to the banks of Mill Creek, and after working three or four days a block-house was completed. Mr. Alder says: "There were seventy in all, and one, Daniel Watkins was made Colonel and Commander in Chief."

Mr. Alder, who had been a captive among the Indians for fifteen years and well knew their mode of warfare, condemned this as a very unwise move in the Governor to order so many men from the settlements, for he claimed the tactics of the Indians would be to "attack the women and children in the settlements" and avoid the fort.

They only remained at the block-house a few weeks. There being a false alarm, it was not possible to keep the men from returning to the settlements. This block-house was situated on the west bank of Mill Creek, about three miles northwest from Marysville on the farm now owned by Edward Powers. Some of the stones used either for the foundation or to strengthen the walls of the block-house may yet be seen directly east from Mr. Powers' house, a few rods from the banks of the creek.

Thomas Killgore, who died at the residence of his son, Simeon Killgore, in Mill Creek Township, a few years ago, was a member of the company that erected this fort, and was the last one left of the company ; a short time before his death, he gave a detailed account of this campaign and the building of the block-house, which was transmitted by Judge Cole to the Pioneer Association of Union County. So far as can be learned, this is the only fort ever erected within the borders of this county, and this is probably known to but few of our citizens. Of the company that erected this block-house, it has not been possible to learn the names of any except those already mentioned.

A number of the young men in the settlements enlisted in companies outside of the county, and saw hard service during the war. Simon Shover, who lived on Darby, near the old Sager Mill, in Jerome Township, enlisted in and was Orderly Sergeant of Capt. Langham's Company, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was a brave

and gallant soldier, and had many hair breadth escapes. At one time, he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and saved his life by imitating a rooster crowing, by jumping up on logs or stumps, and flapping his arms and hands. This seemed to please the Indians very much, as they laughed immoderately at his antics. Simon always claimed that this saved his life. He was taken prisoner at Winchester's defeat, and often expressed his indignation at the treatment of Gen. Winchester, who was abused and insulted by the Indians, without any check from the British. Simon Shover was one of fifty picked men, who made a sortie from Fort Erie, and spiked the guns of the British during the night; and was, perhaps, the most distinguished soldier that went from the county. He was of a good family, and honorable and brave to a fault. He learned many of the traits of the Indians, and was accustomed to entertain large crowds of citizens at all kinds of gatherings, such as "log rollings," "husking bees," house and barn raisings," and "musters," with many interesting incidents of his adventures, both thrilling and ludicrous. In later years, he became dissipated, squandered his property, and led a wandering life, trusting to the charity of the old friends of his better days. Wherever "crowds were wont to assemble," Simon could always be counted as one of the number, and furnished much amusement by giving the "Indian war whoop" for a sixpence to buy a dram.

His voice was as clear and shrill as a trumpet, and he could give a genuine war whoop that would have caused old Tecumseh to have marshaled his warriors for the field. Many anecdotes might be related of his efforts to amuse the crowd during court term, and on "training day." One of his feats was to ride "Old Peach Blossom," his favorite mare, up the stairway and into the court-room of the old court house that now stands on the square at Marysville. He was anxious to live a hundred years, and on meeting or parting with old friends he was wont to exclaim—"Hurrah for a hundred years!" A few years before his death, he was cast upon the charity of the county. He died on the 11th day of August, 1864, aged seventy-nine years, and was buried on the Infirmary farm. He lies in an humble grave, "unhonored and unsung," yet he is remembered by his old friends as brave, honest and upright Simon Shover. "Peace to his ashes."

Another quite noted character that resided for many years prior to his death in Darby Township, was Thomas Anderson. He was in the naval service, and was on the flag-ship Lawrence at "Perry's Victory" on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. And when the Lawrence was disabled by the guns of the enemy, Anderson was one of the crew that rowed Commodore Perry in an open boat safely through that storm of shot and shell to the Niagara, although the boat was completely riddled with balls in the passage. In the great historic painting now hanging in the rotunda of the State House at Columbus, Anderson is represented in the open boat with Perry, a handkerchief bound about his head, pulling for life to reach the Niagara. Anderson was in many hard engagements, and many of the citizens of the southern part of the county remember the thrilling incidents of his adventures, as related by "Tommy," as he was familiarly called. He died at the Union County Infirmary, December 30, 1863, aged ninety years, and was buried in the county burial grounds on the Infirmary farm.

Benson Wilmoth, for many years a citizen of the county, did good service during the war of 1812. At the time of the siege of Fort Erie, in August, 1814, he was in the fort under command of Gen. Gaines, and while in the line of duty, manning a gun, a shot from the guns of the British dismantled one of the guns of the fort, throwing it against Wilmoth and breaking his leg. On this injury he drew a pension during the later years of his life. He died about the year 1860, and was buried in the old cemetery at Marysville.

The territory now comprising the county of Union was but thinly populated in 1812, yet many of her citizens left their homes in response to the call to arms with the full knowledge that their women and children were at the mercy of the Indians prowling along the northwestern border, and not a few of them rendered

good service to the Government in her hour of need. Ever may our citizens hold in grateful remembrance the services of the patriotic veterans of Union County in the war of 1812.

"The brave old soldier ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger;
For he's his country's stay and pride
In day and hour of danger."

On the 4th day of October, 1859, the old soldiers of the war of 1812, of Union and surrounding counties, met in convention at Marysville for the purpose of memorializing Congress upon the subject of the pension bill and other business appertaining to their rights. At this meeting the following officers were appointed:

Gen. E. W. Benson, President; Dr. R. P. Mann, Everett McDowell, Ferrel Baker and Daniel Breese, Vice Presidents; A. T. Turner, Secretary, and S. McBratney, Assistant Secretary.

The committee on resolutions—Dr. R. P. Mann, Col. J. W. B. Haynes and Hon. William Richey—reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the first duty of a Republic is justice, as well as gratitude toward her gallant defenders in the hour of danger.

"*Resolved*, That the land we have already obtained came too late to be of service to us, as we were too old to improve it and use it for our maintenance. Had we obtained it as promptly as it was donated to the soldiers of the Mexican war, we might now be enjoying comfortable homes in our old age and decrepitude, and not be dependent, as many of us are, upon the cold charities of the world or the kindness of friends for our lease of life.

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to amend the Pension Laws, so that those who served in the war of 1812 and their widows or minor children shall be entitled to a pension, the same as those who served in the Revolutionary war, and that where any of our comrades have been killed in action, or died without receiving land, the nation owes to their heirs, without regard to age, if there be no widow, 160 acres of land.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the citizens of Marysville for the kind manner in which they have received us; to the musicians, who have volunteered to bring back to us reminiscences of times that tried our souls; and particularly to the ladies, who have honored us with their presence.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Marysville *Tribune* and Union *Press*, and that the press throughout the West friendly to the cause, copy the same; and that we thank cordially the two newspapers of this county for the call of this meeting.

"*Resolved*, That the Member of Congress from this, the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, Hon. B. Stanton, in advocating and voting for the bill to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, has the thanks of all the members of this meeting, and we say unto him, continue to do right and it shall be well with you."

At this meeting, over seventy old soldiers answered to the roll-call, fifty-five of whom were residents of Union County.

On the 15th of August, 1860, a second convention was held at Marysville by the old soldiers of the war of 1812, and Indian wars, for the purpose of again consulting together upon the best method of securing a pension for those who laid the foundation for the State and nation.

Col. J. B. W. Haynes presided at this meeting, at which resolutions similar to those offered at the former meeting, with the following additions, were adopted:

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for President, Vice President, Congress or the Legislature who is opposed to justice to the old soldiers of 1812 and Indian wars, their widows and orphans.

Resolved, That the defense of all free institutions rests mainly on the volunteers and militia. Therefore, it is the duty of the people to rescue the Govern-

ment from the hands of those who are opening the despotisms of Europe by an annual expenditure of $30,000,000 in times of peace and a useless standing army, which have been in all countries the instruments of tyranny and oppression.

"*Resolved*, That this Government was established as a beacon light to the friends of liberty in every land. It is the duty of the people to elect servants to all offices who are earnestly and thoroughly imbued with the principles of justice to the volunteers and militia and who will discourage standing armies."

There were seventy of the old soldiers from this county present at this convention.

The following list contains the names of the soldiers of 1812, who were residents of Union County: Thomas Anderson, Henry Amrine, John Amrine, Isaac Allen, Amos Arrohood, James Bell, Abram Baughman, James Buck, Emanuel Baker, Lewis Bonnett, Jeremiah Burrows, Benjamin Bowman, Daniel Bruse, William Brooks, Thomas Burt, William Bowie, C. Brown, Samuel Beck, Hezekiah Burdock, Nathan Bigley, Henry Bennet, H. Burnham, James A. Curry, Alexander Cowgill, Titus Clevenger, Thomas Caul, Ephraim Cary, Calvin Cary, Simon Coder, Daniel Cone, Matthew Columber. Conklin, Thomas Chapman, David Chapman, Benjamin Carter, Chase Chapman, Jason Chapman, John Cratty, Ebenezer Cheney, Richard Cook, William Danforth, Daniel Danforth, Amos Dial, Titus Dort, James E. Donelson, Michael Davis, William Dawson, John Dean, Scott Ewing, William Ennis, Donelson Ewing, William B. Evans, John Foreman, Philip Fry, Enoch Fisher, Henry Farnum, William L. Feror, William Gladhill, John German, Joseph Gibson, Edward Gray, James Herd, William Hopper, James Hamilton, William Hamilton, William Hall, F. Hemenway, R. Huffman, John Heath, William Huff, Elijah Hoyt, William Hoskins, Alexander Hunt, Francis Harper, William Harper, Willard Hill, J. C. Hull, J. B. W. Haynes, Samuel Harrett, James Irwin, Robert Johnson, Jesse Johnson, Elias Johnson, David Jones, Josiah Kelsey, Daniel Kent, William Kirk, James Kent, John Keenes, Timothy Knox, William Kent, Samuel Leeper, William Leeper, John LeMay, Thomas Lee, Isaac D. Linder, Ralph Longwell, Abraham Leonard, Hugh Moore, Joseph McClung, Thomas McFadden, McKendree, Robert McIntire, John Middleton, James Mathers, Marshall, David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Dr. Reuben Mann, Andrew Noteman, Samuel Orrohood, John Porter, Samuel Poland, Samuel Poling, J. Powers, Levi Phelps, John Paver, Clark Provins, Samuel Rittenhouse, James Robinson, William Redding, Samuel Robinson, John Roads, Simon Rickard, R. M. Richardson, Tobias Robertson, John Robb, J. N. Ross, William Richey, R. L. Richardson, John Solmond, Adam Shirk, Solomon Smith, Abraham Smith, James R. Smith, Paten B. Smith, Robert Stout, Orson Smith, Simon Shover, George Sager, Abe Sager, Christian Sager, Adam Shover, Jacob Snider, Samuel Snodgrass, James Snodgrass, William Snodgrass, Nathaniel Stewart, Robert Snodgrass, William Spain, Justus Stephens, Jacob Sreaves, J. Stillings, John Thompson, Thomas Turner, William Thompson, William Taylor, Aaron Tossey, Robert Turner, Thomas Tunks, Richard Vance, William Westlake, George Westlake, Samuel Westlake, Benjamin Westlake, James Willard, Benson Wilmoth, Ezra Winget, Levi Whaley, Daniel Williams, Thomas Wells, Jacob Yates.

Below are given the names of the soldiers of 1812 buried in the county, as far as can be learned, and among this number may be found representatives from almost every battle of any importance of that war:

OUR HONORED DEAD OF THE WAR OF 1812.

"A dirge for the brave old pioneers,
The muffled drums resound!
Our warriors are slumberiug here,
Near to their battle-ground;
For not alone with beasts of prey
The bloody strife they waged,
But foremost in the deadly fray,
Where savage combat raged."

Paris Township—Thomas Anderson, Infirmary Farm; William Hall, Amrine Cemetery; James Mathers, Marysville Cemetery; Robert Stout, Amrine Cemetery; Simon Shover, Infirmary farm; P. B. Smith and Benson Wilmoth, Marysville Cemetery; Samuel Westlake, Benjamin Westlake, James Westlake, George Westlake and William Westlake, Amrine Cemetery.

Union Township—Harvey Burnham, Michael Davis, Joseph Gibson, Reuben Mann, John Porter, James Snodgrass and James Willard, Milford Cemetery.

Liberty Township—David Danforth, Daniel Danforth, William Dawson, John Dean, Samuel Griffin, James Herd and Nathaniel Stewart.

Taylor Township—James Hamilton, James Irwin and Adam Shirk, Union Church Cemetery.

Jerome Township—Christian Adams, Frankfort Cemetery; James Buck, Curry Cemetery; Captain James A. Curry, New California Cemetery; Titus Dort, Frankfort Cemetery; James E. Donaldson and Scott Ewing, Ewing Cemetery; Elijah Hoyt, Joseph McClung and William Taylor, California Cemetery.

Darby Township—William Harper, Samuel Mitchell, David Mitchell, James Robinson, Samuel Robinson, Simon Rickard and Christian Sager, Mitchell Cemetery.

Jackson Township—Henry Bennet, Nathan Bigley, Benjamin Carter, Jason Chapman, Thomas Chapman, Ebenezer Cheney, Francis Harper, David Jones.

Claibourne Township—Richard Cook, William B. Evans, J. B. W. Haynes, Samuel Harrett, Isaac Linder, Robert McIntire, Jacob Snider, Thomas Wells, Claibourne Cemetery.

Mill Creek Township—Benjamin Bowman, Hezekiah Burdock, Robert Johnson, John Keenes, John LeMay, John Rhoads, Aaron Tossey, John Thompson, William Thompson, Ezra Winget, Watkins Cemetery.

Leesburg Township—William Brooks, Maskill Cemetery; Ephraim Cary, Maskill Cemetery; Titus Clevenger, William Hoskins, Alexander Hunt, Hopewell Cemetery; Thomas Tunks, Brannan Cemetery.

Dover Township—Lewis Bonnett, Mount Hermon Cemetery; Samuel Beck, William Bowie, Hezekiah Burdic, Matthew Columber, R. Huffman, Robert Johnson, Samuel Rittenhouse, Willliam Redding, John Williams.

Allen Township—Isaac Allen, William Huff, Abraham Leonard, Samuel Poling, John Paver, William Spain, Jacob Sreaves, Buck Run Cemetery.

York Township—William Ennis, Elias Johnson, Timothy Knox, William Kirk, McKendrie Cemetery; Thomas McFadden, York Cemetery; R. M. Richardson, James R. Smith, McKendrie Cemetery; Levi Whaley, Jacob Yates, York Cemetery.

CHAPTER III.

The Old Militia.

THE first law passed in Ohio in regard to military matters was a "law for regulating and establishing the militia," published at Marietta, July 25, 1788 (Chase, Vol. I, page 92).

This law required all "male inhabitants between the age of sixteen and fifty" to perform military duty. The main features of this law remained in force until the year 1847, when it was repealed. In fact the law became a mere farce in the matters of carrying into effect its requirements.

The earliest account of a militia organization is found in a report of the Second Ohio Regiment of Militia made by Col. James Curry in 1803, of which the following is a copy:

Return of the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of Highland, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Curry, agreeably to returns made by the commanding officers of the several companies belonging to the said regiment, November, 1803.

Officers—1 Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 1 Major of First Battaloin, 1 Major of Second Battalion.

Staff Officers—1 Adjutant, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Regimental Clerk, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Sergeant Major.

Commissioned Officers—Captains 8, Lieutenants 8, Ensigns 8.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Sergeants 25, Corporals 12, Drummers 4, Fifers 4, Rank and File 610.

Arms and Accouterments—Swords and belts 13, rifles 265, flints 530.

The troops have generally powder and lead—the quantity not exactly ascertained—perhaps equal to what is required by law. JAMES CURRY,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, Second Ohio Regiment.

After the close of the war of 1812, military matters in Union County seemed to have been very quiet for a number of years, at least little can be learned of the military affairs of that period, as the "old guards" have all been mustered out, leaving no record of their service.

From the year 1825 to 1846, the militia spirit was in a blaze of glory throughout the State. There were two laws under which the militia was organized. The old "corn-stalk militia," who were not required to uniform, and the companies and regiments that furnished their own uniforms and served for seven years, after which time they were exempt from drill. Several companies organized in the county under this law, were well uniformed and armed and became quite efficient in drill.

A light horse company was organized at Milford about the year 1830, of which Calvin Winget was the first Captain, James Riddle the second, Jacob Seaman the third, C. P. Garlic the fourth, Philip Snider the fifth and J. B. Richey the sixth.

Privates—David Anderson, Jonathan Allen, David Asher, Hollis Amy, James Boal, William Beard, Andrew Beard, Perry Buck, James Biggs, Henry L. Burns, Ralph Cherry, Robert Curry, William Cratty, Uriah Coolidge, Ai Coolidge, Samuel D. Chapman, James W. Evans, Joseph Gibson, Andrew M. Gill, Jacob Gibson, B. H. B. Griswold, Luther Gabriel, John Hibbard, Samuel Hale, John Hale, Solon Harrington, Amza Irwin, Silas Igo, Robert Johnson, Joel Jolly, Elias Jolly, Othias Kennedy, James Kennedy, Micha Kent, Hiram Kent, Dyer Lombard, Jesse Lombard, Ray G. Morse, John Mitchell, John Morrow, Henry Moodie, George Moodie, William Morse, Isaac Morse, Moses Mitchell, William Moore, James McDonald, Samuel McCampbell, William G. McDowell, Zacheriah Noteman, William Parkinson, Robert Paris, Jason Rice, John W. Robinson, James Robinson, William M. Robinson, Samuel Robinson, Bugler, A. P. Robinson, S. D. Robinson, James D. Robinson, James Robinson, J. M. Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Robinson, John Robinson, C. M. Robinson, Josephus Reed, John P. Reed, Jacob Seaman, William Snodgrass, Samuel Snodgrass, John Smith, H. P. Smith, E. D. Smith, Abraham Stiner, Henry Vangorden, Luther Wood, Joshua Witter, Samuel Weaver, Luther Winget.

This company was well uniformed and equipped, each trooper being armed with two horse-pistols, carried in holsters, and a saber. They were well mounted and the company was composed of the *elite* of Union County's chivalrous young men. This company organization was kept up until the law was repealed in 1847. Several "light infantry" companies were organized in the county under the same law, and these were organized into a regiment and, with their fine drum corps of twenty snare drums, ten bass drums and twenty fifers, they presented quite a warlike appearance when on parade.

The militia laws were very rigid in their demands as to military duty. Every military subject was required to be armed with a good and sufficient musket, fusee or rifle, and this was defined by the regulations to include "lock, stock, barrel and ramrod."

"Muster Day" was a legal holiday, the only one at that time provided by

law, and the "old boys" had a grand time at these musters. All the old "flint-locks" and "pick-locks" of the land were brought forth which the law defined as being "good and sufficient arms."

In those *ante-bellum* days, there were "company trainings," "regimental trainings, "officers' musters" and "General musters." "General musters" were the grand gala days of the year, and were considered occasions of momentous importance. The "call to arms" was sounded far and wide many weeks before the assembly, and preparations were made for it on a grand scale. Brass buttons and accouterments were burnished up, old rusty sabers and horse-pistols were put in order by the "dashing light-horse cavaliers," and the whole country was astir with a military spirit.

"Cooked rations," consisting of boiled pork and beans, pumpkin pies and all the fat of the land, were prepared in great abundance, with a good supply of hard cider and other drinkables which were sure to warm up the "rank and file" of the "bold soldier boys" to the fighting point, and many a good old deacon considered it a sacred duty to indulge in the ardent to a liberal extent on training day.

The militia law at that period required the organization of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, light-horse companies, etc.

The artillery arm of the service was very light, the old iron cannons being issued usually one in a place, at county seats or brigade headquarters; and many an accident happened by these old guns being manned by inexperienced men.

One of these old iron guns, a six pounder, was issued to the militia at Milford about the year 1838, and many pounds of powder have been wasted in that old gun celebrating political victories of all parties, Democratic, Whig and Republican.

Milford Phillips was Captain of the first artillery company organized, and afterward Philip Snider was appointed Captain of the company.

At a Fourth of July celebration at Bridgeport, Union Township, in 1847 or 1848, Mortimer Tucker had his hand torn off above the wrist, and Robert Simpson had his arm torn off near his shoulder in firing this gun. At Marysville, on the 16th day of September, 1856, on the occasion of a political meeting of the Fillmore party, the gun was being fired, and by a premature discharge, Daniel Brophy and Archibald Turner were killed and Joseph G. Hawkins, the thumber, had his thumb torn off.

The old gun was several times spiked and condemned and left on the commons, where, unprotected, it "stood the storms of many a winter's campaign;" but always, on the Fourth of July, it was brought forth by the boys, and after being inspected was reported "fit for active service," and the "chief of artillery," Bill Bancroft, solicited the usual donations for powder to fire the "morning gun" to usher in the glorious Fourth.

In June, 1876, the grim old rusty gun was reported "fit for service," and the boys having donated the required amount for powder and "fire water," the chief mustered the "old guard," unlimbered and advanced to the fair ground, where she was placed in position for trial, loaded to the muzzle, the match applied, and the old gun was blown to atoms. And now, like Othello, the old chief's "occupation is gone."

These organizations were officered by a long list of "field and staff," with many war-like titles, and they were all out in full force at general musters, in feathers and spangles, with "good and sufficient swords," as the law required; but each officer was allowed to uniform as his taste dictated. and while the dress was usually gorgeous, it was exceptional for two officers of the field and staff to have the same uniform.

Finally, the system became so useless that the laws were repealed and the old "training day" became a thing of the past.

Many of Union County's best citizens were prominent officers in the militia organizations, among whom were Gens. Chipman, William B. Erwin and William

Steel; Col. William Orr; Capts. Sidney Johnson and Philip Snider; Dr. Curl, William Gibson, Oliver Kennedy, Milford Phillips James Thompson and Otway Curry.

Gen. A. Wiley, who now resides in the northern part of the county, was a prominent officer in the militia in Muskingum and Licking Counties, and he can interest his hearers by the hour with amusing and interesting incidents of the general muster period.

General musters were held at Milford and at Marysville, the camp grounds being just south of the old Amrine Mill, on the east side of the creek.

A general muster was once held in Marysville, on the south side of West Center street, between the new court house and the residence of Judge Coats.

Company musters were held on Darby, near Unionville, in Mill Creek Township, and in Jerome Township, on the farms of Capt. James A. Curry and Robert Curry, and many other places in the county.

The old militia system, with all its defects, kept up a military spirit in the ranks of the young men of that time, and many a young man who served in the war of the rebellion now looks back with boyish pleasure to the time when he was first thrilled with the shrill music of fife and drum on "training day."

We close this chapter by giving a copy of a characteristic order from one of the old militia officers, found in the Marysville *Argus*, bearing date of April 5, 1844:

ATTENTION RAINGERS.

The members of said Company are hereby notified to parade at Amrine's Mills, on the 20th day of April, 1844, at 9 o'clock A. M., arranged and equipped as the law requires for the purpose of Co. Drill.

J. CURL,
Captain.

JACKSON. G. SPRAGUE,
O. S.

CHAPTER IV.*

THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846–1847.

"The volunteers! the volunteers!
I dream, as in the by-gone years,
I hear again their stirring cheers,
And see their banners shine,
What time the yet unconquered North
Poured to the war her legions forth,
For many a wrong to strike a blow,
With mailed hands, at Mexico.

"The volunteers! the volunteers!
God send us peace through all our years;
But if the cloud of war appears,
We'll see them once again,
From broad Ohio's peaceful side,
From where the Maumee pour's its tide,
From storm-lashed Erie's wintry shore,
Shall spring the volunteers once more."

ON the 4th day of July, 1845, Texas became a State of our Union. The Mexican Minister at Washington had, previous to this time, ceased diplomatic relations with the United States, and soon after Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to enter Texas with his arms to protect the border, and by reason of the annexation of Texas it became evident that war was inevitable. When the call was made for volunteers in 1846 and 1847 to invade Mexico and settle the question

* The principal facts in this Chapter are gathered from a pamphlet written and published by Alvin Rose, who served in Company E, Fourth Ohio Regiment, in the Mexican war.

of the annexation of Texas, the young men of Ohio responded gallantly to the call. The State furnished four full regiments of infantry, several companies of cavalry, and quite a large number for the artillery service—in all upward of sixty companies, and now but one muster roll can be found on file in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus.

Quite a number of the young men of this county enlisted and served in the war against Mexico. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Marysville, and when volunteers were called for many enrolled their names. This company went into camp on South Main street, near the Town Run which passes under the railroad bridge, where it remained about a week recruiting. Joshua Brothers, William Clevenger, Jackson Coleshine, C. P. Cavis, William Graham, George Graham, James Graham, D. W. Henderson, J. G. Hawkins, John Harrison. Elisha Glick, James Johnson, J. P. Johnson, Alexander Oliver, John Price, Alpheus Parmeter, Daniel Reed and Frederick Smith, all of Union County, enlisted and served in this company, afterward known as Company E, of the Fourth Ohio Regiment; and G. A. Cassil. Jonas Clark, C. P. Garlick, Milford Phillips, William Smith, John Atwood, S. W. Atkinson, Samuel Monroe and William Palmer served in Company C, of the Third Ohio Regiment, G. A. Cassil being appointed First Sergeant of the company. James Cutler, Ebenezer Carter, E. Higgans, M. Pheasant, Andrew Spratt, George Skidmore and H. Woodruff, also of Union County, served in this war, but in different companies.

The majority of the Union County boys enlisted in Capt. M. C. Lilly's company, of Columbus, and were assigned to the Fourth Ohio Regiment. We here give a brief history of that regiment, showing the service of the Union County soldiers in this regiment.

In the spring of 1847, the excitement consequent upon the war with Mexico had reached its zenith; the tocsin of arms had sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land. From Texas and the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes and rivers of the North; from the sandy shores of the Atlantic to the snow-capped mountain of the far West, was heard the report of battles and victories; and yet the call for troops to sustain the valor of the American arms, and "conquer a peace," was constantly meeting the ears, and moving the hearts of the patriotic.

On May 29, 1847, a company recruited at Columbus, moved to Cincinnati, which was the place appointed for the regimental rendezvous, and was assigned as Company E, of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. C. H. Brough, Lieut. Col. Warner, Maj. Young and Adjt. Kessler.

On the 1st of July boats were ready in the river opposite the camp and the regiment took passage for New Orleans. Company E, under the command of Capt. M. C. Lilley, was placed on the steamer Alhambra.

New Orleans was reached on the 7th, and after remaining at this place until the 11th, the troops went on board the steamer Telegraph, arriving in sight of Brazos Santiago on the morning of the 16th. The next morning preparations were made to ascend the Rio Grande in a boat, the William R. McKee; on the 18th, Matamoras was reached and the regiment went into camp certain of being in the enemy's country. The camp was situated nearly opposite to Fort Brown, on the Texan side, and adjacant to it was a fine parade ground, of which good use was made every day. In the latter part of August, orders were received to proceed to Vera Cruz and march to Gen. Scott's line of operations. Accordingly, on the 4th of September, the regiment took steamboats and descended the Rio Grande to the mouth. Here it remained until the 11th, when shipping being ready at Brazos it marched over to that place, embarked on board the sail ship Tahmroo on the 12th, and on the evening of the 15th hove in sight of the sand hills near Vera Cruz; the following morning the Tahmroo ran into the bay and cast anchor near the great castle of *San Juan de Ullua*. Having landed the troops, marched to a place about four miles north of the city and encamped on the beach, a miserable sandy place backed by the notable sand hills, and destitute

of every attraction except sea breeze and good water. On the 19th a brigade was formed of the following troops: Fourth Ohio Regiment, Fourth Indiana Regiment, Capt. Simmons' Battalion of Detached Regulars and the Louisiana Dragoons, all under the command of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Indiana. Tents were struck and the long march commenced.

About noon on the following day, as the troops entered a kind of a woodland the advance guard fell in with a party of guerrillas, gave them chase and killed and captured several. In this chase, Lieut. Coleman, of Columbus, died from the effects of heat and fatigue. On the 21st the troops again moved forward, but after marching several miles stopped at Paso de Ovejas, where they remained until the 25th, then proceeded to Plan del Rio, and on the morning of the 27th moved forward, ascending the hills between the river and the heights of Cerro Gordo. This place, though picturesque in appearance, is remarkable only from the fact that *here* Santa Anna and his army met with a signal defeat.

On the 1st of October the brigade started on the march toward the halls of Montezumas; on the 7th arrived at a place near the *Aguas Calientes*, or Hot Springs, and on the 8th proceeded on the way with the understanding that Santa Anna was at Huamantla and would probably intercept them at Pass el Pinal. Early on the morning of the 9th, Gen. Lane drew off all the troops except the Fourth Ohio, Capt. Simmons' Battalion and two pieces of artillery, which were left behind to guard the train, and proceeded toward Huamantla; when within two or three miles of the place, he ordered Capt. Walker, with his mounted force, to gallop on, and if the Mexicans were in considerable force not to attack them, but await the arrival of the infantry and artillery. On arriving near the town, the Captain found that the main body of the enemy had started for the pass, while perhaps five hundred remained in the plaza. Upon these he made a furious charge, killing several of them and dispersing the rest, while he and his troops took possession of their artillery and ammunition. But before the arrival of the infantry, the Captain was surprised by a charge from some twenty-five hundred lancers. In this fearful fray, the Captain was mortally wounded and fell from his horse while encouraging his men to still withstand the fearful odds against them until the other troops should arrive. Soon they came to their relief, and before many minutes the place was cleared of the enemy. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion was Col. LaVega, brother to the General of the same name, also Maj. Iturbide, son of the former Emperor of Mexico.

On the 11th, the troops entered the pass, and after the principal part of the train had proceeded some distance, a wagon in the rear broke down and seven companies of the Fourth Ohio were left to protect it until another wagon could be brought back and the baggage shifted into it. While thus detained, a party of lancers, about 1,500 in number, appeared on the right and to the rear. The companies immediately concealed themselves behind some bushes and embankments and coolly awaited the attack. After considerable firing and maneuvering on the part of the enemy, the wagon that had been sent for came rattling and thundering through the mountain pass, which they probably mistook for the approach of artillery, and with no little haste these valorous Mexicans took their exit to the opposite side of the plain. Continuing the march, the troops arrived at Amazuque, and, after resting a few hours, pressed forward, intending to enter Peubla and relieve Col. Childs and his gallant band before night. On nearing the city, the clash of arms was distinctly heard, and also the Colonel firing a salute on his eighteen-pounder. The troops passed through the principal parts of the city, only being occasionally fired at by the foe concealed on the tops of the houses. This firing was kept up for some minutes, when, being returned with compound interest, the bells rung for a truce, and the Mexicans abandoned the city.

The joy of Col. Childs and his men seemed to have no bounds; and no wonder, for they had been hemmed up in the north part of the city for nearly a

month, and a good part of that time had been scant of provisions and water. Day after day had they lived upon flour, water and coffee, and these not in abundance. The enemy, finding that Col. Childs would not surrender the place, had attempted to starve him out. So destitute of meat were the Colonel's men that it has been told that they even ate cats! Their ammunition was so near spent that they had to wrap six-pound balls to fire from twelve-pound guns. But upon the arrival of re-enforcements, they sallied forth, and entering the well-filled meat stores, appropriated some of the superfluities of their Mexican neighbors to their own necessities.

On the 19th of October, details from the Fourth Ohio and other regiments started on an expedition against a party of Mexicans under Gen. Rea, the noted guerrilla chief. When about ten miles from Puebla, the enemy was met and a close conflict ensued; retreating some distance, they again made a stand, and fought desperately with the dragoons, but on receiving a shot or two from the artillery, they again fled and ran into Atalixco. The loss of life in this engagement was considerable. The report of the Mexicans was 219 killed and 300 wounded; the Americans, two killed and one wounded. The forces were about 1,500 Americans and about the same number of Mexicans.

A detachment of some 300 men was sent to a little town called Huacalcingo, for the purpose of capturing two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy. The guns were hid on the arrival of the troops, but by a diligent search they were found and spiked, and the Americans re-assembled at Puebla, elated with their success and the probable cessation of hostilities. The stay in Puebla was somewhat long—from the 12th of October, 1847, to the 2d of June, 1848—during which time the prospects of peace and war were alternating with a regularity perplexing and vexatious to the American forces. However, after much uncertainty and many disappointments, about the 1st of May, 1848, intelligence was received which made the hopes of peace more warrantable than they had ever been before.

On the 2d of June, orders were received to take up the line of march for Vera Cruz, and the 3d found the troops hastening homeward. After being detained at Encero until the 16th, awaiting the arrival of shipping at Vera Cruz, the line of march was again resumed, and three days later the Gulf coast was reached. On the 22d, they boarded the ship Edgar, of New York, and stood out to sea; on the 12th of July, arrived at Cincinnati and on the 20th the companies were disbanded and with glad hearts the men dispersed to their homes in various directions.

Many of these soldiers of the Mexican war took a prominent part in the war of the late rebellion, and not a few of the boys who enlisted in the late war were first drilled by these heroes of Buena Vista and in the old "Scott Tactics."

J. G. Hawkins was Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio; Dr. D. W. Henderson was a surgeon in the Ninety-sixth Ohio; C. P. Cavis was a Captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, and Dr. James Cutler, who has been a citizen of the county for a number of years, was a Captain in the First Ohio Cavalry. Some of them are "sleeping their last sleep" in honored soldiers' graves, among whom are Col. J. G. Hawkins, killed at Stone River, and Capt. C. P. Cavis, killed at Bentonville. A few of them still live, honored with the well-earned titles of two wars.

CHAPTER V.

The War of the Rebellion.

"Our country is calling; go forth! go forth!
To danger and glory, ye heroes;
In danger your manhood must prove its worth,
There hearts are weighed in the balance;
And he who would win his life at last
Must throw it all on the battle's cast."

THE first gun of the war of the rebellion was fired on Fort Sumter, on the 12th day of April, 1861, and the smoke still hung over the battered walls when the first call was made for volunteers. On Monday morning, the 14th day of April, 1861, the President issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, the laws of the United States are now and have been opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way; I therefore call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the law.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The first service assigned the forces will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union.

On Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1861, the Governor of Ohio issued a proclamation calling for thirteen regiments, and on Friday, three days thereafter, two regiments, numbering 1,700 men, were on their way to Washington.

Union County, with all the loyal North, was awakened to the danger of the hour. The rattling drum and the tread of marching soldiers were heard in every town and village in the county. When we recall the days of 1861, we can again hear the stirring music of fife and drum, and again we see the boys of Union County as they marched through the streets with banners proudly waving, and were off for the war.

"Proudly and firmly marched off the men;
Who had a sweetheart thought of her then;
Tears were coming, but brave lips smiled when
The soldiers followed the drum,
The drum,
The echoing, echoing drum."

And again we see them returning, after four years of war, with their old tattered flags faded by the Southern sun and blackened with the smoke of battle. Their ranks were broken; their old, faded blouses and jackets had borne the storms of many battles, but they came crowned as heroes. The were welcomed home by a grateful people, who vied with each other in doing honor and homage to their sons who had fought the battles of a war that cost "four hundred thousand loyal lives, that made three hundred thousand union soldier cripples for life, and left more than one million widows and orphans to mourn for their loved ones who did not return."

Union County, with a population in 1860 of 16,507, sent into the service upward of three thousand soldiers, of all arms of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy—representing more than one hundred regiments, batteries and independent companies. The total roster of soldiers published in this history numbers 3,538; this includes soldiers now living in the county, who went into the service from other counties, and many of them from other States. These rolls have all been carefully examined by soldiers of every regiment represented, and those known to have entered the service from other counties have been checked, and this leaves the number from this county 3,200. Add to this the veterans that

re-enlisted, 348, and we have a grand total of 3,548 enlistments. This includes about 200 represented in two different regiments or companies; deducting these and the veteran enlistments leaves upward of 3,000 soldiers from the county.

Of the full companies sent from this county, there was one for the first three months' service in the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and thirty-two men for the Seventeenth Regiment, aggregating one hundred and twenty-six men; six companies for the three years' service under the first call, three companies under the three years' call in 1862, one company under the three months' call in 1862, one company for the six months' service in 1863, three companies of "One Hundred Days men" in 1864, three companies of one year's service in 1864, and two companies of "Squirrel Hunters" in 1862—in all twenty companies.

Three hundred and forty-eight re-enlisted as veterans under the call of the President in December, 1863. These were men who, after having served more than two years in one organization, re-enlisted in the same organization for "three years more, or during the war." Of these veterans re-enlisting from Union County, the following regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry were represented: Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Fortieth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-second, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Fifty-third, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Besides the full companies raised in the county, companies were largely recruited for the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; a company of sharp-shooters, and quite a number of colored troops for the Fifth and Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops. Many others entered the regular army, mostly in the Eighteenth Regiment United States Army, and many enlisted and were credited to other counties of whom we have no record.

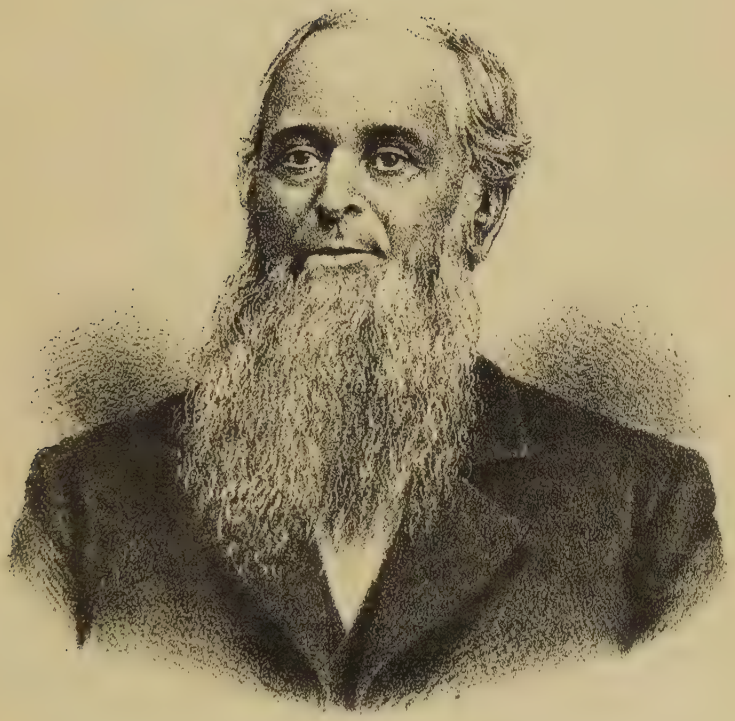
Union County's contribution to the war was equal to the total number of male adults in the county at that time, as a large number of the soldiers were boys under age. From the first call for soldiers in 1861, until peace in 1865, Union County filled her quota for every call. Of the commissioned officers, two attained the rank of Colonel, two of Lieutenant Colonel, three of Major, four of Surgeon, fifty of Captain, and seventy of Lieutenant—in all one hundred and thirty commissioned officers.

We did not furnish a brilliant array of officers of high rank—Brigadier and Major Generals manufactured to order at home by political influence and newspapers, fighting battles at long range; but we did furnish our quota to the rank and file of the army—the soldiers who carried the musket, the carbine and saber, the cartridge-box, the canteen, the knap-sack, the haversack with their rations, and marched through rain and mud, and slept in the "dog tent;" the soldiers who stood picket, lay in the rifle-pits, made the breastworks, did the dangerous scouting and raiding, laid the pontoons, carried the ammunition and fought the battles of the rebellion.

Such was Union County's contribution to the war—the real heroes who served without hope of reward, save that of a nation preserved. They have no costly monuments to proclaim to the world their valiant deeds; but monuments will crumble and fall to the ground while the people will keep green in their heart of hearts the heroic deeds of the rank and file of the army, nameless and pageless in in history though they be—

> "They were the builders whose work is immortal,
> Crowned with the dome that is over us all."

The soldiers of Union County fought upon every field of the thirty-one principal battle-fields of the war, from Bull Run to Appomattox. The first of her soldiers wounded was at Bull Run. They were at Carnifex Ferry, where the first



Wm. H. Webb

soldier from the county was killed; and again we find them led by Garfield marching on to victory in Eastern Kentucky, then following Thomas triumphantly at Mill Springs, in January, 1862, and in February we find them at Fort Donelson, both with the land and naval forces. They fought at Shiloh, Corinth and Perryville; again struggled amid the cedars of Stone River; then poured out their best blood at Chickamauga. They were at Island No. 10, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black River, Grand Gulf, Arkansas Post and Spanish Fort. They were with the victorious columns of Thomas at Mission Ridge, and fought under Sherman, at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw and Atlanta; marched with "Sherman to the sea," and were with "Old Pap Thomas" in one of the best planned battles and most brilliant victories of the war, at Nashville. And again at Forts Wagner, Fisher and McAllister, at Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain and Chancellorsville; at Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor. They were at Winchester, and swept down the Shenandoah Valley under "Little Phil," and were on every field of Virginia. They were at Cumberland Gap, Knoxville, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro and Kingston. They were at Charleston and Bentonville. They participated in the most brillliant cavalry raids of the war, and carried death and destruction into the heart of the Confederacy, under the leadership of those dashing cavalry chieftains, Kilpatrick, Custer and Sheridan. Many of them were at Appomattox, and finally, it was the fortune of Union County's cavalrymen to be present at and participants in the capture of the President of the Confederate States. The blood of Union County soldiers was poured out upon all these sanguinary battle-fields, and many of them are sleeping in nameless graves on the fields where they fell.

And what was Union County's sacrifice in the war? 133 of her soldiers were killed in battle; 400 died of wounds or disease, or wasted in the prison pens; 360 were wounded, and 143 were prisoners of war, making a total loss of killed, died, wounded and prisoners, of 1,035; 200 sleep in the graveyards and cemeteries of the county, and 321 are buried in the South and in unknown and unlettered graves, there awaiting the assembly of the grand army above, where Heaven's "Recording angel will call the roll" on that great day. What a sacrifice for one little county! but what a grand army will muster on that other shore.

In addition to these, there are buried in the cemeteries of the county ten soldiers of the war of the Revolution, 109 of the war of 1812, and 7 of the war with Mexico, making a total of 655 soldiers, residents of the county, mustered out of life's service.

The first three soldiers who enlisted in the county, as shown by published records, were John Newlove, C. S. Irwin and James Chapman. They were too impatient to wait for a company to be recruited in the county, and Irwin went to Springfield and joined a company that was assigned to the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment in the three months' service. Newlove and Chapman joined a company from Urbana, of the Second Ohio Regiment, and were in the first battle of Bull Run. Both Newlove and Irwin were afterward enlisted and served over four years in the First Ohio Cavalry.

The first Union County soldier who died in the service was C. C. Hurly, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment; the first one wounded was James Chapman, of the Second Regiment, who was wounded at Bull Run, and the first one killed was Ransom Reed, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, who was killed at Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1862.

The first company to enlist and enter the service, in response to the first call for 75,000 volunteers for three months, was a company recruited at Marysville by J. G. Hawkins and M. C. Lawrence. The first war meeting was held in the old court house on the evening of April 15, 1861, and ten days later the company was organized and started for camp at Columbus, Ohio. A company was organized at Plain City, by Thomas J. Haynes, at about the same date, in which many Union County boys enlisted. A company was also organized at New California,

about the 25th of April, of which James Cutler was elected Captain, W. L. Curry, First Lieutenant, and D. R. Cone, Second Lieutenant. About sixty men enlisted, but before the company was recruited to the required number to enter the service the three years' call was issued, and many of the men becoming impatient, enlisted in other companies, and this company never entered the service.

The following companies were organized in the county under the first call for three years' service: Company F, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Company B, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Company E, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; about fifty men for Companies D and K, of the First Ohio Cavalry; Company F, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a large number for Company K, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a detachment for Company D, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Company F, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Detachments were also recruited for many other Ohio regiments, and for the Seventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth United States Infantry. These companies were organized during the summer and fall and were all in the field by early winter.

On the 27th day of September, 1861, an order was issued by the Adjutant General of Ohio, appointing military committees in every county in the State, and they were empowered to appoint recruiting officers and were to superintend the recruiting service in their respective counties and have general supervision of military affairs. The first committee appointed in Union County was composed of P. B. Cole, J. W. Robinson, C. Rathburn, A. F. Wilkins and G. L. Sellers. John Cassil was the first recruiting officer appointed by the committee, and he recruited a company for the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. J. A. Henderson, Joseph Newlove and James R. Smith were afterward appointed members of this committee. The military committee was kept in service until the close of the war, and did good and efficient work in this county in the management of military matters.

In the month of October, 1861, in response to the call of the Governor, the citizens of the county sent large donations of clothing and blankets to the soldiers in the field, this being the first well-directed movement for the relief of suffering soldiers in the field and prior to the organization of any regular "aid societies." Soon after this, however, "aid societies" were organized all over the county, not only for the relief of soldiers in the field, but for the relief of the families of soldiers in the county.

The first of these of which any record can be found was organized in Union Township, November 29, 1861, James Fullington, A. A. Woodworth and John Reed being the prime movers in the matter.

These societies collected and distributed from this county thousands of dollars in money, clothing and sanitary stores, and hundreds of sick soldiers in the hospitals and on the field were ministered to and made comfortable by the donations from the patriotic ladies and citizens of Union County.

Thousands of dollars were paid to the soldiers of the county as bounties during the war, and it may be truly said that her citizens never failed to respond to every call made for either money, sanitary donations or soldiers.

The companies organized in the county during 1861 were assigned with their regiments to the different departments of the army as follows:

The Thirteenth Regiment entered the field in West Virginia, fought at Carnifex Ferry September 10, where Ransom Reed fell, the first of Union County's soldiers killed on the field of battle; from Virginia to Tennessee, marched with Gen. Buell's columns to Pittsburg Landing and lost heavily in that hard-fought battle.

The Thirtieth Regiment was ordered to Virginia, was at Carnifex, and had many skirmishes during the fall and winter; spent the winter at Fayetteville, working a part of the time on the fortification, and in April, 1862, we find it at Raleigh.

The Thirty-first Regiment was assigned to the Department of Kentucky, and marched in December to the relief of Gen. Thomas at Mill Springs; wintered in Kentucky, then marched with the army of the Ohio to Pittsburg Landing and took part in the siege of Corinth.

The Thirty-second Regiment left Camp Dennison for West Virginia in September, 1861; was soon onCheat Mountain, and under Gen. Milroy took part in the advance on Camp Alleghany. During a greater part of the winter, the regiment remained at Beverly, drilling, and on the 1st of May, 1862, advanced on Buffalo Gap.

The Fortieth Regiment left Camp Chase in December, 1861, for Eastern Kentucky, and in January, 1862, participated in the battle of Middle Creek, defeating Humphrey Marshall. The Fortieth spent the rest of the winter at Piketon on outpost duty, and until June, 1862.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment organized at Camp Dennison; left for Paducah, Ky., in February, 1862, where it was assigned to Gen. Sherman's Division, and engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, losing in this, its first fight, nearly 200 men.

The Sixty-sixth Regiment struck tents at Camp McArthur, near Urbana, in January, 1862, and was off for West Virginia, where it was assigned to the command of Gen. Lander, at New Creek, and immediately commenced active service. During the first winter, the regiment was constantly on the move scouting and skirmishing, and in June, 1862, we find it marching with the army of Gen. Shields up the Shenandoah to Port Republic.

The Eighty-second Regiment, organized at Kenton, was ordered to Virginia, in January, 1862, and spent the winter at Fetterman, drilling and in camp duty. In the early spring, it was on scouting service under command of Gen. Schenck, and in May marched under Gen. Fremont toward Branch Mountain.

The First Ohio Cavalry, organized at Camp Chase, received marching orders for Kentucky, and on the 9th day of December, 1861, struck tents, and on the 11th of the same month arrived at Louisville, being the first regiment of cavalry to enter that department. The regiment remained at Louisville, drilling, until January, 1862, when it was ordered to join Gen. Thomas, at Mill Springs, but did not arrive in time to take part in that battle. The regiment was on scouting duty in Kentucky, during the winter, and had its first encounter with the command of John Morgan, on Green River. Late in March, they led the advance of Gen Buell's columns to Pittsburg Landing, and participated in the siege of Corinth.

Such was the disposition of Union County companies that enlisted under the first three years' call, in the spring of 1862, at the close of the first year of the war.

On the 26th of May, 1862, Gov. Tod, in compliance with a call from the War Department for troops to protect the National Capital, then threatened by Stonewall Jackson, published a proclamation calling for volunteers for three months. The day before, he had sent telegrams to every county in the State announcing the need of troops and assigning the number expected from each county, urging that all who were willing to volunteer should hasten to Camp Chase. Within two days 5,000 volunteers had responded to the call, and within ten days the first of the new regiments—the Eighty-fourth, was on its way to the field. The Eighty-sixth and Eighty-eighth soon followed, while the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-seventh were organized for duty within the State. Under this call, one company was recruited for the Eighty-sixth Regiment in Union County, and served three months in Western Virginia.

Under the calls of the President in June, 1862, for troops for three years' service, Ohio's quota was 74,000, one-half of which was liable to draft.* "Men were universally averse to the idea of a draft, and the people of Ohio were especially anxious that it might be said that the soldiers from this State were volunteers. In compliance with popular demand, Gov. Tod made an effort to dis-

*Reid's History.

tribute the new quota impartially among the different counties, and to obtain the proper number of volunteers from each; the draft was only to be used as a last resort."

The regiments having been localized, each community took particular interest in raising the required number of troops, and in "getting clear of the draft." In this assignment, the Ninety-sixth was allotted to Union and its neighboring counties. It was under these calls that the Seventy-ninth, the Eighty-third, the Eighty-ninth, the Ninetieth, the Ninety-first, the Ninety-second, the Ninety-third, the Ninety-fourth, the Ninety-fifth, the Ninety-Sixth, the Ninety-seventh, the Ninety-eighth, the Ninety-ninth, the One Hundredth, the One Hundred and First, the One Hundred and Second, the One Hundred and Third, the One Hundred and Fourth and the One Hundred and Fifth Regiments were raised in the various counties of Ohio. In response to this call, one company was recruited in this county in August, and was assigned as Company K, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Under the call of July 1, for 300,000 troops, two companies were recruited for three years' service, and left Marysville about the 1st of September, for Camp Delaware; they were assigned as Companies A and I, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

At this period Union County was in a blaze of excitement; the rattling drums of the recruiting officers were heard in every town and at every cross road. It seemed as if the whole country had been converted into a recruiting rendezvous.

We now had in the field ten companies, and many detachments in various other organizations. Many of the soldiers who had enlisted at the first call had been killed or wounded, and many others had died of disease and had been brought home and buried by their friends. "Mourners were going about the streets," and the weeds of mourning were to be seen in many families.

Ransom Reed, the first to fall, had been brought home and buried with the honors of war, amid a large concourse of people, on the 6th of October, 1861. The funeral services of four soldiers—Cyrus Thompson, Delmore Robinson and two brothers, sons of Henry Crist———were held in the Presbyterian Church at Marysville, on the same day, July 23, 1862.

The people now began to see and realize some of the results of the war, for now there were broken hearts, bitter tears of sorrow and desolate homes. Many of the soldiers who enlisted in the last companies had left families. The citizens realized the necessity of the hour, and relief societies began to work with renewed energy. The military committee was active, and in July appointed committees in each township to take subscriptions for the relief of soldiers' families, and fair hands were busy making clothing and preparing sanitary stores for the hospitals.

At this time, Gen. Buell's army was falling back rapidly toward Louisville, and one column of Gen. Bragg's army was advancing by forced marches on Cincinnati.

Gov. Tod issued a proclamation in September, 1862, calling upon the citizens of Ohio to rally to the defense of Cincinnati. He said: "Our Southern border is threatened with invasion. I therefore recommend that all loyal men form themselves into military companies to beat back the enemy at all points he may attempt to invade the State." In response to this call, two companies went from Union County, aggregating about one hundred men in all, many of them old and gray-headed, prominent among whom was the Rev. B. D. Evans, a very intelligent old Welshman and Presbyterian minister of Jerome Township. They went with their shot-guns, rifles, powder horns and shot pouches; "they responded gloriously to the call for the defense of Cincinnati, and you should acknowledge publicly this gallant conduct," said Gov. Tod in a dispatch to the Secretary of War. These men were denominated "Squirrel Hunters," and were, by act of Legislature, given honorable discharges.

During the winter of 1862–63, a law was passed by the Ohio Legislature, organizing the militia so as to drill the entire militia force of the State, including every able-bodied man between the age of eighteen and forty-five, to be armed, uniformed and equipped so as to be instantly available in case of invasion. This was the nucleus of the "National Guards of Ohio," the next year to be thrown into the field on two days' notice, 35,000 one hundred days' men. Under this law, 3,631 militia were enrolled in this county; below we give the election of officers in these companies, so far as can be learned:

Paris Township, East District.—Captain, L. Sellers; First Lieutenaut, Leonard Geer; Second Lieutenant, G. A. Fox. West District.—Captain, W. H. Doll; First Lieutenant, W. P. Welsh; Second Lieutenant, Robert Snodgrass.

Leesburg Township, Southern District.—Captain, A. E. Rosencranz; First Lieutenant, P. Hildreth; Second Lieutenant, A. Konkle.

Jerome Township.—Captain, J. Ewing; First Lieutenant, T. Killberry; Second Lieutenant, D. G. Robinson.

Darby Township.—Captain, George Starr; First Lieutenant, J. G. Homesker; Second Lieutenant, D. Marquis.

Dover Township.—Captain, Samuel McAllister; First Lieutenant, James Briggs; Second Lieutenant, W. B. Harriott.

Jackson Township.—Captain, J. M. Baldwin; First Lieutenant, C. W. Burgoon; Second Lieutenant, G. S. Robinson.

Washington Township.—Captain, Jehu Grey; First Lieutenant, H. Toby; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Miller.

Taylor Township.—Captain, William Folk; First Lieutenant, S. Graham; Second Lieutenant, H. Thompson.

Claibourne Township.—Captain, Joseph Swartz; First Lieutenant, T. M. Betl ard; Second Lieutenant, V. Collier.

The large number of men recruited during the summer and fall of 1862, were immediately thrown into the field, without any experience in camp life or drill, and these men suffered very much during the severe winter. At no other period during the war did so many soldiers of Union County die of disease and exposure in the same length of time. Among the heaviest sufferers were the soldiers of the Ninety-sixth and the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiments.

Under the call in June, 1863, for six months' regiments, this county sent one company, which was assigned to the Eighty-sixth Regiment. It entered the field in August, took part in the campaign after John Morgan, and was then ordered to Cumberland Gap, Ky., where it operated until the expiration of its term of service.

Many recruits were sent from the county during the summer of 1863 to the old regiments, but no other full companies were raised that year.

The next enlistments in which the county figured prominently was that in which the citizens at home had but little to do; this was the veteran enlistment of the old regiments in the field that had gone out under the first call in 1861. "Their terms of enlistment were expiring long before the great campaign to which they were looking forward should be ended." Their ranks were thinned by service on the field of battle, in the camp and in the hospitals. These soldiers knew what war was, with all its horrors; yet they, with a patriotism never before or afterward equaled during the war, stood by the flag and again enlisted for "three years or during the war." This gave a new inspiration to the recruiting service. More than 20,000 veterans re-enlisted, and when they came home on their thirty days' furlough, their decimated ranks were rapidly filled up by new recruits, and a thrill of patriotism swept over all the land. The first regiment to re-enlist was the Sixty-sixth, which was soon followed by the Thirteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Fifty-fourth and Eighty-second and the First Ohio Cavalry.

During the winter of 1863–64, these veterans were honored, feasted and toasted by almost every family in the county, and they had never felt until then

how "warm was the gratitude of these loyal men, women and children at home for the boys who were fighting the battles of the great war." Many men enlisted from the county in these old regiments, which returned to the field in the early spring with full companies and with renewed devotion to the cause of the Union.

In the spring of 1864, it seemed that the critical point in the war was approaching. Great armies were in the field, all preparing for a forward movement. The Army of the Potomac, under Grant, was preparing for the campaign of the Wilderness; the Army of the West was active, and Sherman, with his grand army in Georgia was about to attack the well-guarded works of the rebel army in the center; that was to prove a bloody summer's campaign.

It was at this critical period that the National Guard, or "Hundred Days' Men," were called out to man the forts, that all the veterans might march to the front for the great struggle of the bloody battle summer of 1864; 30,000 of Ohio's Guard went into camp in one day in response to the call of the Governor. Union County contributed to this number three full companies that were assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and several detachments for other regiments. Quoting from a newspaper of that date:

"Fortunate was it for the country that the Governor of Ohio held in his hand this reserved thunderbolt of war. The crisis of the rebellion was upon us. The rebel foe was insolent and sanguine. They were gathering their whole military power and preparing to hurl it upon the Union columns in one deadly and decisive conflict. The hearts of all brave men throbbed in unwonted anxiety as they looked upon the formidable array of rebel hosts. They saw that the impending conflict must speedily occur. They knew that failure to our arms would be an inexpressible disaster to the National cause; and all wanted the assurance of our success made doubly sure by giving additional strength to our armies in the field. To render that strength effective, it must be added at once. The exigency permitted of no delay. The re-enforcements must come then, or their coming would be useless for the critical moment of the campaign. It was at this moment of public anxiety—a moment pregnant with the Nation's future—that Gov. Brough sent forth the reserved power of thirty-five thousand brave and gallant National Guards. At the very moment when most needed, the Ohio army stepped into the place of veterans and thereby enabled the Government to send that many veterans forward to sustain Gen. Grant's advancing columns. Our State militia organization was made the means for meeting the emergency; and most nobly and gallantly did the members of that organization respond to the call of the Governor."

In response to the call in July, 1864, for one year regiments, two companies were organized in the county, and were assigned as Companies B and C, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and under the last call, in December, 1864, for 26,000 men to fill the last quota of Ohio, one company was recruited for the one year service, which was assigned as Company B of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

This was the last company recruited in the county, and it entered the field in February, 1865.

Many of these soldiers were lads thirteen or fourteen years of age when the war began, but now they had grown to manhood, and went forth to take the places of their fathers and brothers who had fallen upon the field of battle or died of wounds and disease. Thus Union County responded to every call, from the first gun at Fort Sumter to the sounding of the re-call at Appomattox Court House in 1865. Every quota was filled, and at the end of the war Union County stood eleven ahead of her quota on the last call, as shown by the records in the Adjutant General's office.

Her loyal citizens at home stood by the soldiers in the field, by contributing money by thousands of dollars for the relief of soldiers' families and by relief societies to give aid and comfort to the wounded, sick and suffering soldiers in the field.

Ah, the history of this work of love and devotion of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts never can be written! We can only get a glimpse of it; for who can tell of their anxiety or of the many weary and wakeful nights as they watched and prayed for their loved ones, many of whom were never to return. The tender, sad memories of the war, speak to all more eloquently than can be written on the page of history, as they sweetly and pathetically remind us how the mothers and women of the land, touched by the fires of patriotism, bade their sons gird on the armor of their country; how, through the long and bitter years of the war, their faith was unbroken and their loyalty was firm; and how, when their dear ones were borne home cold and lifeless, they, like the Spartan mothers, "thanked God that their boys had died that their country might live."

"The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little-ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word—
What though her heart be rent asunder?
Doom'd nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was pour'd upon a field of battle!

"The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!"

The record of the war is not complete without the history is written of the part borne by our loyal women. How much we owe to their love, care and encouragement for all we have achieved; and how we strive in all the laudable ambitions of life to win their smiles of approval.

In these few pages, the services of the soldiers of Union County have been but briefly sketched, and may we not, in this brief retrospect of a few of the great results of the war, justly congratulate ourselves as soldiers that we have borne a part, however humble our position, in the accomplishment of that "great and mighty drama of a nation preserved?" And it is not taking to ourselves any unmerited honors, either for our patriotism or for our services; but we can say truly, without the charge of egotism, that the soldiers of this county did their duty, honestly, faithfully and patriotically, in the day of our Nation's peril. Almost twenty years have passed away since the close of the war, and when peace spread her mantle over the land, the ranks of the army melted away like the smoke of battle. The soldiers laid aside their uniforms as quickly as they had donned them when the first drum-beat sounded "to arms!" and soon took their places in the busy marts of industry and the peaceful avocations of life.

A million soldiers laying down their arms after four years of sanguinary war, and quietly taking their places in the civil walks of life without any unusual commotion, was a sublime spectacle upon which all civilized nations looked with wonder and admiration. These were the volunteer soldiers of a free country.

The soldiers of Union County were no exception to this rule, and the boys of twenty years ago have become the good and substantial citizens of to-day. The "good soldier is the good citizen," and in all the positions of life they bear themselves as becomes brave and gallant soldiers of the Republic. They are found as farmers, merchants, in the counting-room, in the halls of legislation and in places of honor and trust all over the land.

From disease contracted and from wounds received during their service, the soldiers are falling rapidly, one by one—falling by the wayside, comrades of all ranks passing away.

"A chosen corps they are marching on
In a wider field than ours:
We shall meet and greet with closing ranks
In time's declining scenes,
When the bugles of God shall sound recall
And the battle of life is won."

And as one by one our comrades are mustered out of life's service, let us cherish more warmly each succeeding year the memory of their services, and as our heads are bowed and sprinkled with the frosts of many winters, let us be bound more closely by that friendship formed during our service on the march and in the camp, and "welded in the fire of battle;" and let us not forget the widows and orphans of our late comrades. They are the wards of the nation; let us "guard them with a jealous eye," and keep them in our fostering care, for no man can give better proof of devotion to friend or country than that he will "lay down his life for them."

ROSTER.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt	Adjutant
Art	Artillery
Bat	Battalion
Col	Colonel
Capt	Captain
Corp	Corporal
com	commissioned
cav	cavalry
disc	discharged
e	enlisted
Gen	General
inf	infantry
Lieut	Lieutenant
Maj	Major
Regt	Regiment
re-e	re-enlisted
res	resigned
Sergt	Sergeant
trans	transferred
vet	veteran
wd	wounded

FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The First Ohio was organized in April, 1861, for three months' service, under Col. Alexander M. McCook; it served near Washington City, in Schenck's brigade. Re-organized for three years' service in August, 1861, under Col. Benjamin F. Smith, it served under Buell, at Shiloh; with Rosecrans, at Stone River and Chickamauga; with Grant at Mission Ridge and with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign.

The regiment was mustered out October 14, 1864. During its term of service, the First Ohio was engaged in twenty-four battles and skirmishes, and lost 527 officers and men. It saw its first battle at Pittsburg Landing, and closed its career in front of Atlanta. It marched 2,500 miles, and was transported by car and steamboat 950 miles.

COMPANY K.

Thompson, M. L., e. February 23, 1864, disc. June 6, 1865.

SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment served in the three months' campaign near Washington City, under Col. Lewis Wilson, and was organized for three years' service in August and September, 1861, under Col. Leonard A. Harris. It operated with Gen. Buell's army in Kentucky; with Gen. Rosecrans, at Stone River and Chickamauga, and with Sherman on the Atlanta Campaign.

The Second Ohio lost severely in battle, having 111 killed and 425 wounded: and after thirty-eight months of active service, it was mustered out and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant S. B. Price, e. August 20, 1861, disc. October 10, 1864. Wounded.
Corporal C. M. Winget, e. August 24, 1861, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Fritz, Michael, e. August 24, 1861, died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Sells, J. M., e. August 20, 1861, disc. June 10, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Robinson, W. R., e. September 23, 1861, disc. 1864.

COMPANY K.

Chapman, James, e. April, 1861; wounded.
Doudna, George, e. July 25, 1861, disc. 1864.
Doudna, Benjamin, e. July 25, 1861, disc. May, 1865.
Musician C. L. Winget.

THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

The Third Ohio was organized for three months' service, April 16, 1861, and for three years, May 8, 1861, under Col. Isaac Morrow

It served under Gen. McClellan, in West Virginia, with Gen. Mitchell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and with Gen. Rosecrans, at Stone River.

In the spring of 1863, the Third Ohio took part in the celebrated raid of Col. Streight, whose command was captured by Forest on the 3d of May and taken to Belle Isle. The men were soon after exchanged, but the officers were incarcerated in Libby Prison.

The regiment did good service in Tennessee during 1863, and until mustered out, June 23, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Demorest, John P., e. June 13, 1861, wonnded at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, disc. March 5, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Corporal George Hoss, e. June 11, 1861, disc. June 21, 1864.
Wingfield, William, e. April 14, 1861, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, disc. June 21, 1864.
Wingfield, Samuel, e. June 11, 1861, disc. June 21, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Turner, John, e. June 15, 1861, disc. August, 1864.

COMPANY H.

McPherson, Robert H., e. August, 1862, disc. 1865.
Smith, Thomas F., e. June 13, 1861, disc. June 21, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Corporal S. H. Woodruff, e. July, 1861, died at Perryville, Ky., October 9, 1862, of wounds received October 8, 1862.

FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fourth Ohio was organized on the 25th of April, 1861, for three months' service, under Col. Lorin Andrews. A few weeks later, when the President called for three years' men, the majority of this regiment was mustered in for three years' service, on the 5th of June, 1861. It took the field under McClellan in West Virginia, and was present at the battle of Rich Mountain, though not actively engaged. On the 7th of September, three companies, A, F and K, were engaged in a skirmish at Petersburg, Va., and captured a large quantity of provisions and a number of prisoners. On the 24th, six companies proceeded to Romney, and after a sharp encounter drove the enemy from that place. The regiment lost on this occasion thirty-two men wounded. Col. Andrews having died, John S. Mason was made Colonel and assumed command on the 14th of October. The Fourth then marched to New Creek, where it joined Gen. Kelly's command and moved on the rebels at Romney and Blue Gap, capturing all the camp equipage, several pieces of artillery and many prisoners. The regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and served in the Peninsula campaign. In December it was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing five officers and forty-three men, out of the 115 engaged. From this time until the movement upon Chancellorsville, the Fourth remained quietly in camp, near Falmouth. On the 3d of May it was actively engaged, capturing a stand of colors and over 100 prisoners. The regiment lost in this affair seventy-eight killed and wounded out of the 352 engaged. In July it participated in the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., with a loss of three officers and thirty-four men killed and wounded, and after the battle followed in pursuit of the retreating rebels as far as the Rappahannock; then moved to New York to enforce the draft. In September it proceeded to West Virginia and participated in the movements of Gen. Grant until its term of service had expired. The main part of the regiment was mustered out in September, 1864. Those who had re-enlisted as veterans were organized into a battalion called the Fourth Ohio Battalion, and operated in or near Washington D. C., until mustered out at the close of the war.

COMPANY A.

Bidwell, Benjamin.

COMPANY B.

Shirk, Jesse, e. May 10, 1864, disc. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Marsh, Milton, e. April 12, 1861, disc. July 24, 1865.
Bell, John M., e. February 29, 1864, transferred to Fourth Battery, June 5, 1864.
Beckley, John, e. February 26, 1864, transferred to Fourth Battery, June 5, 1864. Wounded.
Mannasmith, James, e. August 26, 1862, transferred to Fourth Battery, June 5, 1864. Wounded in Va., 1864.

COMPANY I.

White, Isaac, e. October 1, 1863, killed at Petersburg, Va.

COMPANY K.

Carter, J. C., e. June 6, 1861, disc. June 5, 1864.
Doran, John, e. June 4, 1861, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., March 9, 1863.
Filler, Frank M., e. June 6, 1861, disc. February 1, 1864. (Enlisted in three months' service April 17, 1861.)
Kile, W. W., e. June 5, 1861, disc. December 13, 1862.
Smith, George W., e. June 4, 1861, disc. February 14, 1864.
Tanner, Joseph.

SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized April 18, 1861, for three months' service, and June 18, 1861, for three years' service, under Col. W. K. Bosley. It entered the field in West Virginia, took part in the battle of Shiloh and in all the operations before Corinth. It was engaged in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga and in the assault upon Mission Ridge. It was mustered out June 23, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Adams, James, e. April, 1861, disc. June 23, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Malone, James, e. April, 1861, disc. June 23, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Dean, James, e. April, 1861. Killed.
McClurg, John, e. June 18, 1861, disc. July, 1864

SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Seventh Ohio Infantry was organized April 30, 1861, for three months' service, and July 25 for three years. It served in West Virginia until December and was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac. It participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain and Resaca. Its term of service having expired, it was mustered out July 8, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Malery, Thomas L., e. June, 1861. Wounded at Harper's Ferry, Va., disc. 1864.

COMPANY D.

Johnson, James, e. November, 1863, disc. August. 1865.

EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized May 2, 1861, for three months' service, and June 26 for three years' service. It was engaged in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Port Royal, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It participated in Grant's movements in the Wilderness and was withdrawn from the trenches at Petersburg to be mustered out July 13, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Curry, David.

TENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Tenth Ohio Infantry was a three months' organization, but before half of its time expired it volunteered for three years' service, and was mustered in on the 3d of June, 1861. It operated in West Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans, and in Kentucky under Gen. Mitchell. It was in the engagements at Perryville and Stone River, and with Gen. Thomas was present at Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and as far in the Atlanta campaign as Kingston, when its term of service expired. It was mustered out in June, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Lieutenant W. M. Hayden, e. May 7, 1861, disc. June 17, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Urten, Thomas, e. May 7, 1861. Died.

COMPANY D.

Mattex, J. A., e. May 7, 1861, disc. June 17, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant J. P. Martin, e. 1862, disc. 1865.

ELEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in April, 1861, for three months' service, and June 20, for three years. It took part in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Buzzard's Roost.

The regiment was mustered out June 21, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Benedict, Harrison, e. June 20, 1861, disc. June 21, 1864.
Baughman, Anson, e. December 9, 1861, disc. April 1, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Irwin, John H , e. June 20, 1861, disc. June 21, 1864.

TWELFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized May 3, 1861, for three months' service, and June 28, for three years.

It served in West Virginia until the summer of 1862, when it joined the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. It joined the forces under Hunter, and participated in the expedition to Lynchburg. Then returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out July 11, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Reif, J. F., e. June 15, 1861, disc. July 11, 1864.

THIRTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

On Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1861, the citizens of Marysville held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the court house, for the purpose of an expression of sentiment and of calling for volunteers.

Resolutions expressing fidelity to the Union were adopted by a unanimous affirmation. Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting, the crowd re-assembled in front of the court house and, after hoisting the glorious old "star spangled banner" amid the cheers of the multitude, a call was made for volunteers, when about thirty men stepped into the ranks, the number soon after being increased to seventy-five by accessions from other parts of the county.

On the 25th, the organization of the company was completed, J. G. Hawkins having been elected Captain, M. C. Lawrence, First Lieutenant, and J. Slocum, Second Lieutenant; and after receiving a handsome flag, presented by Miss Mary Coe, in behalf of the ladies of the town, the company proceeded to Columbus and was assigned as Company D, of the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, which was organized on the 30th of April, 1861, for three months' service.

Capt. J. G. Hawkins was promoted to Major of the regiment, Lieut. Slocum was elected Captain to fill the vacancy occasioned by Capt. Hawkins' promotion, and R. R. Henderson was promoted to Sergeant Major in the Regimental Staff.

On the re-organization of the Thirteenth for three years' service, J. Slocum was commissioned Captain; J. D. Smith, First Lieutenant, and C. P. Cavis, Second Lieutenant, of Company F, recruited at Marysville. And Maj. Hawkins was soon promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, then to Colonel of his regiment.

Company F soon became one of the best drilled and disciplined in the regiment. In a report of the battle of Shiloh, one of the regimental officers made the following statement: "No other company was more conspicuous during the action than Company F. Their cool bravery and steady bearing won for them great credit."

Besides Company F, Union County was represented in Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I, of this regiment. Of the 160 men from this county who enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio for three years' service twenty were killed, seventeen were wounded and twenty-five died of disease.

The Thirteenth Ohio was organized in April, 1861, under the command of A. S. Piatt, as Colonel; C. B. Mason, Lieutenant Colonel, and J. G. Hawkins, Major. Col. Piatt was soon succeeded by Col. W. S. Smith, who was ap-

pointed Brigadier General of volunteers in May, 1862, and Col. J. G. Hawkins, of Union County, assumed command of the regiment.

The months of May and June were spent in drill and discipline at Camp Dennison, and in July the regiment joined Gen. McClellan's forces, then operating in Western Virginia. In the battle at Carnifex Ferry, September 10, its courage and discipline were tested, and not found wanting. From this time until the 6th of November, the regiment was encamped at Gauley Bridge, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy; it then joined the forces in pursuit of Gen. Floyd, and participated in the engagement at Cotton Hill, losing one killed and two wounded.

The rebels having been driven from West Virginia, and the National forces withdrawn from that section, the Thirteenth went into camp near Jeffersonville, Ind.

On the 13th of December, it joined Gen. Buell's army in Kentucky, where it remained in camp until February, 1862. It formed the advance of Buell's forces on Nashville, and after stopping to repair an important bridge over the Cumberland, which was damaged by the enemy in their retreat, arrived at Nashville on the 26th, marched through the city, and camped two miles beyond.

On the 10th of March the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Crittenden. On the 19th, Companies A and G were detached to assist in repairing bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and on April 2, the remaining companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Hawkins, joined the column on the march to re-enforce Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing.

The scene of action was reached on the 6th, and the regiment immediately moved forward to meet the foe. In a desperate struggle with the Washington Battery, of New Orleans, the Thirteenth captured it entire, but only to lose it in a charge made by the enemy in larger numbers; later in the day, however, the "famed guns" were again in the possession of the regiment.

The enemy having retreated, the Thirteenth joined in the investment of Corinth, and after the evacuation moved with Buell's army in the advance upon Chattanooga. On the 24th of June, it crossed the Tennessee River to Florence, Ala.; on July 1, reached Huntsville, and on the 16th went into camp at that well-known spot, "Battle Creek," where they remained until August 21, subsisting on half rations the greater part of the time.

In the meantime Bragg had left Chattanooga, and was on his way to Louisville, Ky., with designs on Ohio and Indiana. Then commenced the "never-to-be-forgotten" march of the Army of the Ohio. For thirty-six long, weary days, the National soldiers labored on after the exultant enemy, suffering intensely from hunger and thirst, excessive heat and suffocating dust. On the 26th of September, Louisville was reached, having passed the enemy on a parallel road, and after resting a few days, the pursuit of Bragg was continued. On the 30th of October, Gen. William S. Rosecrans was assigned to the command of the Army of the Ohio, who, on reviewing the Fifth Division, December 2, paid a high compliment to the Thirteenth, and referred to their gallant service in West Virginia. From this time until the advance on Murfreesboro, the regiment was constantly employed in foraging, picket duty and skirmishing. An encounter near Lavergne with Wheeler's cavalry resulted in the loss of two men killed and several wounded, and one officer captured. On the 26th of December, the advance commenced, the enemy withdrawing slowly and fighting as they retreated. On the 27th, Lavergne was evacuated, and after resting on the 28th (Sunday) the army arrived at Stone River on the evening of the 29th. On Wednesday, December 31, the Thirteenth, under Col. J. G. Hawkins, assisted in the rescue of a train that was about to be captured by the rebel cavalry. A few hours later, the terrible but brief struggle commenced, which cost the regiment 142 officers and men in killed, wounded and missing. It was in this engagement that Col. Hawkins was killed. On January 2, 1863, the Thirteenth again participated in the fighting, and on the morning of the 3d, Murfreesboro was evacuated and the enemy retreating. During this series of battles, the regiment lost 185 officers and men.

On June 24, the line of march was resumed, and the army moved southward. On September 9, Chattanooga was reached, and the Thirteenth, marching through, encamped at Rossville, a few miles farther south. It took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th, and on the 22d was engaged in a brisk skirmish on Mission Ridge, then withdrew to the intrenchments of Chattanooga, where it remained until November 23. In the charge upon Mission Ridge, the regiment conducted itself with conspicuous bravery, and, it is claimed, was the first to plant its colors on the rebel works. It joined the advance to the relief of Knoxville, and pursued the enemy across the Holstein River to Dandridge, twenty-five miles from the North Carolina line, then returned to Knoxville. During these marches, the men suffered severely from exposure and hunger. In January, 1864, about three-fourths of the Thirteenth re-enlisted for another three years; and, after the furlough home, promptly re-assembled at Camp Chase, and returned in a body to Chattanooga. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

In May, 1864, the regiment entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and after some hard skirmishing gained possession of Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge and Dalton, driving the enemy into the fortifications at Resaca. In the assault upon Lost Mountain on the 27th of May, the Thirteenth took a prominent part; the ammunition failing, the officer in com-

mand with his own hands took the cartridges from the boxes of the killed and wounded and distributed them among his men.

The forces unable to make any impression on the enemy's works, were withdrawn, the regiment losing on this occasion fifty killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 9th of June, it went into camp at Acworth, keeping up a continuous skirmish with the retreating enemy.

About this time, the term of enlistment of the non-veterans expired and orders were received for their transportation to Chattanooga, where they were paid off and discharged. The veterans of the regiment were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, to be called the Thirteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion. It participated in the engagements at Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy, then went into camp six miles north of Atlanta. On the 4th of October, the battalion joined in the pursuit of Hood into Tennessee; encountering the enemy at Franklin, a severe struggle ensued in which the National troops were again successful. On December 8, the Thirteenth Battalion entered Nashville, and from this time until the battles of the 15th and 16th was constantly engaged in skirmishing and picket firing. In the battle of the 16th, in a charge made by the Third Brigade, the Thirteenth was among the first over the works and assisted in the capture of four guns. After the defeat at Nashville, the confederate army retreated rapidly and the battalion remained quietly in camp at Huntsville, Ala.

On the 16th of June, the Thirteenth with the Fourteenth corps was ordered to Texas, where it remained in service until December 5, 1865, returning to Ohio it was discharged at Columbus January 17, 1866.

One of the first of the many brave men who fell at Stone River, was Col. J. G. Hawkins, on whose death the officers of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry took the following action:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH O. V. I.
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment O. V. I., convened at the tent of Maj. Dwight Jarvis, Jr., commanding, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings relative to the death of their commander, Col. Joseph G. Hawkins, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz.:

WHEREAS, By the decrees of Divine Providence, Col. Joseph G. Hawkins has been snatched from us while nobly leading his men in battle.

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Hawkins, his country has lost one of its noblest defenders, whilst his regiment has to mourn the loss of its noblest officer. Energetic in action, prompt, determined, quick to seize the favorable moment, he was ever ready for the emergency, and to him this regiment is mainly indebted for whatever efficiency it may now claim. Col. Hawkins' character exhibited the best traits of the Christian soldier; self-sacrificing but firm. There was no compromising wrong with him, "I will do right as far as I know," was his favorite maxim, and we are here this day to testify that his life was an exemplification of this rule and that we mourn his loss as a father and a friend. In the strength of his manhood, he died in the very front of the battle. The hero's death was his and his deeds will live after him in the hearts of a grateful people.

Resolved, That in view of the high estimation we entertain for the character of our late beloved commander, the committee on resolutions be authorized to contract for and have erected a suitable monument over his remains.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the wife and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them and that the same be published.

CAPT. J. L. SNIDER.
LIEUT. T. J. JONES and
LIEUT. S. W. MCCULLOCH,
Committee.

DWIGHT JARVIS, Jr., *Ex Officio Chairman.*
ADJT. P. B. GEORGE, *Secretary.*

THIRTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY—(THREE MONTHS).

COMPANY D.

Major J. G. Hawkins, e. April 25, 1861.
Captain Jeremiah Slocum, e. April 25, 1861.
First Lieutenant M. C. Lawrence, e. April 25, 1861.
Ensign D. S. Hartshorn, e. April 25, 1861.
First Sergeant Joseph H. Guthrie, e. April 25, 1861.
Sergent John B. Gladden, e. April 25, 1861.
Sergeant James W. G. Simmons, e. April 25, 1861.
Sergeant Charles P. Cavis, e. April 25, 1861.
Corporal James S. Alexander, e. April 25, 1861.
Corporal James M. Cassil, e. April 25, 1861.
Corporal Emery Malin, e. April 25, 1861.
Corporal J. G. Turner, e. April 25, 1861.
Irwin, C. L., e. April 25, 1861.
Drummer John E. Bartram, e. April 25, 1861.
Fifer Grafton Downer, e. April 25, 1861.
Brewster, James, e. April 25, 1861.
Bancroft, William, e. April 25, 1861.
Beard, John, e. April 25, 1861.
Botkins, William C., e. April 25, 1861.
Brooks, William C., e. April 25, 1861.
Bain, James D., e. April 25, 1861.
Brown, Jacob W., e. April 25, 1861.
Brown, L. D., e. April 25, 1861.
Culver, Ebenezer, e. April 25, 1861.
Culver, Leander, e. April 25, 1861.
Cobb, Abraham, e. April 25, 1861.
Cooney, William T., e. April 25, 1861.
Clark, A. I., e. April 25, 1861.
Clark, John R., e. April 25, 1861.
Cullumber, J. F., e. April 25, 1861.
Courtwright, J. R., e. April 25, 1861.
Doughty, S. L., e. April 25, 1861.
Draper, Gideon, e. April 25, 1861.
Draper, John, e. April 25, 1861.
Draper, Henry H., e. April 25, 1861.
Eaton, Charles B., e. April 25, 1861.
Fields, Felix, e. April 25, 1861.
Ferguson, A. J., e. April 25, 1861.
Grow, Samuel, e. April 25, 1861.
Geer, Leonard, e. April 25, 1861.
Glasscock, William P., e. April 25, 1861.
Glasscock, A. C., e. April 25, 1861.
Gray, John H., e. April 25, 1861.
Glass, Thomas, e. April 25, 1861.
Homes, David C., e. April 25, 1861.
Hurley, C. C., e. April 25, 1861, died at Camp Dennison, June 13, 1861.

Heasley, William P., e. April 25, 1861.
Henderson, R. R., e. April 25, 1861.
Hamilton, Silas N., e. April 25, 1861.
Horney, John M., e. April 25, 1861.
Henson, E. J., e. April 25, 1861.
Heninger, A. B., e. April 25, 1861.
Harper, Elisha, e. April 25, 1861.
Hale, Jasper, e. April 25, 1861.
Herriott, John E., e. April 25, 1861.
Johnson, Silas L., e. April 25, 1861.
Jackson, Daniel J., e. April 25, 1861.
Kennedy, Harvey B., e. April 25, 1861.
Lansdown, Harrison, e. April 25, 1861.
Marks, Andrew M., e. April 25, 1861.
Miller, John, e. April 25, 1861.
McAdow, John C., e. April 25, 1861.
Martin, Luther, e. April 25, 1861.
Messer, Benjamin, e. April 25, 1861.
Marsh, Randolph C., e. April 25, 1861.
Marsh, E. C., e. April 25, 1861.
Mulvane, Calvin, e. April 25, 1861.
Mather, Thomas J., e. April 25, 1861.
Maggs, James F., e. April 25, 1861.
Nowell, John A. W., e. April 25, 1861.
Peck, Uriah W., e. April 25, 1861.
Pyers, Stephen H., e. April 25, 1861.
Rossell, John, e. April 25, 1861.
Rice, Francis M., e. April 25, 1861.
Robinson, John S., e. April 25, 1861.
Roberts, George, e. April 25, 1861.
Sabin, Lorenzo, e. April 25, 1861.
Sherwood, Zebediah, e. April 25, 1861.
Snodgrass, Delmore, e. April 25, 1861.
Simmons, H. M., e. April 25, 1861.
Smith, Andrew J., e. April 25, 1861.
Siler, Charles H., e. April 25, 1861.
Turner, William, e. April 25, 1861.
Thompson, Cyrus, e. April 25, 1861.
Trout, Abraham, e. April 25, 1861.
Vining, Jonas H., e. April 25, 1861.
Weber, Christian W., e. April 25, 1861.
Wood, Harvey S., e. April 25, 1861.
Wilson, William H., e. April 25, 1861.
Wilson, R. L., e. April 25, 1861.
Wolford, H. S., e. April 25, 1861.
Woodard, Homer, e. April 25, 1861.
Whelpley, Abraham, e. April 25, 1861.
Wolford, M. T., e. April 25, 1861.

THIRTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY—(THREE-YEARS ORGANIZATION).

Colonel J. G. Hawkins, e. April, 1861, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Surgeon J. W. Smith, e. October, 1862, resigned April, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Doty, T. C., e. October 17, 1861, wounded at Mission Ridge, Tenn., 1862. Taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., disc. October 17, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Holycross, Lester, e. September, 1861, died at Atlanta, Ga., 1864.

COMPANY C.

Prime, Martin, e. June 5, 1863, disc. January 13, 1866.
Safford, W. A., e. January, 1864, disc. December, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant T. C. Marshall, e. August 13, 1862, disc. October 13, 1865.
Corporal Solomon Gay, e. 1861, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Andrews, Anson, e. June 21, 1861, died in hospital at Grafton, Va., September 12, 1863.
Beck, William M., killed at Mission Ridge, Ga., November, 1863.
Bowdre, Benjamin F., e. June 5, 1861, disc. August 4 1862.
Beam, G., e. August 15, 1861. Died.
Cole, M. S.
Dean, James, e. April, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.
Hornbeck, C., e. June 22, 1861. Died.
Hark, Eugene, e. June 22, 1861.
Holycross, A. M., e. June 22, 1861, disc. 1861.
McEldary, Joseph, died in hospital at Parkersburg.
Miller, J, C., e. 1862, lost on steamer Sultana, above Vicksburg, Miss.
Miller, D. D., e. June 22, 1861, taken prisoner at Mission Ridge. Exchanged and burned to death on vessel loaded with Union prisoners near Buford, N. C., 1865.
Melching, A.
Strong, S., e. June 22, 1861.
Tarbox, M., e. June 22, 1861. Died at home.
Weaver, Samuel, e. August 23, 1862, died at home June 10, 1865.
Weaver, Adam, e. August 23, 1862, disc. September 12, 1863. Wounded at Stone River.
Wooly, David, e. June 22, 1861, killed at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863.
Yarrington, Isaac, e. June 22, 1861, died at Franklin Ky., 1862.

COMPANY E.

Crist, A. B., e. September, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss., June, 1862.
Robinson, J. S., e. April, 1861, disc. October, 1861.

COMPANY F.

Captain J. D. Smith, e. June 5, 1861, resigned November 28, 1862. Died at home December 5, 1863.
Captain J. C. Slocum, e. June 5, 1861, disc. October, 1861.
First Lieutenant Joseph Coe, e. June 5, 1861, disc. Febuary 8, 1864.
First Lieutenant Emery Malin, e. April, 1861.
Second Lieutenant Joseph K. Guthrie, e. June 5, 1861, resigned December 25, 1862.
Second Lieutenant C. P. Cavis, e. June 5, 1861, resigned January 3, 1862.
Sergeant D. W. Courtney, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Sergeant E. M. Griffith, e. June 5, 1861, disc. December 25, 1865.
Sergeant James H. Neal, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864. Taken prisoner at Stone River, died at home.
Sergeant J. G. Simmons, e. June 5, 1861. Wounded at Stone River.
Sergeant J. G. Turner, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Corporal James Brewster, e. June 5, 1861.
Corporal J. M. Cassil, e. June 5, 1861.
Corporal William P. Heasley, e. June 5, 1861. Died.
Corporal Silas Kimball, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862.
Corporal Daniel Rutan, e. June 5, 1861.
Corporal L. Sabine, e. April, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Corporal C. H. Siler, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Corporal Z. Sherwood, e. June 5, 1861.
Corporal Cyrus Thompson, e. June 5, 1861. Died at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 23, 1862.
Corporal Edward Turner, e. June 5, 1861, disc. July 2, 1864.
Corporal Abraham Whelpley, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June 2, 1864.
Musician J. B. Bartram, e. June 5, 1861.
Musician James W. Brown. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
Andrews, H. D. e. August, 1861, disc. 1865.
Alexander, James S., e. June 5, 1861.
Alden, U. S., e. June 5, 1861, disc. June 26, 1864.
Boudre, B. F., June 5, 1861, disc. July 20, 1864.
Bolenbaugh, David, e. June 5, 1861.
Brooks, William, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Blake, Jesse, e. June 5, 1861.
Ballou, George W., e. 1862, disc. 1865. Wounded at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Bonnett, Nelson, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Boudre, George W., e. June 5, 1861.
Bain, David, e. June 5, 1861.
Conklin, W. J. e. June 5, 1861, disc. June 26, 1864.
Collumber, Joseph, e. June 5, 1861. Died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., 1864.
Culver, Ebenezer, e. April 5, 1861, disc. July, 1864.
Child, Isaac, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Clark, A. J., e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864. Wounded at Stone River.
Cassil, D. G., e. June 5, 1861. Died in Missouri.
Clark, David, C., e. June 5, 1861, disc. 1865. Wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River.
Downer, Grafton, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Doty, Samuel, e. June 5, 1861, disc. December, 1865.
Draper, Riley, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Draper, John, e. April 12, 1861, disc. June, 1865. Wounded at Missouri Ridge.

Draper, Gideon, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1865.
Draper, B., e June 5, 1861.
Elliott, Felix, e. June 5, 1861.
Eaton, Charles, e. June 5, 1861. Died.
Ford, Franklin, e. June 5, 1861, disc. July 1, 1864.
Farnham, William H., e. June 5, 1861.
Fritz, Michael, Died at Atlanta, Ga.
Fields, Felix, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April, 1862.
Foote, A. H., e. June 5, 1861.
Graham, P. B., e. June 5, 1861.
Gladden, John.
Griffith, John H., e. June 5, 1862. Killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Gibson, Joseph, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1865.
Gibson, William,
Gregory, Jason, e. June 5, 1861.
Grow, Samuel, e. June 5, 1861, disc. 1864.
Hurley, C., e. April 5, 1861, Died at Camp Dennison, June 13, 1861.
Huffman, J. G., e. June 5, 1861. Taken prisoner at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Heminger, Andrew, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Hale, L., e. June 5, 1861.
Hale, Jasper, e. June 5, 1861. Died in Libby Prison.
Harriot, J. E., e. June 5, 1861.
Horney, James, e. June 5, 1861. Wounded at Stone River.
Hill, M., e. June 5, 1861.
Hornback, C. T., e. June 5, 1861.
Hargrave, William, e. June 5, 1861.
Hargrave, H. B., e. June 5, 1861.
Hamilton, Josiah, e. June 5, 1861. Died in Andersonville Prison, September, 1863.
Henderson, R. R., e. April 25, 1861. Wounded at Pittsburg Landing.
Holmes, David C., e. June 5, 1861.
Irwin, C. L., e. June 5, 1861, disc. April 7, 1862. Missing after battle of Pittsburg Landing. Supposed to have been killed.
Kennedy, H. B., e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863.
Kennedy, H. C., e. June 5, 1861, disc. November, 1865.
Kennedy, George, e. June 5, 1861, disc. September, 1863. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga.
Kyle, N. H., e. June 5, 1861.
Kimball, Ira C., e. 1862, disc. June, 1864.
Leeper, J. D., e. June 5, 1861, disc. 1864. Taken prisoner at Stone River, Tenn., December, 1862.
League, W. L., e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Lockwood, E., e. June 5, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Mo.
Morse, E. H., e. June 5, 1861.
Miller, David, e. June 5, 1861.
Marsh, R. C., e. June 5, 1861, disc. August, 1861.
Martin, Thomas, e. May, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Nowell, J. A. W., e. June 5, 1861.
Price, Evan, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Price, Robert.
Price, John C., e. June 29, 1861, disc. 1865. Wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.
Peck, U. W., e. June 5, 1861.
Palmer, D., e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Pyers, Orville, e. June 5, 1861.
Peters, William F., e. June 5, 1861.
Platt, J. H., e. June 5, 1861.
Reed, Ranson, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Carnifex Ferry, W. Va., September 10, 1861.
Reed, John, B, e. June 5, 1861.
Reed, Andrew, e. June 5, 1861, disc. November 18, 1863. Wounded at Stone River.
Sullivan, J. J., e. August 30, 1862. Killed near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 8, 1865.
Siler, C. H. e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Schrock, Ferdinand, e. June 5, 1861. Killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Schrock, John, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Swift, George, e. June 5, 1861.
Smart, John, e. June 5, 1861.
Sampson, Franklin, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Steerhoff John, e. June 5, 1861.
Taylor, D. O., e. June 5, 1861. Killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Turner, William, e. June 5, 1861.
Turner, Robert, e. June 5, 1861. Died.
Tanner, Joseph.
Thompson, Tyler, e. June 3, 1861, disc. October 2, 1865.
Trout, A., e. August 21, 1862, disc. June, 1865.
Wood, Albert, e. June 5, 1861, disc. July, 1864. Taken prisoner at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863.
Wood, Theodore, e. June 5, 1861. Died in Libby Prison.
Weber, William, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Wilson, William H., e. June 5, 1861. Died from disease contracted in the army, June, 1864.
White, William H., e. June 5, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Wright, Emanuel, e. June 5, 1861.
Wright, James, e. June 5, 1861, disc. June 2, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.
Wells, William, e. June 5, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1864.
Williams, William H., e. June 5, 1861. Died at Carnifex Ferry, Va.
Welsh, James, e. June 5, 1861.
Welsh, Frank, e. June 5, 1861.
Wheeler, William H., e. June 5, 1861. Died at home.

COMPANY G.

Corey, Charles L., e. February 28, 1864, disc. July 4, 1865.
Green, John, e. November 22, 1861. Died.
Morrow, J. A., e. March 20, 1864, disc. July 4, 1865.
Richardson, L., e. June 5, 1861. Discharged.

COMPANY H.

Captain R. R. Henderson, e. June 5, 1861, disc. September 10, 1862. Wounded at Shiloh.

COMPANY I.

Harris, W. B. Wounded.
Holden, William, e. May 31, 1861, disc. 1862. Died at home.

FOURTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Ohio organized for three months' service under Col. James B. Steedman, in April, 1861, and re-organized the following August for three years or during the war. It served under Gen. Buell, in Kentucky; with him joined Gen. Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, and participated in that battle and several severe skirmishes in the vicinity o Chickasaw Landing.

It shared, with the vast army under Gen. Halleck, in the advance on Corinth. In June, 1863, the Fourteenth joined Rosecrans in his advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga, and took part in the engagements at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Jonesboro and Mission Ridge. It joined Sherman's forces at Atlanta, and participated in the "march to the sea."

After over four years of active service, the Fourteenth was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Filler, B. F., e. April, 1861.

COMPANY D.

Phelps, L., e. August, 1862, disc. 1865.

COMPANY H.

Musician C. M. Graham, e. April 23, 1861, disc. July 22, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Johnson, J. T., e. September 18, 1861, disc. August 20, 1862.
Ellis, D. W., e. August, 1861, died August, 1862.

FIFTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment organized for three months' service May 4, 1861; it served in West Virginia, and was discharged August 1. Re-organized for three years' service in September, under Col. Moses R. Dickey, and joined Gen. Buell, in Kentucky. It took part in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, and was with Rosecrans at Stone River and Chickamauga.

The Fifteenth having re-enlisted as veterans, joined Sherman's army, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. It moved with Thomas to Nashville, and shared in the victories at that place. At the close of the war, the regiment performed duty in Texas, for several months, when it returned to Columbus and was mustered out December 27, 1865, having served four years and eight months, and lost over 400 men in killed and wounded.

COMPANY C.

Captain J. M. Dunn, e. August 30, 1861, disc. April 1, 1863.
Croy, William W., e. January 6, 1865, disc. June 10, 1865.
Lane, Isaiah, e. March 15, 1864, disc. May 23, 1865.
Talmage, B. L., e. August 30, 1861, disc. September 20 1864. Taken prisoner at Salt River, Ky., 1862.

COMPANY D.

Corporal Joseph H. Wilson, e. September 1, 1861, wounded at Lovejoy, Ga., 1864.

COMPANY F.

Taylor, C. C., e. September 6, 1861, disc. September 14, 1863. Died of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Burwell, H., e. September 9, 1861, disc. August 28, 1865.
Gilbert, Edward, e. September 23, 1864, disc. June 10 1865.
Huffman, George W., e. September 23, 1864, disc. June 10, 1865. Died at home.
Price, John, e. September 24, 1864, disc. June 10, 1865.
Richey, A. R., e. September 9, 1861, disc. February 6, 1863.
Rea, John W., e. September 24, 1864, disc. June 10, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Severn, J. T., e. September 24, 1864, disc. June 10, 1865.

SIXTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized for three months' service under Col. James Irvine, in April, 1861, and for three years under Col. John F. DeCourcey, October 2, 1861. It spent the following winter operating under Gen. Thomas, in Kentucky, and in the spring of 1862 was at Cumberland Gap, with Gen. Morgan. When the enemy retreated from this stronghold, the Sixteenth was the first regiment to enter the works and hoist the stars and stripes. In August it encountered the rebels on the Main Hill road, and after a determined resistance for several hours, was finally forced to fall back to the intrenchments.

Owing to the scarcity of provisions, the National forces left the Gap in September, and marched through Kentucky to Greenupsburg, suffering severely on the way from hunger and thirst.

In October, the regiment moved into Virginia, and in November proceeded to Memphis, Tenn. In December, it joined Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, in which battle the regiment lost 311 officers and men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Sixteenth was next engaged in the successful assault upon Arknasas Post; then proceeded to Young's Point, La., where it remained until March, 1864.

In April, it moved with Gen. Grant to the rear of Vicksburg, and in May was engaged in the battles at Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, remaining during the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender. In these various engagements the regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded. It participated in the siege and capture of Jackson, then joined Gen. Banks, on the Red River, and in October returned to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out on the 31st of October, 1864.

During its service, the Sixteenth traveled by railroad 1,285 miles; by steamboat, 3,619 miles; by steamship, 1,200 miles, and on foot, 1,621 miles.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the regiment was 251. There were killed in battle and died of their wounds two officers and sixty men. The number of officers and men mustered out at the expiration of its term of service was 477, all that was left of 1,191, the total of original organization and recruits.

Forty-five men were recruited in this county for the Sixteenth Regiment, and assigned to Company F.

H. S. Wood, of Union County, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and John A. Phillips, John H. Gray and Lorenzo Moses, were appointed Sergeants.

Some of Union County's bravest and best soldiers were in this company. They saw much hard service, and their losses were very heavy. Twelve died of disease or wounds; six were wounded, and four were taken prisoners, making a total loss of twenty-two, or nearly one-half of the detachment of forty-five men recruited in this county.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant John H. Gray, e. September 9, 1861, died at Richwood, Ohio, November 27, 1861.
Sergeant Lorenzo Moses, e. September 26, 1861, taken prisoner at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December, 1862, disc. October 30, 1864.
Sergeant J. A. Philips, e. October 20, 1861, taken prisoner at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December, 1862, disc. October 31, 1864.
First Lieutenant H. S. Wood, e. October 20, 1861, taken prisoner at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 29, 1862, disc. October 31, 1864.
Corporal T. B. Cheney, e. October 26, 1861. Transferred to Second Cavalry January 15, 1864.
Corporal B. F. Fisher, e. September 25, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Corporal A. A. Gallant, e. October 2, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Corporal Wallace Linder, e. October 15, 1861, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., December 29, 1863. Transferred to Company M, Tenth Ohio Cavalry April 3, 1863, disc. July 24, 1865.
Corporal John P. Rodgers, e. October 20, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Corporal J. H. Wynegar, e. October 24, 1862. Transferred to One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry October 6, 1864.
Anderson, James, e. October 12, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Converse, Austin, e. October 10, 1861, disc. November 16, 1861.
Cope, Silas, e. September 12, 1861, died at Cumberland Ford, Ky., March 13, 1862.
Cheney, John M., e. October 26, 1861, died at Richwood, Ohio, while home on furlough, September 7, 1863.
Crowse, Charles, e. October 20, 1861, disc. April 30, 1862.
Conwell, Jonathan, e. September 12, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864
Dutton, William J., e. October 26, 1861, disc. November 22, 1861.
Decker, James, e. October 14, 1861.
Durst, John, e. September 2, 1861, disc. February 12, 1864.

Everett, Harvey E., e. September 2, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Gallant, Thomas, e. September 20, 1861, disc. August 24, 1863.
Holden, William H., e. September 20, 1861, died at Richwood, Ohio, May 24, 1862.
Jackson, George, e. November 21, 1861, died at Millikens Bend, La., April 25, 1863.
Livingston, T. J., e. October 26 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Livingston, H. H., e. October 26, 1861, wounded at Yazoo River, 1863, died at Richwood, Ohio, December 30, 1863.
Lenox, Elijah, e. September 20, 1861, died on hospital boat on Yazoo River, of wounds received at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 29, 1862.
Mather, D. D., e. October 26, 1861, wounded at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., 1862, and taken prisoner at Vicksburg, 1863, disc. October 31, 1864.
Mulvain, Calvin, e. September 9, 1861, wounded, disc. September 12, 1864.
Moses, S. V., e. September 20, 1861.
Moses, E. R., e. September 20, 1861, wounded, disc. April 2, 1863.
McIntire, Darius, e. September 10, 1861.
McIntire, C., e. October 26, 1861, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 29, 1862, disc. October 31, 1864.
McIntire, John, e. October 20, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
McIntire, James K., e. October 26, 1861, disc. August 27, 1863.
McGee, Isaac, e. October 26, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
McKeever, John M., e. September 11, 1861, died on board hospital steamer at Nashville, Tenn., August 15, 1863.
McRill, H. W., e. September 20, 1861.
Parish, William, e. October 20, 1861, disc. February 28, 1863.
Roberts, Allen B., e. October 26, 1861, died in hospital at Paducah, Ky., of wounds received at Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 29, 1862.
Roberts, George, e. October, 1861.
Rice, Amos, e. September 20, 1861, disc. August 30, 1864.
Smith, Jacob, e. October 20, 1861, died in hospital at London, Ky., February 21, 1862.
Thomas, W., e. September 10, 1861, died at Shiloh, Tenn., 1862.
Tropp, Isaac, e. October 20, 1861, disc. October 31, 1864.
Wynegar, D. M., e. October 24, 1862, died in hospital at Vicksburg, Miss. (while prisoner of war) of wounds received at Chickasaw Bluffs, December 29, 1862.
Wynegar, David A., e. September 20, 1861, died on hospital boat in 1863.

COMPANY D.

McCune, James M., e. April, 1861, disc. 1861.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY—(THREE MONTHS).

The Seventeenth Infantry was the next regiment in which Union County was represented.

Capt. T. J. Haynes, of Plain City, recruited a company in Union and Madison Counties, in April, 1861, which was assigned as Company G, of the Seventeenth Ohio, and mustered in for three months' service.

On the 20th of April the regiment moved into Virginia, where it operated in detachments against guerrillas in different localities until July, when it was consolidated at Buckhannon, and moved against Sutton; after which it returned to Ohio, and was mustered out on the 15th day of August, 1861,

The following list includes the names of the members from Union County who served in Company G, enlisted April, 1861:

COMPANY G.

Captain Thomas J. Haynes, e. May 6, 1861.
Andrews, C. C.
Barlow, O. L.
Beach, Joseph.
Bradley, Patterson.
Conklin, James E.
Fleming, Robert F.
Guy, Wilkison.
Hobert, Leander.
Hoff, Lisander.
Hobert, Lorenzo.
Kent, David.
Lucas, B. F.
Langstaff, James G.
Langstaff, J. O.
Lock, Abel.
McDowell, J. P.
McCune, John.
McClung, John.
Norris, George.
Patch, Eslie.
Perry, John F.
Perry, Luther.
Ruehlen, William.
Ruehlen, Samuel.
Shirk, John W.
Stevens, Marion.
Taylor, William.
Thomas, D. H.
Tarpening, E.
Walker, George.
Williams, John.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS).

The Seventeenth Ohio was re-organized in August, 1861, for three years' service, under Col. John M. Connell, and Lieut. Col. Durbin Ward. It was ordered to Kentucky in September, and reported at Camp Dick Robinson on the 2d of October. From thence it proceeded to Wild Cat, and was engaged in the battle at that place, losing seven men wounded.

It took part in the engagement at Mill Springs, then marched to Louisville, Ky., and embarked for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 8d of March, 1862. Then moved across the country to Shiloh, but arrived too late to take part in the battle.

It participated in the siege at Corinth, and was actively engaged in several severe skirmishes. The regiment followed in pursuit of the retreating rebels as far as Booneville, Miss., returning *via* Corinth and Iuka to Tuscumbia, Ala., then marched with Buell's forces into Kentucky, was present at the battle of Perryville, but not actively engaged; was with Rosecrans at Stone River, and took a prominent part in the battle of December 31, with a loss of twenty wounded. The Seventeenth joined the Tullahoma campaign, and, with its brigade at Hoover's Gap, shared in a gallant charge upon the Seventeenth Tennessee Rebel Regment, driving them from their position, and gaining possession of their works.

"This charge was executed with such coolness and determination as to draw the particular attention of Gen. Thomas."

In the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was badly cut to pieces, leaving the field with but fifty-two men. The loss of the Seventeenth in this engagement was over two hundred, in killed and wounded. During the siege in Chattanooga, the regiment was engaged in a number of skirmishes, then shared in the action at Brown's Ferry, and in the assault upon Mission Ridge, where it captured a rebel battery, and turned the guns upon the enemy.

In January, 1864, the Seventeenth re-enlisted as veterans, and after the furlough home returned to the field in March, with over four

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hundred recruits, and followed Sherman through the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged in the skirmish of Rocky Face Ridge, and lost heavily in the battle of Resaca; and from that time until the fall of Atlanta, the regiment was almost constantly under fire, taking an active part at New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. It marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas, took part in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, passed in review before the President at Washington, then moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out in July, 1865.

About forty men were recruited in Union County, for Company C of this regiment, ten of whom died in the hospitals, of wounds or disease, four were wounded, and one was taken prisoner, making a total loss of fifteen, or more than one-third of the detachment.

The Seventeenth Ohio "was in the service from the beginning of the war. It was always at the front—never doing a single day's service in mere garrison duty. It served under nearly all the famous commanders—McClellan, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant, Halleck, Sherman and Schofield. It held an honorable place from the first in that noted corps, Thomas' Fourteenth, and was never driven save at Chickamauga; even then it quit the field only under orders, and at nightfall."

COMPANY B.

Cooperider, John, e. August, 1862, disc. June, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant Major Benjamin Grubbs, e. September 2, 1861, disc. January 31, 1863.
Sergeant W. H. Jordan, e. August, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. July, 1865.
Beltz, E., e. September 2, 1861, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1862.
Burroughs, Allen, e. August 16, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Ballinger, H. M., e. September 2, 1861.
Bauer, P. H., e. October 15, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. May 5, 1865.
Cowgill, J. G., e. September 2, 1861. Died in Georgia.
Cooper, J. T., e. November 2, 1863, disc. November 24, 1864.
Connelly, H. N., e. August, 1861, died at Somerset, Ky., 1862.
Connor, James, e. September 2, 1861, disc. 1865.
Corbet, John, e. September 2, 1864, disc. May 30, 1865.
Decker, Henry H., e. September 2, 1861, disc. 1863.
Ford, D. S., e. September 29, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Grubbs, Oliver H., e. September 30, 1863, disc. July, 1865.
Grubbs, Thomas, e. September 30, 1861, disc. July, 1865.
Homan, David, e. September 2, 1861, disc. 1864.
Huffman, W. E., e. September 1, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 24, 1863.
Hamler, John, e. August, 1861. Died.
Hamler, Isaac, e. August, 1861. Died.
Holycross, John H., e. August 16, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Inskeep, William E., e. August, 1861, disc. 1864.
Jordan, George, e. March 27, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. May 6, 1864.
Kennedy, H. N., e. August 25, 1861, died at Somerset, Ky., February 3, 1862.
Lane, William, e. February 8, 1863, disc. July, 1865.
Lane, Thomas N., e. February 18, 1863, disc. August 25, 1865.
Logan, George, e. September 24, 1861, disc. July 29, 1863.
Logan, Ephraim, e. September 14, 1864, disc. June 13, 1865.
McAllister, Nelson, e. August. 1864, died at Goldsborough, N. C.
Millington, O.
Mattox, Thomas W., e. September 19, 1863.
Vany, Joseph, e. August 16, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., 1864.
Norveil, Eli, e. November, 1863, disc. July, 1865.
Vany, Isaac, e. August 16, 1862. Prisoner.
Organ, William H., e. September 29, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Spencer, Samuel, e. September 2, 1861.
Sharp, W. S., e. February 23, 1864, disc. July, 1865.
Stratten, D. L.
Thomas, Elias, e. August 20, 1861, disc. August 20, 1865.
Van Sant, James. Died.
Walker, Samuel, e. September 2, 1861.
West, Alonzo P., e. September 3, 1863.
Webb, Isaac, e. August, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga September 19, 1863, disc. October, 1864.
West, S. M., e. September 2, 1861, disc. March 26, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Lane, Lemuel, e. February 9, 1864, disc. November 24, 1864.
Marshall, W. C., e. February, 1864, disc. July, 1865.
Spain, Albert, e. February 14, 1863, disc. May 6, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Andrews, C. C., e. April 16, 1861, disc. July, 1865.
McNear, William.

EIGHTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth Ohio was organized May 29, 1861, for three months' service, and August 6, for three years, under Col. Timothy R. Stanley. It joined the forces under Gen. Mitchell in Kentucky, and after serving in that State for a time, proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Huntsville, Ala., capturing about 300 prisoners, and a large amount of supplies. The regiment was engaged in the battle at Stone River, December 31, 1862, losing on this occasion 183 officers and men. In June, it accompanied the advance on Tullahoma, and a few days later, marched toward Chattanooga, and took a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga. The regiment remained at Chattanooga until the 20th of October, 1864, when it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out.

The Eighteenth Ohio was re-organized in the fall of 1864, under Col. C. H. Grosvenor, and on the 6th of December, participated in the battles of Nashville and Overton Hill, with a loss of four officers and seventy-five men, killed and wounded. It followed in pursuit of Hood to Tuscumbia, from whence it marched to Chattanooga.

In July, 1865, it moved to Georgia, and operated under Gen. Steedman, at Augusta, until mustered out on the 9th of October, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Allen, Emerson, e. September 7, 1861.
Coons, Abraham, e. April 4, 1865.
Coons, B. J., e. April 4, 1865, disc. July 27, 1865.
Cahill, Enos, e. April 4, 1865, disc. October 9, 1865.
Kelsey, George.
Tracy, John W., e. April 4, 1864, disc. October 9, 1865.
Wilson, G. H.

COMPANY B.

Drake, L. K., e. April 2, 1865, disc. October 9, 1865.
Davis, A. C., e. April 4, 1865.
Green, Ira, e. September 9, 1861, wounded at Columbus, Ky., 1862, disc. May 7, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Haines, C. F., e. March 20, 1865, disc. October 9, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Wood, Joseph.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant J. G. Turner, e. April 25, 1861, disc. June 26, 1864.
White, Alexander.

COMPANY G.

McAdow, T. J., e. November 23, 186[illegible], wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863, disc. 1864.
McDwitt, S. S., e. October 2, 1861, wounded at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, disc. August 17, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Captain D. E. Williams, e. November 5, 1861, disc. August 30, 1862.
Deboit, John, e. September 25, 1861.
Miller, Jeremiah, e. March 20, 1865, disc. October 9, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Convers, H. G., e. October 16, 1861. Died at home.
Drake, S. S., e. March, 1864, disc. October 9, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Johnson, Elias, e. March 20, 1865, disc. July 15, 1865.
Tucker, George B. e. October 9, 1861, disc. November 9, 1864.

NINETEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment organized under Col. Samuel Beatty, for three months' service, May 15, 1861, and for three years September 26. It served in West Virginia until November, when it moved to Kentucky. The Nineteenth fought at Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and after three years' service, reenlisted and followed Sherman in his Atlanta campaign. It moved with Thomas to Nashville, took part in the battles at that place and followed in pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River.

After the war, this regiment served in Texas until September, 1865, when it returned to Columbus, Ohio, and received its final discharge November 25, 1865.

The Nineteenth lost over 500 men in battle.

COMPANY D.

Temple, George, e. September, 1864, disc. June 9, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Crowder, William, e. September 24, 1864, disc. June 9, 1865.
Henry, Alexander.

COMPANY I.

O'Brien, Michael, e. September, 1864. Wounded at Resaca, Ga., 1864, dis. October 21, 1865.

TWENTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twentieth Ohio organized for three months' service in May, 1861, and for three years, October 21, under Col. Charles Whittlesey. It served in Kentucky until February, 1862, then moved to Fort Donelson where it passed through its first battle. In December it advanced into Mississippi and in February, 1863, joined Grant at Vicksburg, and took part in the engagements at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the Twentieth joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, marched to the sea and through the Carolinas, passed in review at Washington and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Sergt. W. W. McMahan, e. August 15, 1861, disc. 1865.
Sams, Joseph, e. August, 1861, disc. 1863.

COMPANY E.

Robinson, W. R., e. September 23, 1861, disc. 1864.

COMPANY G.

Corp. E. W. Case, e. August 18, 1861. Taken prisoner at La Grange in 1863, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., 1864, disc. 1865.
Emerson, J. C., e. May 1, 1861, disc. August 4. 1861.

TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twenty-first Ohio was organized April 27, 1861, for three months' service; and reorganized September 19 for three years, under Col. Jesse S. Norton. It served under Gen. Buell in Gen. O. M. Mitchell's division; was with Gen. Rosecrans at Stone River and Chickamauga. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the Twenty-first joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and was present at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Vining's Station, Peach-Tree Creek and Jonesboro. It followed in pursuit of Hood to Galesville, from whence it returned to Atlanta; then moving north through the Carolinas, it participated in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, took part in the review at Washington on May 26, 1865, and was mustered out of the service the following July, at Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY A.

Higgins, J. A., e. September, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Smith, Geo. W.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant E. P. Gillespie, e. August 5, 1862, taken prisoner, 1863.

Brake, J. M., e. September 20, 1861, disc. October 10, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under Gen. Fremont in Missouri—(originally under the name of the Thirteenth Missouri). November 5, 1861. It served with Grant at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. On the 7th of July, 1862, the Secretary of War ordered its transfer to Ohio, to be named the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. It served under Rosecrans at Corinth. In June, 1863, it moved to Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, and to Arkansas, in August, where it remained until mustered out of service, November 18, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Homer Thrall, e. April 30, 1861, disc. November 14, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Chas. H. Jacobs, e. April 14, 1861, disc. 1864.
McKim, James, died.

TWENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twenty-third Ohio was organized in June, 1861, under Col. William S. Rosecrans, who, being promoted, was succeeded by Col. E. P. Scammon. In July, it entered the field in West Virginia, and in September moved on Carnifex Ferry, where a sharp skirmish en-

sued. The regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hayes, took a prominent part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, losing over 200 men in the two engagements. In March, it was ordered to Charleston, Va., where it remained quietly in camp until the spring of 1864, when it joined Gen. Cook's raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. In May, it participated in the engagements at Cloyd Mountain and New River Bridge. In June, the Twenty-third joined Hunter's march on Lynchburg, returning to Charleston July 1, then moved to Martinsburg. It was engaged in the battle of Winchester, losing 153 men. In the engagement at Opequon, the regiment fought with conspicuous gallantry, and on the 20th of September participated in the assault upon North Mountain. It was with Sheridan in the bloody battle of Cedar Creek, where he rode "from Winchester, twenty miles away," and at the end of the day achieved a glorious victory. Returning to Martinsburg, the regiment remained in that vicinity until the close of the war, when it proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out on the 26th of July, 1865.

Several of the field officers of this regiment gained distinction in both military and civil life: W. S. Rosecrans, became a noted General; R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, and Stanley Matthews, United States Senator.

Surgeon E. Y. King, e. March 1, 1864, disc. July 1, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Corp. T. C. McDowell, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 25, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Curtis, L. C., e. May 20, 1861, disc. June 30, 1864.

COMPANY F.

McAtee, A. M., e. June 5, 1861, wounded at Antietam, Md., September, 1862, disc. December 30, 1862.
Spicer, William, e. April, 1861. wounded at Winchester, Va., disc. July 26, 1865, died July, 1879.

COMPANY G.

Huffman, Charles W., e. June 15, 1861, taken prisoner at Lynchburg, Va., June, 1864, disc. July 26, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Fitzgerald, John, e. February 12, 1864, died at Winchester, Va., July 27, 1864, of wounds received in action July 24, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Spencer, James S., e. June 19, 1861, disc. June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in June, 1861, under Col. Jacob Ammen. It served in West Virginia until November, when it moved into Kentucky. It marched to Pittsburg Landing, took part in that battle, and those at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold.

The Twenty-fourth was mustered out on the 24th day of June, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Coil, John, e. September, 1861, died at Camp Dennison, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, on the 28th of June, 1861, under Col. James A. Jones. It operated in West Virginia until April, 1862, when it crossed the Alleghanies and fought at Bull Pasture Mountain and Cross Keys, losing over one hundred men. It joined Gen. Pope's campaign and engaged in the battles of the Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The Twenty-fifth re-enlisted in January, 1864, and served in South Carolina until mustered out on the 18th of June, 1866.

COMPANY F.

McWade, S. G., e. 1862, taken prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

COMPANY K.

Myers, Jacob.

TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was completed early in July, 1861, and was immediately ordered to the Upper Kanawha Valley. It led the advance in the movement of Gen. Rosecrans on Sewell Mountain, and on the retreat was the rear guard of the army. In January, 1862, the Twenty-sixth was transferred to Kentucky. It was in the winter campaign which resulted in the capture of Nashville; was in the forced march to Shiloh, it and the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment making a detour to the left, to a town about twenty miles, scattering a force that was organizing to attack our train, and joining the main column next day was in the advance during the siege and was the first regiment to enter Corinth. During the latter part of August, the Twenty-sixth, together with the Seventeenth and Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiments, routed Forest's division of cavalry near McMinnville, Tenn. In the battle of Stone River, the Twenty-sixth held its position, notwithstanding all the army on its right was routed, and its line repeatedly charged for hours by heavy columns of the enemy flushed with victory, yet they were every time repulsed with terrible slaughter.

In the advance on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, the regiment took a prominent part, and was again actively engaged at Chickamauga. In the assault upon Mission Ridge, it fully sustained its former reputation, losing on this occasion about one-fourth its number in killed and wounded. The Twenty-sixth re-enlisted in January, 1864, and after the furlough home joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign and participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. It pursued Hood north, took part in the battle at Nashville, then followed the enemy to the Tennessee River.

After the close of the war, the Twenty-sixth served in Texas until mustered out of the service on the 21st of October, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Sabine, commission issued July 2, 1861; promoted to Surgeon of Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, February 16, 1863; disc. July 24, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Corporal S. G. Fry, e. July 27, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September 9, 1863; wounded at Fort Blakely, Ala., April, 1865.
Davis, J. B., e. May 1, 1861, disc. May 14, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Chance, Ben.
Rea, Joseph, e. July 15, 1861, disc. July 25, 1864, wounded at Winchester, Va.

COMPANY K.

Holden, John, e. March 1, 1862, disc. October 21, 1865.
Howison, W. L., e. October, 1861, disc. July 25, 1865.
Holycross, A. M., e. July 22, 1861, disc. June 18, 1862.
Morse, Albert E., e. September 13, 1862, disc. March 22, 1863.
Philips, Chas., e. July 22, 1861, disc. July 25, 1864.
Robbins, Z. S., e. July 22, 1861, disc. February 7, 1862.

TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1861, under Col. John W. Fuller. It served in Missouri until March, 1862, when it moved, with the Army of the Mississippi, on New Madrid, and after the surrender of that place assisted in the capture of Island No. 10. In May, it joined Halleck's Army, and in September took part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. It followed Grant in his Mississippi expedition as far South as Oxford, when it was ordered back to Jackson, and joined in the pursuit of Forrest, the rebel raider.

The Twenty-seventh, after re-enlisting, joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickojack Creek and Atlanta. It pursued Hood northward, and, returning, followed Sherman to the sea. It marched through the Carolinas, and took part in the last battle of the war, at Bentonville.

After taking part in the grand review at Washington, it proceeded to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captain J. H. Cooper, e. July 18, 1861, disc. July 11, 1865.
Evans, Thomas, wounded.
Evans, Walter, died.

TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Twenty-eighth Ohio was organized in June, 1861, under Col. August Moor. It served in West Virginia, and, under McClellan, fought at South Mountain and Antietam. In April, 1864, it joined the Army of the Shenandoah, and, on May 11, took part in the battle of New Market. It shared in the advance on Woodstock, New Market, Harrisburg and Port Republic, and, on June 5, participated in the attack on the rebels near Piedmont.

Its term of service having expired, the regiment was mustered out July 28, 1864.

The Twenty-eighth lost in battle two officers killed, seven wounded; ninety men killed, one hundred and sixty-two wounded; and one hundred and seventy-three disabled by disease.

COMPANY B.

Perry, John, e. December, 1862.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1861, under Col. Louis P. Buckley. It served in Maryland and Virginia until September, 1863, participating in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run and Chancellorsville. It was with Hooker at Lookout Mountain, and, joining Sherman's Atlanta campaign, was engaged in the battles of Dug Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta.

It marched to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington. The Twenty-ninth was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, July 22, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Voorhees, O. H., e. June 2, 1864, disc. 1865.

THIRTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

Company E, of the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, was organized by Capt. Elijah Warner, at Jerome, Union County, Ohio, in the month of August, 1861, and marched thence to Camp Chase, a distance of twenty miles, where it arrived on the 19th day of August. On the 29th, the company was mustered into the United States service, with the following commissioned officers: Elijah Warner, Captain; Henry R. Brinkerhoff, First Lieutenant, and Henry Hensel, Second Lieutenant.

The Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Chase on the 28th of August, 1861, under Col. John Groesbeck, who was soon succeeded by Col. Hugh Ewing. On the 30th, the regiment was ordered into the field, and on the 2d of September arrived at Clarksburg, W. Va., then moved forward to Weston, where it received its first outfit of camp and garrison equipage. On September 6, the regiment joined Gen. Rosecrans at Sutton Heights, leaving four companies, D, F, G, and I, at this place and two, C, and E, at Big Birch Bottom, the remainder of the regiment moved forward and on the evening of the 10th discerned the enemy near Gawley River, at Carnifex Ferry, where a sharp encounter ensued; night coming on, ended the battle. Early on the following morning, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their position and retreated across the river.

Col. Ewing was the first man to enter the deserted fortifications. He found, amid a multitude of camp and garrison spoils, two fine French dress swords; one bearing the coat of arms of Napoleon I, and a stand of colors bearing the following inscription:

"FLOYD'S BRIGADE."

"The price of Liberty is the blood of the Brave." On December 25, the regiment held its first dress parade at Fayetteville, and from this time until August, 1862, served in detachments. On the 16th, the Thirtieth started to join the army in Eastern Virginia; the right

wing reported for duty at Gen. Pope's headquarters on the 26th, and after the engagement at Centerville the left wing joined the right, having been under fire but not engaged with the musketry in the battle at this place.

On the 2d of September, the regiment was relieved from duty at Gen. Pope's headquarters and joined its brigade—the First—at Upton Hills. On the 7th, it moved to Frederick City, Md., and on the 14th arrived at South Mountain where a severe struggle with the enemy took place, with a loss of eighteen men killed and forty-eight wounded. In this engagement Company E suffered most severely, having one killed and six wounded.

In the battle at Antietam, the Thirtieth, lacking proper support, was thrown into slight confusion and compelled to fall back. It lost three officers killed and two wounded, eight men killed and thirty-seven wounded. The National colors were torn in fourteen places by the enemy's balls, and two color-bearers, Sergts. Saxie Carter and Nathan J. White, fell dead on the field. A stand of colors was rescued on this occasion by David McKim, of Company E.

On the 10th of October, the Thirtieth moved into West Virginia, and on the 13th of November went into camp near Cannelton. A few weeks later, it started on a march into Logan County, returning with seventeen prisoners and seventy-five horses. In January, 1863, it moved down the Ohio and Mississippi to join Gen. Grant's army, and on arriving at Helena, Ark., was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 21st it landed at Youngs Point, and for a few weeks worked on the canal at that place. In March it moved to the relief of some gunboat in Steel's Bayou, returning to Young's Point on the 28th.

On the 29th of April, the regiment embarked on the R. B. Hamilton, and with other troops engaged in a demonstration on Haines' Bluffs. In May, it joined in the movement upon Vicksburg, and from the 20th until the surrender of this stronghold the regiment was constantly engaged either in fatigue and picket duty or in assaulting the enemy's works. The loss of the Thirtieth during the siege was one commissioned officer killed and six wounded, six men killed and forty-eight wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment pursued Johnson to Jackson, and upon the evacuation of that place returned and went into camp at Black River.

On the 26th of September, it moved with Sherman via Memphis to Chattanooga, and on the 25th of October participated in the assault upon Mission Ridge, losing thirty-nine men killed and wounded.

In November, the Thirtieth followed in pursuit of the retreating rebels, returning to Bridgeport, Ala., on the 19th of December; during this time the men were compelled to subsist off the country with the exception of two days' rations issued on the 29th day of November.

In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and after the furlough home joined Sherman's forces at Kingston, Ga., on the 20th of May. On the 23d, it started on the march through Dallas and Acworth, and on the 19th of June arrived at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain; during this march, the 30th was almost continuously under fire. It took an active part in the battle on the 26th, losing thirty-five men killed and wounded. On July 2, the regiment moved toward Atlanta, and on the 22d was attacked and thrown into some confusion at first, but soon rallied and succeeded in repulsing the enemy, not, however, without considerable loss. On the 28th, the regiment gallantly stood its ground and resisted four successive attacks of the enemy, losing thirty men killed and wounded. Under its fire, the foe forsook a stand of colors; and in its immediate front 105 dead rebels were found.

The Thirtieth was transferred to the First Brigade on the 5th of August, and on the 29th the non-veterans were mustered out. On the 31st, the rebels attacked the line of the First Brigade, but were repulsed, the Thirtieth losing in this encounter twenty-five men killed and wounded.

On the 2d of September, Jonesboro was evacuated by the enemy, the regiment pursuing them to Lovejoy's Station. After spending several weeks in camp at East Point, the Thirtieth followed in the pursuit of Hood's army into Alabama, returned to Atlanta, then marched to Fort McAllister and took part in the successful assault on that place.

After the fall of Savannah, the regiment passed through the Carolinas, having a sharp engagement with Johnson at Bentonville, and frequent skirmishes with the enemy. It arrived at Goldsboro March 24, 1865; then proceeded to Raleigh on the 14th of April, and aided in the capture of Johnson's army.

The Thirtieth marched to Washington via Richmond, and after passing in review, moved to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Little Rock, Ark. Here the regiment remained in camp until mustered out August 21, 1865, having participated in twenty different engagements, and having its colors shot in almost every battle.

Company E lost, while in the field, ten killed, fifteen wounded, and twenty-eight died of disease contracted in the service.

COMPANY B.

Gibson, William, e. March, 1864, disc. August 13, 1865.

Maj. Elijah Warner, e. August 19, 1861, entered the service as Captain of Company E., promoted to Major November 3, 1861, wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., resigned November 9, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Capt. J. D. Bain, e. September 10, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864, entered the service as Second Lieutenant.

Capt. Joseph Collins, e. January 28, 1862, disc. January 7, 1865.

First Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, e. August 19, 1861, transferred and promoted Lieutenant Colonel of negro regiment.

First Lieut. William S. Hatcher, e. January 1, 1863, disc. June 1, 1865.
First Lieut. James Trotter, disc. January 9, 1865.
Second Lieut. Henry Hensel, e. August 9, 1861, disc. May 15, 1862.
Sergt. Horace Beach, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Sergt. Joseph Beach, e. August 19, 1861, disc. June 25, 1865.
Sergt. B. Burton, e. February 1, 1864, disc. August 13, 1865.
Sergt. J. C. Collier, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865.
Sergt. John Engle, e. August 19, 1861, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.
Sergt. Hiram Roney, e. August 19, 1861, disc. July 6, 1865, wounded at Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864.
Corp. Amos Beach, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865.
Corp. James Brobeck, e. August 19, 1862, killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.
Corp. Caleb Green, e. August 19, 1861, died December 16, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio.
Corp. Benjamin Gamble, e. August 19, 1861, died September 1, 1863, in hospital at St. Louis, Mo.
Corp. Alexander Harkness, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Corp. James G. Langstaff, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss.
Corp. Robert McCrory, e. August 19, 1861, disc. September 3, 1863.
Corp. John A. Porter, e. August 19, 1861, sent to hospital, New Berne, N. C., and not again heard from.
Corp. Addison Wells, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864.
Corp. A. J. Wollam, e. August 19, 1861, wounded September 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md., killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.
Ashbaugh, D. R., e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 18, 1865.
Ashbaugh, M. O., e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Bercaw, Jeremiah, e. August 19, 1861, disc. February 24, 1863.
Buckley, Joseph, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864.
Buckley, Samuel, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13 1864.
Beaver, William, e. August 19, 1861, disc. April 13, 1863, died August 17, 1880.
Borland, William, e. September 5, 1861, disc. January 29, 1863, wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Brown, William G., e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Bogan, Joseph, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Brinkerhoff, William B., e. August 19, 1861, disc. February 24, 1863.
Cebo, John, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Collier, William, e. August 19, 1861, disc. January 7, 1865.
Cowen, James, e. March 10, 1862, disc. August 17, 1863.
Donalson, D. M., e. August 13, 1862, died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., February 8, 1863.
Dennis, W. H., e. August 29, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865.
Ellis, D. W., e. August 19, 1861, died in hospital at Camp Union, Va., May 6, 1862.
Forquer, Peter, e. March 26, 1862, disc. March 29, 1865, wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Freshwater, George, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865.
Fleck, T. S., e. August 19, 1861, disc. December 2, 1862, wounded at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
Fultz, John, e. August 13, 1862, died near Vicksburg, Miss., July 24, 1863.
Grubb, B. C., e. August 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, May 9, 1863.
Grubb, William C., e. August 19, 1861, disc. December 29, 1864.
Graham, H., e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865.
Hamilton, J. E., e. August 19, 1861, died in hospital, Camp Union, Va., May 6, 1862.
Huffvine, Moses, e. August 19, 1861, disc. November 14, 1862, wounded at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Huffvine, William H., e. August 19, 1861, disc. November 24, 1864.
Hoffiner, Lewis, e. August 19, 1861, disc. February 7, 1864.
Hahn, William F., e. August 19, 1861, disc. February 1, 1864, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Hahn, William H., e. August 24, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864.
Houts, Joseph, e. August 19, 1861, died in hospital, Camp Ewing, Va., October 18, 1861.
Hudson, Joseph, e. August 19, 1861, killed in action, near South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Hill, Andrew, e. August 19, 1861, wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Johnson, Samuel, e. August 19, 1861, died in hospital at Camp Union, Va., April 29, 1862.
Johnson, H., e. August 20, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo.
Jackson, William H., e. August 13, 1862, died in hospital at Louis, Mo., August 16, 1863.
Laymaster, D. D., killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.
Laccoarce, William C., e. August 24, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Laccoarce, Alonzo, e. August 19, 1861, disc. June 25, 1865, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1862.
Langstaff, J. O., e. September 5, 1861, killed at Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.
Moore, S., e. August 19, 1861, disc. September 31, 1863.
Moore, Albert, e. March 7, 1862, disc. March 6, 1863, taken prisoner.
Moore, F. M., e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865.
Marsh, David, e. July 13, 1862, died in hospital at Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863.
Merryman, James M., e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865, taken prisoner July 22, 1864.
Mahaffy, Alexander, e. August 19, 1861.
Morrow, Henry, e. August 13, 1862, died on United States hospital steamer McDougal, August 13, 1863.
Mullen, Ezekiel, e. August 19, 1861, died in Hospital at Camp Union, Va., April 11, 1862.
Mahaffy, Jefferson, e. August 19, 1861, reported missing at Cairo, Ill., January, 1863.
McCumber, Walter, e. August 19, 1861, disc. July 6, 1862.
McCumber, Zeno, e. August 19, 1861, died at Van Buren Hospital, La., June 1, 1863.
McCumber William, e. August 19, 1861, died at home, December 10, 1862.
McIntire, Joseph, e. August 19, 1861, died while at home on furlough, September 23, 1863.
McIntire, James, e. August 24, 1861, died in hospital at Columbus, Ohio, May 11, 1864.
McKim, David, e. August 19, 1861, died while en route home on veteran furlough, August 9, 1864.
Martin, Theodore, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865, died at Bell Point, Ohio, 1877.
Norris, Robert, e. August 13, 1862, disc. May 31, 1865.
Noble, Lewis C., e. August 28, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864.
Patterson, John A., e. August 19, 1861, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16, 1862.
Patterson, Robert, e. August 13, 1862, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.
Perry, Daniel, e. August 13, 1862, disc. May 31, 1865.
Perry, Luther, e. August 19, 1861, died at Plain City, Ohio, February 28, 1865.
Perkins, Atlas, e. August 19, 1861, died at Gauley's Bridge Hospital, Va., October 3, 1861.
Preston, Thomas H., e. August 13, 1862, disc. May 31, 1865.
Roney, Jesse, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1865, wounded at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Ruehlen, Solomon, August 19, 1861, disc. November 4, 1863, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Scofield, James, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 31, 1864.
Scott, David S., e. August 19, 1861, died in hospital at Camp Union, Va., February 26, 1862.
Stephens Saulsbery, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864.
Shaw, Thomas, e. August 13, 1862.
Skinner, L. B., e. August 19, 1861, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Smith, O. D., e. August 19, 1861, wounded.
Smith, David, e. August 13, 1862, died in regiment hospital, Camp Sherman, Miss., August 18, 1863.
Stevens, James, e. August 19, 1861, died in regiment hospital, at Camp Union, Va., January 9, 1862.
Thomas, Byron, e. August 19, 1861, disc. August 13, 1864, wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Taylor, Adam, e. August 19, 1861.
Urton, T. P. e. August 19, 1861, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Wells, William, e. August 29, 1861, died at home, September 1, 1862.
Wollam, A. J., e. August 19, 1861, killed near Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.
Wagner, James, e. May 10, 1864.
Webb, S. P., e. August 22, 1862.
Wood, Aaron, August 19, 1862, died in hospital at Young's Point, La., May 23, 1863.
Wolf, John M., e. August 13, 1862.

THIRTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The Thirty-first Ohio Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, in August, 1861, under Col. Moses B. Walker.

Company F, of this regiment, was recruited in Union County, and mustered into the service with A. J. Sterling as Captain; J. A. Cahill, First Lieutenant; John Hartshorn, Second Lieutenant, and J. J. Miller, First Sergeant.

Of the one hundred and fifteen men from this county who served in Company F, twenty-four died on the field and in the hospitals, twenty-eight were wounded, and five were taken prisoners. Several other companies of this regiment also contained representatives from Union County.

About the 1st of October, the Thirty-first crossed the Ohio River and entered Kentucky, where it was disciplined, drilled, and prepared for the duties of the field. In January, 1862, it marched to the assistance of Gen. Thomas, and took part in the battle of Mill Springs, after which it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Ohio.

It joined Buell's army at Nashville, moved to Pittsburg Landing, then took part in the siege of Corinth. In June, it moved upon Iuka, and, after its capture, proceeded toward Tuscumbia. The Thirty-first continued to operate in Tennessee until Buell's campaign in Kentucky opened, when it participated in that terrible march from Battle Creek to Louisville, and was present at the battle of Perryville, Ky. In November, the regiment, unaided by other troops, defeated a brigade of Confederate cavalry, commanded by Gen. Bazel Duke, near Gallatin, Tenn.

The Thirty-first was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps at the time that corps was organized, and "the boys" of this regiment wore the "Blue Acorn"—signifying the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps—until mustered out.

In the battle of Stone River, this regiment occupied the right center, and was in the brigade that turned the rebel lines at Hoover's Gap. Moving through Tullahoma to Chattanooga, it was next engaged at Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, and held a position on Snodgrass Hill, in that portion of the army commanded by Gen. Thomas in person. In this battle, Company F lost P. L. Seaman, D. M. Cahill and Elmer Danforth, killed; Harrison Hosack and R. S. Rea, mortally wounded; Capt. A. J. Sterling, H. S. Colver, J. N. Carter, James Cooley, D. W. McIlroy, J. J. Miller, J. A. North, Allen Strickland, H. N. W. Simmons, J. H. Thompson, Winfield Winters, R. Williams, L. B. Glenn, D. J. Cheney and B. Tucker wounded, and N. F. Swank taken prisoner—twenty-one out of the forty-three who answered to roll-call on the morning of the 19th.

The regiment was next engaged at Brown's Ferry, then followed the battle of Mission Ridge, where the colors of the Thirty-first were the first to wave on the enemy's works. It was specially complimented by General Thomas for its gallant service on this occasion.

In January, 1864, the Thirty-first re-enlisted, and on the expiration of veteran furlough, joined Sherman's army at Ringgold, and was in the front line from Chattanooga to Atlanta, sustaining heavy losses at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Sand Town Road. Company F lost in this campaign Capt. James A. Cahill, W. W. McKee, William Williams, J. H. Chapman and John Smith, killed; William Knox and S. T. Merritt, mortally wounded, and J. Harriman, E. Clark, S. McNeil, W. M. Blake, E. Brown, M. Blue, T. H. Chapman, H. E. W. Fields, H. T. Shirk, D. J. Phelps and E. Lister, wounded.

This regiment was in the left wing of Sherman's army "while marching through Georgia;" then moving from Savannah through the Carolinas, was in the battle of Bentonville, and near Raleigh at the time of Johnston's surrender; marched to Washington City and took part in the grand review on the 25th of May, 1865.

The Thirty-first was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1865, proud to have belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by George H. Thomas, and of its faded "battle flag," all tattered and torn, which it had carried over the hills of Western Kentucky, against Morgan and Wheeler, across the State of Tennessee to the field of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, on Buell's march to Louisville, Ky. Then upon the fields of Perryville, Harrodsburg, Cage Ford, Lavergne, Stone River, Triune, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, McMinnville and Chickamauga, where eight of its brave defenders were shot down while bearing the old flag aloft; again at Brown's Ferry and Mission Ridge—where two more of its bearers fell—home on veteran furlough, then into the battles of Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Gap and Resaca.

The banner was "rent with seam and gash," having been pierced by eighty-nine bullets, and the staff by ten more.

COMPANY A.

Carter, J. N., e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.
Carter, O. N., e. 1861; disc. 1861.

COMPANY C.

Johnson, P., e. October 6, 1862; transferred to invalid corps May, 1864; died at home.

COMPANY E.

Corporal C. Andrews, e. February 22, 1864; disc. July 20, 1865.
Clark, Seth, e. February 20, 1864; disc. July 20, 1865.
Clark, B., e. February 13, 1864; disc. November 24, 1864.
Darling, John J., e. February 23, 1864; disc. January 3, 1865; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Parish, D. C., e. March 8, 1864; disc. June 10, 1865; taken prisoner at Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865.
Scott, John, e. February 19, 1864; died at Savannah, Ga., February 14, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Capt. A. J. Sterling, e. August 1, 1861; disc. November 24, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; disc. November 24, 1863, in consequence of wound; after recovering, assisted in organizing, and served as Lieutenant Colonel in the 174th O. V. I.

First Lieutenant James A. Cahill, e. August 1, 1861; promoted to Captain June 23, 1863; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 23, 1864, buried in Section E, National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Second Lieutenant John Hartshorne, e. August 22, 1861; disc. February 12, 1863.

Sergeant R. N. Bault, e. September 1, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Sergeant Emanuel Clark, e. August 2, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865; wd. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; promoted to Second Lieutenant March 9, 1864.

Sergeant J. S. Lawrence, e. August 20, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Sergeant Samuel McNeil, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 28, 1865; wd. at Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863.

Sergeant P. L. Seaman, e. August 25, 1861; killed September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Ga.

Corporal Alvin Allen, e. August 17, 1861; disc. November 11, 1862; died.

Corporal John C. Babbs, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Corporal Thomas Beathard, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Corporal R. H. Eastman, e. September 19, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Corporal L. B. Glenn, e. October 23, 1861; disc. October 23, 1864; wd. at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1863.

Corporal A. Lockwood, e. September 3, 1861; disc. March 10, 1863.

Adams, H. D., e. August, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865; taken prisoner at Memphis, Tenn., June 6, 1862.

Argo, Emanuel, e. August 25, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Andrews, John H., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865; promoted to Corporal March 10, 1864.

Andrews, Henry D., e. August, 1861.

Benedict, J. B., e. September 3, 1861; died March 5, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.

Benedict, W. H., e. August 25, 1864; disc. 1865.

Brigham, Eaton, e. August 27, 1861; disc. June 29, 1865.

Brake, William M., e. September 1, 1863; disc. July 13, 1865; wd. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Bird, J. W., e. August 17, 1861; died at Washington, D. C.

Bault, R. W., e. September, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Brown, Erbin, e. February 27, 1864; wd. at Resaca, Ga., May, 1864; transferred to invalid corps.

Babbs, William, e. February 19, 1864; disc. July 20, 1865.

Babbs, Calvin, e. February 19, 1864; disc. July 20, 1865.

Blue, Michael, e. February 27, 1862; disc. July 20 1865; wd. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Cahill, David J., e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Cahill, Uriah, e. September 1, 1862; disc. July 27, 1865.

Cahill, D. M., e. August 17, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863.

Cahill, Isaac, e. August 17, 1861; died at Corinth, Miss., June 13, 1862.

Colver, H. S., e. August 19, 1861; disc. September 19, 1864; wd. at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863.

Cunningham, John, e. October 1, 1862; disc. March 14, 1863.

Craven, Benjamin F., e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Chapman, J. D., e. September 19, 1861; disc. 1864.

Chapman, J. H., e. August 17, 1861; killed at Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Chapman, Jesse, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Chapman, T. H., e. September 14, 1861; disc. May 25, 1865; wd. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Carter, Cyrus, e. September, 1861.

Carter, Benjamin, e. September 3, 1861; disc. December 16, 1862.

Carter, William, e. August 17, 1861; disc. January 4, 1862; died at Somerset, Ky.

Carter, John N., e. August 17, 1861; disc. April 17, 1865; wd. at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863.

Cooley, James, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865; wd. at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863, and at Sand Town Road, eye, arm, hip and foot.

Carr, William W., e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20; 1865.

Cheney, D. J., e. August 17, 1861; disc. August 17, 1864, wd. at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1863.

Danforth, Elmer, e. September 14, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 22, 1863.

Davis, Alfred, e. August 17, 1861; disc. September 13, 1862.

Dodds, R. C., e. August 20, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Elliott, Uriah, e. August 25, 1861; disc. May 14, 1863.

Elliott, John, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Elliott, E. T., e. September 5, 1861; disc. December 30, 1862.

Fields, H. E. W., e. February 27, 1864; disc. 1865; wd. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; transferred to invalid corps.

Fields, John, e. September, 1861; disc. May 25, 1865.

Gladhill, Jeremiah, e. August 25, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Glasscock, A. C., e. August 25, 1861; disc. February 27, 1863.

Glasscock, Joseph, e. August 25, 1861.

Glasscock, W. P., e. August 25, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Gray, James I.

Harriman, George, e. August 1, 1861; disc. September 9, 1864; disc. to accept commission as First Lieutenant of the 174th O. V. I.; wd. at Kingston, N. C.

Harriman, Joshua, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865; wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; taken prisoner at Macon, Ga., 1864.

Henning, J. K., e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Hoover, William, e. December 23, 1863; disc. July 20, 1865.

Herd, H. D., e. August 28, 1861; disc. September 10, 1862.

Holden, Jacob, e. August 17, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

Horn, G. W., e. October 17, 1861, transferred to Invalid Corps, March 28, 1864.

Hosack, Harrison, e. September 1, 1861, died October 27, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

Higgins, A. J., e. August 17, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.

Knox, William, e. December, 1863, died June 15, 1864, died of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Lawrence, John W., e. August 20, 1861, disc. September 19, 1864.

Lister, Elijah, e. September 20, 1861, disc. June 10, 1865, taken prisoner at Goldsborough, N. C., April 17, 1865, wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.

McKee, William W., e. August, 1861, killed May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.

McKim, James H., e. August 17, 1861, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 17, 1862.

McEldary, John, e. December 21, 1863, disc. May 20, 1865.

McIlroy, David W., e. August 17, 1861, disc. September 19, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga.

McMillin, Samuel, e. February 19, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.

Miller, J. J., e. August 1, 1861, disc. July 24, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863, promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1863, afterward to First Lieutenant.

Miller, J. G., e. August 15, 1862, died January 26, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Miller, Cornelius B., e. August 20, 1861, disc. July 11, 1862.

Mather, J. D., e. February 19, 1864, disc. July 27, 1865.

Moore, Thomas, e. September 12, 1861, disc. January 28, 1862

Merritt, S. T., e. February 14, 1864, died September 18, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Merritt, C. D. A., e. February 14, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.

Moffitt, H, C., e. September 6, 1862, disc. February 20, 1863.

Nash, D. W., e. August 25, 1861, disc. March 1, 1863.

North, James A., e. August 22, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September, promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 29, 1865.

Overfield, Benjamin, e. September 19, 1861, transferred to Invalid Corps, February 15, 1864.

Oatley, Jerome.

Pinkerton, John S., e. August 20, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.

Price, Joseph, e. September 19, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, taken prisoner at Pellham, Ala., 1862.

Phelps, D. J., e. December 23, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865, wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Patterson, Charles M., e. September 1, 1862, died March 4, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Purcell, William J., e. April 24, 1862, disc. April 24, 1865.
Rea, Robert S., e. September 1, 1861, disc. May 5, 1864, died at Columbus, Ohio, of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., 1863.
Roberts, B. F., e. September 5, 1861, died September 21, 1865, at Essex, Union County, Ohio.
Ross, Thomas, e. November 26, 1863, wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, transferred to Invalid Corps.
Stout, Joseph, e. September 18, 1861.
Stout, W. H. H., e. September 18, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sterling, David, e. September 20, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Smith, John, e. February 14, 1864, died June 18, 1864, at Big Shanty, Ga.
Swank, Nelson F., e. August 17, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Strickland, Allen, e. August 20, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Simmons, H. N. W., e. August 17, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Shirk, H. T., e. September, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, wounded at Resaca, Ga., died at home, July 29, 1869.
Snedeker, William, e. September 18, 1861, died July 8, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Thompson, J. H., e. August 15, 1861, disc. September 19, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Tucker, Benjamin, e. August 25, 1861, disc. September 5, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga.
Turner, John, e. August 25, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Turner, Jeremiah, e. September 21, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Winters, Winfield, e. August 17, 1861, disc. September 19, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., 1863.
Wiley, Penrose, e. February 19, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Wright, C. C., e. August 17, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Wells, Daniel W., e. August 17, 1861, died while home on veteran furlough, at Byhalia, Ohio.
Wheeler, E. M., e. September 13, 1861, disc. July 11, 1862.
Wooly, William.
Williams, R., e. August 17, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Williams, W., e. August 1, 1861, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1864.
Wilber, J. G., e. August 27, 1862, disc. February 26, 1863.
Wood, William, e. February, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Gilland, N. P., e. September 14, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Filler, Charles W., e. August 20, 1861, disc. June 2, 1865, taken prisoner September 19, 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

The Thirty-second Ohio Infantry was organized during the summer of 1861, under Col. T. C. Ford, and was one of the first regiments to answer the call of the President for three years' service.

Company B, of this regiment, was recruited in Union and Champaign Counties, and was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, August 9, 1861, with the following commissioned officers: W. A. Palmer, Captain; A. B. Parmeter, First Lieutenant, and J. B. Whelpley, Second Lieutenant. It then joined the regiment at Camp Bartley, near Mansfield. Besides Company B, Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, and K also contained men from Union County.

After remaining a short time at Camp Bartley, the regiment was transferred to Camp Dennison, where it was equipped, armed and ordered to the front, joining the Union forces at Cheat Mountain Summit, West Virginia, on the 3d of October. In December, it accompanied Gen. Milroy in the movement upon Camp Alleghany, losing on this occasion four killed and fourteen wounded. After this expedition, the regiment spent the winter in camp at Beverly, and in the spring of 1862 took part in the actions against Camp Alleghany, Huntsville and McDowell. In the engagement at Bull Pasture Mountain, on the 8th of May, when the Union army fell back to Franklin closely followed by the enemy, the Thirty-second was the last regiment to leave the field, and lost on this occasion six killed and fifty-three wounded. While at Franklin, it was transferred to Gen. Schenck's brigade, and was with Gen. Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley, and shared in the engagements at Cross Keys and Port Republic on the 8th and 9th of June. Returning up the valley, it remained at Winchester, Va., until September 1, then moved to Harper's Ferry, losing 150 men in the engagement on the 14th. Of Company B, J. E. Webb was killed; L. A. McIntosh, D. Rose and J. D. Webster, mortally wounded, and T. J. Conner and J. B. Russell, wounded. Capt. Palmer having resigned, the command of the company devolved upon Lieut. George Sinclair, who was promoted to Captain on the 22d of December.

In January, 1863, the regiment was ordered South, joined the army at Memphis, Tenn., and was assigned to Logan's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and was with the army under Grant in his advance in the rear of Vicksburg, taking part in the action at Port Gibson and in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. In the last-named engagement, it made a bayonet charge, and captured the First Mississippi Rebel Battery. For this feat of gallantry, the battery was turned over to Company F, of this regiment, which became the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery.

In the assault upon Vicksburg in May, 1863, the regiment was in the front line of the forces operating against that rebel stronghold, and it, with the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps, Gen. J. A. Logan commanding, was detailed to take possession at the surrender.

The Thirty-second lost in this campaign and siege 225 men. In July, 1863, the regiment moved with Stevenson to Monroe, La., and in October accompanied McPherson to Brownsville, Miss. In February, 1864, it operated under Sherman at Meridian, then returned to Vicksburg, re-enlisted, and, after the furlough home, joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga., on the 10th of June. It was in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June, and at Nicojack Creek on the 10th of July. In the fighting around Atlanta on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 28th, the Thirty-second took an active part, losing more than half its numbers. Of Company B, J. K. Peters, Jacob Fritz, W. B. Mitchell and J. W. Shirk were killed; S. H. Blake and S. Emery, mortally wounded; John Wiley, D. McCloud, R. Columber, C. P. Robinson and M. Sullivan, wounded, and T. C. McDowell, E. C. McMullen, G. F. Peters, William Flago and Gideon Stork, taken prisoners.

After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, marched with Sherman to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and on the 20th and 21st of March, 1865, took part in the engagement at Bentonville, then moved with the national forces to Raleigh, and was present at Johnston's surrender. Marched through Richmond to Washington, and took part in the grand review before the President and his Cabinet. After which, it moved to Louisville, Ky., was mustered out of the service July 20, then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where the men received their final discharge on the 25th day of July, 1865.

It is claimed that the Thirty-second Regiment lost and received more men than any other from Ohio. Company B entered the field in September, 1861, 108 strong, and during the war received sixty-eight recruits, making the total number of enlistments 176. The company lost while in the field ten killed and died of wounds, eleven wounded, seventeen died of disease, and seven taken prisoners.

Russell B. Bennett, Chaplain of the Thirty-second, was known in the Seventeenth Army Corps as the "fighting Chaplain." He first enlisted in the regiment as a private, and was a good and brave soldier in the ranks. When Chaplain Nickerson resigned and left the service, Bennett was promoted to the Chaplaincy of the regiment.

He not only believed in the efficacy of prayer, but also believed in the efficacy of shot and shell, and, instead of remaining in the rear during an engagement, he was always up in the front line, not only to minister to the wounded and dying, but, with gun in hand, took his place in the ranks and encouraged the soldiers by his coolness and bravery.

Of the many instances in which he rendered good services during a battle, we give one as related by the boys of the regiment:

On the day the brave and gallant McPherson fell, July 22, 1864, the Seventeenth Corps was hotly engaged. The Thirty-second Regiment was flanked on all sides, and was compelled to change front several times, not knowing in what direction to next look for the enemy.

At one time, during a few moments' lull in the battle, the Thirty-second was lying down in the edge of a corn-field waiting for the next attack, the Chaplain, cautioning the boys to lie very still, and protect themselves as best they could, advanced into the corn-field to make a reconnoissance, and, mounting a stump some forty or fifty yards in front of the line, discovered the battle line of the enemy rapidly advancing, and, moving back to his regiment, passed the word along the line that the enemy were close upon them; then, taking the musket of William B. Mitchell, of Company B—brother to John and James Mitchell, of Marysville—he fired on the advancing line, Mitchell, lying upon the ground, would rapidly re-load the gun, and again Bennett would fire, and all the time exhorting the boys to "lie low" until the enemy were close upon them, then to "fire low."

All this time he stood erect, not seeming to have any thought of his own safety, but only solicitous for the soldiers of the regiment, whom he loved dearly. Mitchell was killed as he lay on the ground, and, his body falling into the hands of the enemy, was never recovered. Bennett was universally respected and loved by all the officers and soldiers of the regiment, and to-day the boys all have a good word for Chaplain Bennett.

COMPANY B.

Capt. J. F. Johnson, e. January 20, 1863, disc. July 31 1865.
Capt. William A. Palmer, e. August 9, 1861, disc. December 22, 1862.
Capt. George Sinclair, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865. Commissioned Second Lieut. February, 1862, First Lieut. June, 1862, and Capt. February, 1863; wounded July 21, 1864.
Capt. John Wiley, e. August 9, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864. Commissioned Second Lieut. January, 1863, First Lieut. February, 1863, and Capt. August, 1864; wounded July 21, 1864.
First Lieut. H. G. Johnson, e. September 14, 1861, disc. June 16, 1862.
First Lieut. A. B. Parmeter, e. August 9, 1861. Resigned September 15, 1861.
First Lieut. William Rosecrants, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
First Lieut. C. H. Stewart, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
First Lieut. Dwight Webb, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865. Taken prisoner at Pocotaligo, S. C., 1864. Promoted to Captain July 18, 1865.
First Lieut. J. B. Whelpley, e. August 9, 1861. Resigned January 27, 1863. Army register and commission record give January 24, 1862, as date of resignation.
Second Lieut. Joseph W. Davis, e. July, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Second Lieut. W. G. Snodgrass, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 31, 1865.
Sergt. B. F. Cummings, e. August 9, 1861.
Sergt. C. S. De Witt, e. January 1, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sergt. Marion Hopkins, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sergt. F. E. Hyde, e. August 9, 1861, disc. January 26, 1863.
Sergt. H. M. Rouse, e. August 9, 1861, disc. April 15, 1862.
Sergt. D. C. Shepherd, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Corp. John Blythe, e. January 1, 1864, disc. March 14, 1865.
Corp. J. W. Filson, e. January 1, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Corp. D. C. Groves, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Corp. L. Hard, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Corp. Joseph P. Marriott, e. August 9, 1861. Died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 20, 1863.
Corp. T. C. McDowell, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865. Taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., 1864; in Andersonville prison sixty days.
Corp. David McCloud, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Corp. William M. McLain, e. August 9, 1861.
Corp. James K. Peters, e. August 9, 1861. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Corp. Gilbert J. Stark, e. August 9, 1861, disc. June 17, 1865.
Corp. James E. Safford, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Corp. John Stewart, e. August 9, 1861.
Corp. Thomas P. Wren, e. August 9, 1861.
Musician A. N. Downer, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Musician A. D. Glendening, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Musician O. D. Lawler, e. January 1, 1864. Died in hospital at Marietta, Ga., July 29, 1864.
Wagoner John Deavers, e. August 9, 1861.
Teamster Charles Pryor, e. August 9, 1861. Wounded December 31, 1861, at Alleghany Mountains, W. Va.

Allison, John, e. August 9, 1861, disc. August 6, 1862.
Ault, Joseph, e. August 6, 1862, disc. January 15, 1863.
Butz, Solomon, e. October 27, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Barton, Benjamin, e. December 15, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Blake, Samuel H., e. August 9, 1861. Died of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
Blake, Henry W., e. September 14, 1861, disc. January 18, 1863. Died March 7, 1867.
Brooks, Davis, e. March 3, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Brothers, Jesse, e. August, 1861, disc. June 18, 1865. Died.
Bailey, William, e. August 9, 1861, disc. September 1, 1864.
Bates, J. L. R., e. August 9, 1861, disc. January 26, 1865.
Bates, Ancil, e. September 14, 1861, disc. January 26, 1865.
Bates, Thomas M., e. January 1, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Brake, James A., e. August 6, 1862, disc. May 29, 1865.
Brake, John, e. December 13, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Cook, George W., e. August 9, 1861, disc. March 27, 1865.
Conner, Thomas J., e. August 6, 1862, disc. April 10, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 13, 1862.
Conner, Florence, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Cooledge, Joshua.
Clark, George, e. August 9, 1861.
Carlton, E. S., e. March 1, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Converse, H. M., e. August 9, 1861, disc. November 11, 1861.
Chancy, William, e. August 9, 1861, disc. June 21, 1865.
Cartmell, Joseph B., e. August 9, 1861, disc. October 20, 1862.
Columber, R., e. October 27, 1863, disc. February 10, 1865. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Diltz, J. G., e. August 1, 1861.
Drew, Jerry, e. January 15, 1864.
Dodson, W. R., e. August 9, 1861.
Emaline, Martin.
Enoch, William, e. January 14, 1864. Died at Columbus, Ohio, July 26, 1865.
Emry, S., e. January 15, 1864. Died of wounds received July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Fritz, Jacob, e. August 21, 1863. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Fritz, George, e. February 22, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Freeman, C. O., e. September 29, 1863, died April 30, 1865.
Fullington, Jackson, e. August 6, 1862, disc. May 29, 1865.
Fullington, E. B., e. September 14, 1861, disc. September 11, 1864.
Fox, D. R., e. August 9, 1861.
Flago, Thomas B., e. August 9, 1861. Taken prisoner at Atlanta.
Galloway, S. P., e. August 9, 1861, disc. May 4, 1865.
Galloway, H. W., e. January 17, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Goodyear, W. J., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1864.
Gibson, William, e. January 16, 1864. Died in hospital at Marietta, Ga., July, 1864.
Gibson, Stewart, e. August 9, 1861. Died at Hutsonville, W. Va., October 29, 1861.
Gibson, Henry, e. February 16, 1865, disc. July 20, 1865.
Guy, Charles, e. March 17, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Green, Noah, e. December 14, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
George, Michael, e. February 9, 1865, disc. July 20, 1865.
Gardner, Francis, e. August 9, 1861. Died at Beverly, Va., December 21, 1861.
Gearheart, J. N., e. August 9, 1861, disc. March 16, 1864.
Hathaway, Elias, e. August 6, 1862, disc. May 29, 1865. Wounded at Nicojack Creek, Ga., July 10, 1864.
Hathaway, Benjamin, e. May 13, 1864.
Hunter, Samuel, e. February 15, 1865, disc. June 27, 1865.
Hill, William, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Hill, Harvey, e. August 9, 1861.
Hill, Henry, e. November 15, 1864, disc July 20, 1865.
Hill, Samuel A., e. August 9, 1861, disc. March 16, 1864.
Holycross, V., e. August 9, 1861, disc. October 21, 1861.
Holycross, L. M., e. August 9, 1861, died at Camp Stevenson, Ala., August 2, 1864.
Higby, George, e. February 7, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Hemmel, John, e. November 18, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.
Hemmel, Charles, e. November 21, 1864.
Hewitt, H. M., e. August 9, 1861.
Hamilton, Isaac, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Hale, William M., e. August 9, 1861, disc. March 22, 1863.
Hoffman, Frederick, e. November 19, 1863, dis. July 20, 1865.
Horr, E. C., e. August 9, 1861, died at Camp Beverly, W. Va., December 28, 1861.
Jacques, Vernon, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Jacques, B., February 16, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Jimpson, Benjamin, e. February 16, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Jenkins, Henry, e. August 6, 1862.
Jacobs, George E., e. September 14, 1861.
Keyes, George W., e. September 14, 1861, disc. September 1, 1864.
Keyes, H. H., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Kimball, W. J., e. August 9, 1861.
Lamay, John, e. October 1, 1864, disc. May 29, 1865.
Lamay, George, e. October 21, 1863, disc. June 5, 1865.
Lock, Benjamin, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Loveless, Simpson, e. February 5, 1864, disc. May 30, 1865.
Lane, John M., e. August 21, 1861, disc. October 19, 1864.
Lawler, James W., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Marriott, W. H., e. August 9, 1861, disc. September 1, 1864.
Meyers, Herman, e. March 1, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Mitchell, James, e. August 9, 1861, disc. September 1, 1864.
Merrifield, Isaac W., e. August 9, 1861, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Mithell, William B., e. August 9, 1861, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
McDowell, John P., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
McDowell, Robert N., e. August 9, 1861, died in prison at Winchester, Va., October 4, 1862.
McDowell, Andrew, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
McGregor, Hugh, e. December 21, 1863, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., January 4, 1864.
McMullan, C. A., e. August 6, 1862, disc. May 29, 1865.
McMullan, E. C., e. November 1, 1862, taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, sent to Andersonville Prison, disc. April 2, 1865.
McCumber, Hiram, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
McCollums, V., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
McIntosh, L., e. August 9, 1861, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 29, 1862.
McIntosh, H. I., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
McIntosh, L. G., e. August 9, 1861, disc. January 29, 1862, died at Baltimore, Md., of wounds received at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 14, 1862.
McIntire, H. J., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
McAdams, William H., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20 1865, died at home, 1880.
Nelson, J. S., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Nelson, A., e. February 9, 1865, disc. July 20, 1865.
Nowell, John, e. January 5, 1864, died August, 1864.
Nowell, George B., e. January 16, 1865, disc. July 20, 1865.,
Orr, Thomas, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Peters, George F., e. August 9, 1861, taken prisoner July 22, 1864, and sent to Andersonville Prison, disc. September 1, 1864.
Plankes, Joseph, e. November 16, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Plummer, H., e. August 9, 1861.
Philban, John, e. January 2, 1864, disc. April 10, 1865.
Reed, E. H., e. August 9, 1861, disc. August 1, 1865.
Reed, Robert, e. August 6, 1862, died in hospital at Atlanta, Ga., October 11, 1864.
Reed, Cyrus H., e. August 9, 1861, died at Clinton, Miss., of wounds received at Baker's Creek, Miss., February 8, 1864.
Reed, Nathan, e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Reed, Joseph, e. January 17, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Reed, John B., e. March 29, 1864, missing at Atlanta, Ga., 1864.
Richey, Adam, e. March 24, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Richey, Leonard, e. September 14, 1861, disc. September 1, 1864, died August 26, 1868.
Robinson, J. B., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Robinson, Calvin P., e. August 6, 1862, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864, disc. May 29, 1865.
Rolph, Alfred, e. December 24, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Roberts, George, e. August 9, 1861, drowned in Mississippi River, September 22, 1863.
Russell, J. B., e. August 9, 1861, wounded at Harper's Ferry, Va., Septembr 14, 1862, disc. September, 1862.
Ramier, M., e. March 3, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Ramier, Henry, e. March 3, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Rose, Deville, e. August 9, 1861, wounded at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 14, 1862, and died at Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1862.
Shuler, David, e. October 18, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sparks, George M., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, died 1877.
Shipp, James E., e. August 21, 1863.
Shank, B. L., e. August 9, 1861, disc. December 12, 1861.

Stark, Gideon, e. August 9, 1861, taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville Prison, disc. July 20, 1865.
Shirk, Jonas S., e. March 5, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Shirk, John W., e. August 30, 1863, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 22, 1864.
Secrist, Samuel C., e. August 9, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sayers, Philip, e. January 18, 1865, disc. July 20, 1865.
Swisher, C. N., e. August 9, 1861.
Sullivan, M., e. August 9, 1861, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., disc. January 27, 1865.
Shepherd J. H., e. August 9, 1861, died at Clifton, Tenn., May 6, 1864.
Snodgrass, J. M., e. August 6, 1862, disc. May 29, 1865.
Tuller, John, e. March 20, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Towers, John, e. January 15, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Taylor, M. F., e. July, 1861, disc. November, 1861.
Taylor, Charles E., e. September 14, 1861.
Taylor, James E., e. September 14, 1861, disc. November 10, 1861.
Thomas, M. F., e. August 9, 1861, died September 30, 1863.
Valentine, Benjamin, e. February 15, 1865.
Wadsworth, A., e. March 20, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Witter, Alfred, e. August 9, 1861, disc., November 11, 1861.
Webster, J. D., e. December 1, 1861, died at Annapolis, Md., October 6, 1862, of wounds received at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 14, 1862.
Webb, James E., e. August 6, 1862, killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 14, 1862.
Winchell, S. H., e. August 9, 1861.
Webster, L. G., e. August 9, 1861, disc. April 4, 1863.
Wilson, A. D., e. August 9, 1861.
Welsh, Matthias e. August 9, 1861, disc. January 23, 1865.
Zetmo, Christian, e. November 26, 1863, disc. July 2, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Fisher, William M., e. August 9, 1861, disc. September 13, 1861.

COMPANY D.

Anderson, James, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Fogle, Israel, e. February 6, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Adjt. A. G. Philips, e. 1861, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieut. B. F. Harris, e. May 22, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sergt. W. J. Harbert, e. August 29, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sergt. R. C. Marsh, e. February 27, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Sergt. S. H. Pyers, e. February 27, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Corp. B. F. Bowdre, e. March 29, 1864.
Corp. Chester Farnum, e. March 29, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Coolidge, Francis.
Davis, A., e. March 29, 1864, died at home March 20, 1865, of disease contracted in the army.
Filler, Davidson, e. March 30, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Farnum, Henry, e. March 29, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Griffith, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Grow, Samuel, e June, 1861, disc. June, 1864.
Hard, A. J., e. March 25, 1864.
Lyons, George, e. March 29, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
McMillen, D., e. February 29, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
McIntosh, Charles, e. May 31, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Norvell, J. A. W., e. January 2, 1864, died in hospital, Marietta, Ga., September 21, 1864.
Pyers, O., e. May 29, 1864.
Ross, J. M., e. March 3, 1864, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
Roman, John, e. February 9, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Reed, John B., e. March 29, 1864, missing at Atlanta, Ga., 1864.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant W. T. Dollison, e. August 1, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Curtis, A. W., e. August 31, 1862, disc. July 20, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Foreman, E., e. April, 1861, disc. November, 1865.
Stricker, A. B., e. August 15, 1861, wounded at Cheat Mountain, W. Va., disc. December 18, 1861.

THIRTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1861, under Col. Joshua W. Sill; it served in Kentucky and Tennessee under Gen. O. M. Mitchell, until September, when it joined Gen. Buell's army in pursuit of Bragg, losing heavily at Perryville.

On the organization of the Army of the Cumberland, the Thirty-third was placed in Gen. Thomas' command and met the enemy at Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Taylor's Ridge. Joining Sherman's Atlanta campaign, it participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, crossing of the Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, and in the engagements around Atlanta and Jonesboro. It marched to the sea and through the Carolinas, fighting its last battle at Bentonville, then on to Washington, from whence it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out of service July 12, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Acton, William, e. July, 1861, disc. July 20, 1865, taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862.

THIRTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in the latter part of the summer of 1861, under Col. Abraham S. Piatt. It served in West Virginia, taking part in the various engagements in the Kanawha Valley until 1864, when it joined Hunter in his raid up the Shenandoah Valley. It was at Winchester, under Crook, in July, and again in September, under Sheridan. The survivors of the unfortunate affair at Beverly—where the regiment was captured January 11, 1865—were consolidated with the Thirty-sixth Ohio.

COMPANY D.

Corp. John Weller, e. August 13, 1861, disc. September 10, 1864.
Brannan, John C., e. August, 1861, killed in batttle on the Kanawha River, Va., May 18, 1862.

COMPANY F.

North, James A.

COMPANY G.

Highland, S. G., e. February 26, 1864, disc. July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth Ohio was organized September 1, 1861. It entered the field in Kentucky, took part in the campaign of Mill Springs, in the siege of Corinth, and in the engagement at Chaplin Hills, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. It marched to the sea, participated in the "campaign of the Carolinas," passed in review at Washington, and was mustered out July 12, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Garrett, J. M., e. September 1, 1861; disc. July 22, 1865.
Haines, Samuel, e. September 1, 1861; disc. July 22, 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1861, and reported at once to Gen. Fremont at St. Louis. It took part in the operations at New Madrid and Island No. 10, then joined the movement against Corinth. Having re-enlisted, it moved on the Atlanta campaign, during which it was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Nicojack Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. It marched to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Corporal Benj. Daugherty, e. July 31, 1861; disc. July 19, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Captain J. W. Spring, e. July 4, 1861; disc. 1861.

FORTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fortieth Ohio was organized December 7, 1861, under Col. Jonathan Cranor, and on the 11th was ordered to Kentucky.

In January, 1862, it took an active part in the battle of Middle Creek; then went into camp at Paintville. It operated in Kentucky and Virginia until February, 1863, when it moved to Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, then at Franklin.

While at this place, the Fortieth repulsed an attack made by Van Dorn with a large mounted force. On the 2d of June, it moved to Triune, and on the 23d joined Rosecrans' army in the movement upon Shelbyville, Wartrace and Tullahoma. It remained at Wartrace and Tullahoma until September 7, when it moved forward in the advance on Chattanooga, and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga, sustaining a severe loss. Soon after this engagement, the regiment went into camp at Shellmound, where four of its companies re-enlisted. In the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, the Fortieth took a prominent part. In January, 1864, it went into camp near Cleveland, and in May entered upon the Atlanta campaign, participating in nearly all the battles through to the end.

At Pine Knob, Georgia, on the 7th of October, Companies A, B, C and D were mustered out, and the remainder of the regiment moved with the Fourth Corps, sharing in the pursuit of Hood, and in the retreat before Hood from Pulaski. In December, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., the non-veterans were mustered out, and the veterans consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Infantry. The combined regiment was then transferred with the Fourth Corps to Texas, where it performed guard duty until mustered out December 3, 1865. About forty men from Union County were members of Company D of this regiment, of whom four were killed, six died in the hospital, two were drowned, and three were wounded.

Surgeon John N. Beach, in a paper read at a regimental re-union held at Greenville, Ohio, September 20, 1882, makes special mention of the coolness and bravery of the soldiers of the Fortieth Ohio on all occasions, and among others gives the following illustration:

"George Sager (son of Michael Sager, of Unionville, Ohio), of Company D, a rosy-cheeked, almost beardless boy, who had been carefully and tenderly raised, came to me on Sunday afternoon of the battle of Chickamauga, bringing with him a comrade who had a ghastly wound in the face, which to George seemed necessarily fatal. On my assuring him that his comrade, Hiram Douglass, was not fatally wounded, he looked around a few minutes at the great numbers of wounded then collected in the ravine, where we had established a depot for wounded, and finally asked me if he could not be of service to me there. I told him that he could, but I thought he was more needed in the front. Without a word, he took up his gun and went back into the thickest of the fight, escaping that day only to meet his death at Kenesaw the following June. There were circumstances attending his death that so plainly spoke of the highest qualities of the soldier, that I think them worth recording. He was shot on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, the bullet passing entirely through the chest, and, lodging in his Bible carried in his knapsack, stopping just as it had perforated a letter that day received from his sister. When brought to me, he had a clear idea of the nature of the wound, and wished to know how long he could live. Giving him all the encouragement possible, I left him for the night in the care of friends, and went to other duties. The next evening, the end was so plainly approaching, that I told him the facts, asking what word I should write home.

"Without the slightest manifestation of alarm, or regret, or fear, he gave me instructions, desiring me to say to his parents that he did not regret coming into the service, that he came to take his chances with other soldiers, that he was willing to die, that his life was of no more value than that of hundreds of others who had been killed in the last few weeks, and asked me to send the Bible, with the fatal bullet undisturbed, to his sister.

"And thus he died, without regret, as I have seen many other soldiers die, whose future, if they had lived, seemed full of promise."

COMPANY A.

Sergeant George W. Plimell, e. September 10, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864; wd. at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. November 24, 1863.

Bidwell, M., e. September 6, 1861; disc. 1863.

COMPANY D.

Com. Sergeant A. Z. Converse, e. August 30, 1862; disc. December 11, 1864.

Sergeant D. H. Thomas, e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.

Sergeant Joseph F. Woods, e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.

Corporal G. P. Robinson, e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.

Cooney, William T., e. September 23, 1861.

Conklin, David, e. September 23, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.

Conklin, E. B., e. September 23, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.
Conklin, James E., e. September 23, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864; died at home, 1866.
Conklin, George W., e. September 23, 1861; killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Conklin, Miller James, e. September 10, 1861; disc. October 7, 1864; died at home, 1879.
Clark, John R., died at Bridgeport, Ala., August, 1864.
Dasher, Frederick, e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.
Hager, Levi, e. September 1, 1862; disc. October 9, 1864.
Hagendaffer, J. F., e. September 30, 1861; died at Cleveland, Tenn.
Hickman, John, e. August 30, 1861; disc. November 11, 1864.
Hager, L. E., e. August 30, 1861.
Hawn, Philip, e. September 8, 1861.
Irwin, William L., e. October 14, 1861; disc. July 9, 1863.
McConnell, Samuel, e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.
McDowell, J. V., e. September 17, 1861; drowned in Big Sandy River at Piketon, Ky., February, 1862.
Mercer, Alfred, e. September 18, 1861; killed at Adairsville, Ga., June 29, 1863.
Myers, Henry, e. September 1, 1861; disc. June 21, 1865.
Piper, William L., e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.
Robey, M. S., e. August 24, 1862; disc. June 18, 1865.
Robinson, S. B., e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.
Robinson, S. W., e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864.
Robinson, D. N., e. August 13, 1862; disc. June 18, 1865.
Sager, F. M., e. August 30, 1861; died at home March, 1863.
Sager, George M., e. August 30, 1861; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Snodgrass, Delmore, e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864; wd. at Chickamauga.
Snodgrass, Robert, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864.
Sayers, John W., e. September, 1861; drowned in Ohio River, February 24, 1863.
Wolford, H. S., e. August 30, 1861; disc. October 9, 1864; wd. at Dalton, Ga.
Walker, James, e. September 18, 1861; disc. April 16, 1862.
Piper, L., Musician; e. 1862.

FORTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The Forty-first Ohio was organized in the fall of 1861, under Col. William B. Hazen, and reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville, Ky. It took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, and in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge.

In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and, after the veteran furlough, joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles at Dallas, near Kenesaw, at the Chattahoochie River and Peach Tree Creek, and before Atlanta.

It served under Thomas, at Nashville, then followed in pursuit of Hood.

The Forty-first was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th of November, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Boudre, G. W., e. October 7, 1864, disc. October 16, 1865.
Conley, Martin, e. October 4, 1864, disc. May 30, 1865, wounded.

COMPANY G.

Taylor, D. W., e. September 30, 1864, disc. June 13, 1865.

FORTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

The organization of the Forty-second Ohio was completed in November, 1861, under Col. James A. Garfield. It entered the field in Kentucky and participated in the engagement at Prestonburg. In May, it moved toward Cumberland Gap; in October, proceeded to Memphis, and in December took part in Sherman's unsuccessful attack on the bluffs at Vicksburg; then led the advance on Arkansas Post.

The Forty-second fought gallantly in the various engagements incident to the campaign and resulting in the surrender of Vicksburg, then marched to Jackson and assisted in the reduction of that place, after which it returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered to New Orleans. The regiment was mustered out by companies, during the winter of 1864, except about 100 men, who were assigned to the Ninety-sixth Ohio. It participated in eleven battles, in which it lost one officer and twenty men killed, and eighteen officers and 825 men wounded.

Asst. Surgeon H. McFadden, e. October 7, 1861, disc. December 24, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Fogle, George, e. September 27, 1861, disc. September 30, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Atkinson, William, e. September 27, 1861, disc. October 25, 1862.
Baldwin, A., e. September 27, 1861, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.
Drake, William H., e. September 27, 1861, died at home, December 17, 1863.
Mannon, Henry, e. September 27, 1861, died at Ashland, Ky., March 22, 1862.
Southard, L. A., e. September 27, 1861, died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., September 5, 1862.
Southard, Joseph, e. October 22, 1861, died at home, March 3, 1864.
Southard, J. E., e. September 27, 1861, disc. December 2, 1865, taken prisoner at Cumberland Gap., Tenn., September, 1863.
Southard, B. W., e. September, 27, 1861, disc. December 2, 1864, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Southard, Milton, e. September 27, 1861, disc. November 4, 1862.
Smith, R. W., e. September 27, 1861, disc. March 4, 1864.
Winner, William H., e. September 27, 1861, died at home June 1, 1864.

FORTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized February 7, 1862, under Col. J. L. Kirby Smith; it served in Missouri, taking part in the engagements at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Tiptonville, Tenn., and in the operations against Corinth. It was with Grant at Oxford and followed Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas. At the close of the war, the Forty-third took part in the grand review at Washington, after which it was mustered out of service at Louisville, July 13, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Banks, Samuel J., e. October 22, 1861, disc. July 10, 1865.
Sullivan, Thomas.
Thomas, William, e. March 11, 1864, disc. July 13, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Collum, R., e. August 21, 1861, disc. 1863. Wounded at Corinth, Miss.

COMPANY I.

Noggle, Andrew, e. August 17, 1861, disc. July 13, 1865.
Noggle, Hiram, e. January 25, 1864, disc. May 19, 1865. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga., 1864.
Noggle, Isaac, e. August 15, 1861, disc. 1864.
Noggle, W. D., e. August 21, 1861, disc. July 13, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Forty-fourth Ohio was organized in the autumn of 1861; it operated in West Virginia and Kentucky until the fall of 1863 when it followed Gen. Burnsides in his advance into Tennessee. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted on the condition that it be armed and mounted as cavalry. When it re-assembled after a furlough home, it was known as the Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

COMPANY F.

Applefellow, C., e. October 2, 1861, disc. October 4, 1864.
Botkin, T., e. October 2, 1861, disc. July, 1865.
Botkin, J. B., e. September, 1861, disc. August, 1865.
Ferguson, Nathan, e. July, 1861, disc. August, 1865.
Hunt, Alexander, e. August, 1861, disc. August, 1865.
Powers, J. W., e. June 1862, disc. August, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1862. It operated in Kentucky with Gen. Saunders' mounted division, and was actively engaged in the battle of Knoxville. After Longstreet retired toward Virginia, the Forty-fifth was sent to Cumberland Gap, and, later, participated in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville, then served in Tennessee until mustered out, June 15, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Godfrey, Amos, e. July 14, 1862, died at Andersonville, Ga., April 23, 1864, taken prisoner October 20, 1862.
Miller, John P., e. February 10, 1864, died.
Reeder, John V., e. August 8, 1862, taken prisoner November 15, 1863.
Speck, William, e. August 5, 1862, died at Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1865, taken prisoner November 15, 1863.
Stout, George, e. August 5, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Februry 18, 1863.
Skidmore, Joseph, e. December 29, 1863.
Stout, William, e. August 5, 1862.
Tallman, A. T., e. September, 1861, disc. October 3, 1864.
Tallman, A., e. July 26, 1862, disc. October 3, 1864.
Wilson, Isaac, e. August 9, 1862, died in prison at Richmond, Va., December, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Evans, Henry E., e. August 10, 1861, disc. January 10, 1863, wounded at Cynthiana, Ky., July 17, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Newhouse, J. W., e. August 9, 1862, disc. February 20, 1863.
Richey, A. K., e. September 9, 1861, disc. February 9, 1863.
Scott, John V., August 12, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Aman, Charles, e. August 9, 1862, disc. June 20, 1865.
Corey, S. H., e. February 2, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. E. Callahan, e. August 5, 1862, disc. January 23, 1865.
Allen P., e. January 4, 1864, disc. November 14, 1865.
Callahan, P. A., e. December 9, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.
Hatch, J. T., e. July 2, 1862, disc. 1865, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Courter, David J., e. August 7, 1862, disc. August 17, 1865, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

FORTY-SIXTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth Ohio was organized October 16, 1861, under Col. Thomas Worthington. It reported to Gen. Sherman in Kentucky in February, 1862, and the following month found it on the bloody field of Shiloh, where it lost 280 killed and wounded and fifteen captured. In April, the regiment moved with the army upon Corinth. The summer of 1862 was spent at Memphis, and in November the Forty-sixth started on a campaign through Mississippi, under Gen. Grant. In June, 1863, it participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and after the surrender, moved upon Jackson. In October, the regiment, under Sherman, embarked for Memphis and Chattanooga. It took part in the assault upon Mission Ridge, sustaining a heavy loss; then marched to the relief of Knoxville. At Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and the various battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, the Forty-sixth was ever at the front. At Ezra Church, the regiment especially distinguished itself in repelling the attacking rebels and capturing the colors of the Thirtieth Louisiana. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment pursued Hood through Northern Alabama and Tennessee. In November it moved with Sherman to the sea, participating in a sharp encounter at Griswoldsville and in the skirmishing around Savannah. From Savannah it moved to Bentonville, where it was complimented for gallant conduct in the battle at that place.

The Forty-sixth moved through the Carolinas, on to Washington, and after the grand review proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on the 22d of July, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Drum Maj. C. M. Graham, e. November 22, 1861, disc. August, 1865.
Sergt. A. R. Andros.
Sergt. George Webb, e. October 2, 1861, disc. July 22, 1865.
Corp. William G. Andrews, e. November 11, 1861, disc. July 22, 1865.
Corp. William Obedier, e. October 2, 1861, disc. July 22, 1865.
Musician George Hanawalt, e. October 16, 1861, died at Memphis, June, 1861.
Hanawalt, Samuel, e. October 16, 1861.
Harriot, William B., e. September 9, 1861, disc. July 22, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Corp. Charles S. Comstock, e. September 27, 1861.

COMPANY F.

Bennett, William, e. October 1, 1861, disc. July 22, 1865. taken prisoner at Shiloh, Tenn., 1862, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 4, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Second Lieut. Hiram Wilson, e. 1861, killed at Pittsburg Landing April 6, 1862.
Sergt. Alden Smith, e. November 19, 1861, disc. July 22, 1865.
Keens, John.
Millington, L. D., e. November 19, 1861, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.
Page, John.
Millington, S. N., e. December 31, 1861, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tenn.
Millington, Otis, e. December 13, 1861, disc. July 5, 1865.
Smith, Joseph R., e. December 13, 1861.
Smith, James, disc. June 5, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Gowan, James E., e. October 16, 1861, killed Novemher 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tenn.
Graham, Robert.

COMPANY I.

Eakin, Thomas, e. October 16, 1861, taken prisoner at Florence, Ala., May 27, 1863.
Pence, David M., e. October 14, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Hudson, William, e. November, 1861, died June, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.
Ketner, Rufus, e. November, 186-, killed at Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863.

FORTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The organization of the Forty-seventh Ohio, under Col. Frederick Poschner, was completed August 13, 1861. It at once reported to Gen. Rosecrans, in West Virginia, and was engaged in the various operations in the Kanawha Valley, and elsewhere in Virginia, until December, when it joined the expedition against Vicksburg. It participated in the capture of Jackson, in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and in the relief of Knoxville.

Having joined the Atlanta campaign, it fought at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw, and Ezra Church. From Atlanta it moved with Sherman to the sea, thence north through the Carolinas to Washington; and after the close of the war went to Arkansas, where it was mustered out on the 11th of August, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Reynolds, V., e. June, 1861, disc. August, 1861.

COMPANY E.

Whitaker, A. H., e. 1864, disc. August, 1865, wounded at Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864.
Woodburn, D.

FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized February 17, 1862, under Col. Peter J. Sullivan. It joined Sherman at Paducah, participated in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, the attack upon Corinth, the assault at Chickasaw Bluffs, and the expedition up the Arkansas River. It was with Grant at Vicksburg, and took part in the various engagements incident to that campaign.

The Forty-eighth was captured at Sabine Cross Roads, and exchanged in October, 1864.

Re-enlisting after its exchange, it shared in the capture of Mobile, and, after the surrender of the rebel army, operated in Texas until May, 1866, when it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant William Willis, e. September 9, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, disc. 1863.

COMPANY B.

De Good, A. B., e. December 3, 1863, disc. 1865.
Fuller, Israel, e. October 18, 1861.
Fry, S. G.
Jones, A. B., e. December 3, 1863, disc. 1865.
Turney, William H., e. 1864, disc. 1865.

COMPANY K.

Helms, William L., e. February, 1862, died.

FIFTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1862, under Col. Daniel McCook. It immediately entered upon active service in Kentucky, took part in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga; was with Sherman at Mission Ridge, and, in the Atlanta campaign, met the enemy at Dalton, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Atlanta. Col. McCook was killed at Kenesaw June 27, 1864.

From Atlanta, the Fifty-second moved with Sherman's army to the sea, then through Georgia and the Carolinas to Washington, where it was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Capt. J. A. Culbertson, e. March, 1862, disc. January, 1863.

FIFTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in January, 1862, under Col. J. J. Appler, who, having resigned, was succeeded by Col. W. S. Jones. It soon took the field under Gen. Sherman, participated in the battles of Shiloh and siege of Corinth.

In June, 1863, it joined Grant's army in the investment of Vicksburg; pursued Johnson to Jackson, moved to Chattanooga, and assisted in the attack on Mission Ridge. On the expiration of its veteran furlough, the regiment joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, shared in the capture of Fort McAllister, marched through the Carolinas to Washington, and at the close of the war went to Arkansas, where it was mustered out in August, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Fry, Isaac, e. February 11, 1864, disc. August 11, 1865.

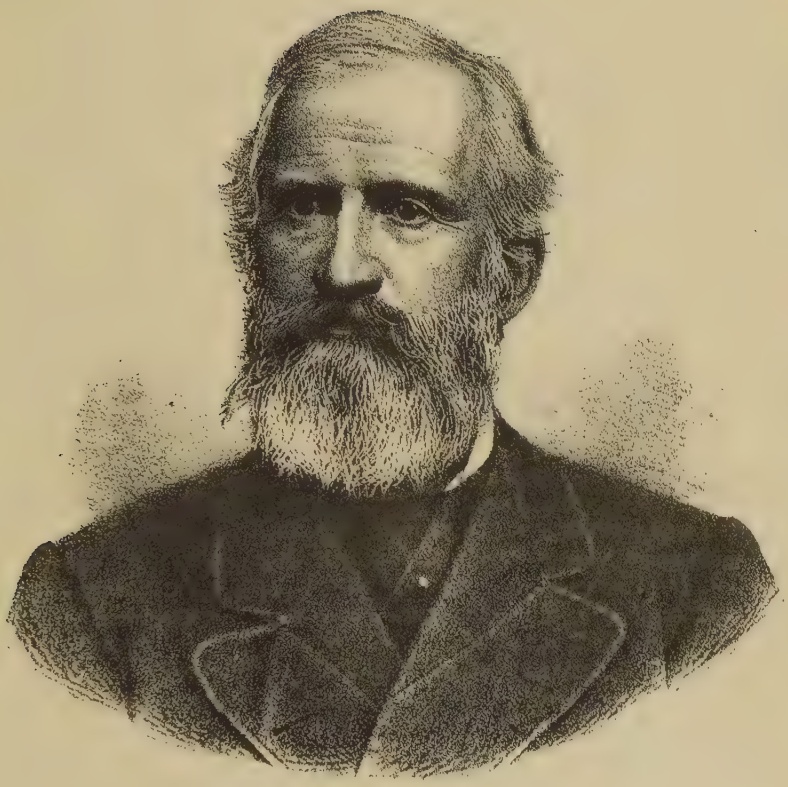
COMPANY I.

Skidmore, George, e. September, 1861, disc. February, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized during the fall and winter of 1861, under Col. Thomas Kirby Smith. It entered the field February 16, 1862, and was assigned to a brigade in the division commanded by Gen. Sherman. It took an active part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing on the 6th and 7th of April, losing 198 men; and on the 29th joined the movement upon Corinth, participating in a sharp encounter with the enemy at Russell House on the 18th of May. On the 28th, it was engaged upon the works at Corinth, and after the evacuation performed provost duty at that place. After having moved with the army to La Grange, Tenn., and Holly Springs, Miss., then back to Corinth, the regiment marched to Memphis in July, 1862. While here, it was engaged in several minor expeditions, and in November moved toward Jackson, then returning to Memphis, joined Sherman's first movement upon Vicksburg. In the engagement at Chickasaw Bayou, on the 28th and 29th of December, the regiment lost twenty men killed and wounded. In January, 1863, it took part in the assault and capture of Arkansas Post.

From this place, the Fifty-fourth proceeded to Young's Point, La., and for a time was em-



A. Sabine

ployed in digging a canal; then marched to the rescue of a fleet of gun-boats which was about to be destroyed. In May, it moved with Grant's army to the rear of Vicksburg, was engaged in the battles of Champion Hills and Big Black Bridge, and on the 19th and 22d of May took an active part in the assault upon the enemy's works, losing in the two days forty-seven men killed and wounded. After the surrender, it moved with the army against Jackson, then returned to Vicksburg.

In October, the regiment proceeded to Memphis and thence to Chattanooga, taking part in the assault upon Missionary Ridge, November 26. The following day it marched to the relief of Knoxville and after pursuing the enemy through Tennessee into North Carolina, returned to Chattanooga, and from there proceeded to Larkinsville, Ala. On the 22d of January, 1864, the Fifty-fourth re-enlisted, and, after the furlough to Ohio, returned to the army with 200 recruits. In May, it joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and participated in the engagements at Resaca, Dallas and New Hope Church. In the assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, the regiment lost twenty-eight killed and wounded. At Nicojack Creek, July 3, thirteen were killed and wounded; in the battles on the east side of Atlanta, July 21 and 22, ninety-four were killed, wounded and missing; and at Ezra Chapel, on the 28th, eight more were added to the list of killed and wounded.

From this time until the 27th of August, the fifty-fourth was continually engaged in the works before Atlanta. It took a prominent part in the engagement at Jonesboro, pursued Hood northward, returned and marched to the sea, taking part in the capture of Fort McAllister on the 15th of December. It moved through the Carolinas, participating in many skirmishes, and in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865.

The regiment moved to Richmond, Va., and from there to Washington City.

After passing in review, it moved to Louisville, Ky., thence to Little Rock, Ark., and there performed garrison duty until mustered out August 15, 1865.

"During its term of service, the Fifty-fourth Ohio marched 3,682 miles, participated in four sieges, nine skirmishes, and fifteen battles, and lost 506 men killed, wounded and missing."

Company K, of the Fifty-fourth Infantry, was partly recruited in Union County, during the fall of 1861, by A. J. Ferguson, who was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Ferguson was afterward promoted to Captain, and commanded the company during the greater part of its service, and until mustered out at the close of the war.

Of the fifty-four men from Union County who served in this regiment, eleven died on the field and in the hospitals, and six were wounded.

COMPANY F.

Brown, Solomon, e. November 30, 1861; disc. August 17, 1863.

Lavine, T. H., e. August 21, 1861; disc. 1865; wd. at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

COMPANY I.

Drury, John, e. January 3, 1862; disc. August 13, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captain A. J. Ferguson, e. November 21, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Sergeant A. R. Andrews, e. November 23, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Sergeant G. W. Allen, e. September, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Sergeant David Cook, e. November, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865; died at home.
Sergeant V. R. Martin, e. November 18, 1861, disc. December 21, 1864; wd.
Sergeant Marion Stevens, e. November, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Sergeant John Starr, e. December 10, 1861; killed July 3, 1864, at Nickojack Creek, Ga.
Sergeant John Thompson, e. December 11, 1861; disc. December 21, 1864.
Sergeant J. S. Thompson, e. November 19, 1861; disc. July 19, 1864.
Corporal Amos Brown, e. November 30, 1861; disc. December 24, 1862.
Corporal B. H. Weiser, e. October 14, 1861; disc. October 2, 1865.
Bannon, Martin, e. July 15, 1862; disc. September 11, 1862.
Beaver, George, e. December 11, 1861; disc. December 21, 1864.
Brown, S. R., e. November 30, 1861; died December 28, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
Chapman, S. G., e. November 16, 1861; disc. December, 1862.
Courtright, J. R., e. November 23, 1861.
Clark, James, e. November 26, 1861; died at home.
Conklin, J. M., e. December 11, 1861; died at home.
Conklin, David, e. November 19, 1861; died July 5, 1862, at home.
Case, Alfred, e. December 11, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Douse, Alfred, e. December 9, 1861.
Goldsberry, M., e. November 19, 1861; disc. May 11, 1864; wd. at Dallas, Ga.
Goldsberry, W., e. November, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Goldsberry, Perry, e. November 23, 1861; died December 25, 1863, in hospital at Camp Sherman, Miss.
Goff, Robert N., e. 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Gibson, F., e. November 18, 1861; disc. December 21, 1864.
Holycross, George, e. March 7, 1864; died August 13, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.
Heistand, Daniel, e. November 30, 1861; disc. December 26, 1864; wd. at Atlanta, Ga.
Huff, L., e. December 10, 1861; disc. September 22, 1862; wd. at Pittsburg Landing.
Hager, Simeon, e. January 25, 1862; disc. August 8, 1862.
Henrygust, Peter, e. November 30, 1861; disc. December 26, 1862.
Hobert, Lorenzo, e. February 8, 1862; disc. June 19, 1862.
Kent, David, e. November 23, 1861; died July 6, 1864, at Nickojack Creek, Ga.
Kelly, Francis, e. November 9, 1861.
Lape, F., e. November 11, 1861; disc. July 21, 1862.
Lape, Jeremiah, e. November 12, 1861; disc. July 21, 1862.
Leifer, Reuben, e. November 23, 1861; disc. December 21, 1862.
Martin, Charles, e. November 9, 1861; disc. September 29, 1862.
Moore, Albert, e. January 23, 1862.
Munshall, J. B., e. November 9, 1861; disc. December 28, 1862.
McClung, W., e. November 11, 1861, disc. August 20, 1862.
Norris, George K., e. February 26, 1864; disc. August 15, 1865; wounded.
Norris, J. P., e. February 26, 1864; disc. August 15, 1865.
Nessle, George, e. November, 1861; disc. August 15, 1865.
Orr, Albert, e. November 30, 1861.
Osburn, Samuel, e. December 10, 1861.
Poland, George, e. February 3, 1862; died February 27, 1862, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Rice, Z. M., e. November 15, 1861; disc. September 22, 1862.
Wade, Thomas, e. November 15, 1861; disc. August, 1865.
Wright, Allen, November 18, 1861; died July 3, 1862; at Moscow, Tenn.
Worthington, S., e. November 26, 1861; disc. December 22, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio was organized October 17, 1861, under Col. John E Lee; it operated in Virginia, participating in the battles of McDowell and the second Bull Run. In April, 1863, it moved with the Army of the Potomac upon Fredericksburg, by way of the Wilderness and Chancellorsville. In July, it fought at Gettysburg, in September was transferred to the Western Army, and was present at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, then joined the march to Knoxville. It followed Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas on to Washington.

During its term of service, the Fifty-fifth enrolled 1,350 men, of whom 750 were either killed or wounded in battle or died.

It was mustered out of the service on the 11th of July, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Corporal H. M. Vaughn, e. November 27, 1861; wd. at second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fifty-sixth Ohio was organized in December, 1861, under Col. Peter Kenny. It entered upon active service in February, 1862, and participated in the engagements at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth.

In April, it joined Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and was actively engaged at Port Gibson and Champion Hills, capturing two guns and 125 prisoners at the former place, and losing in the two engagements 175 in killed, wounded and missing.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment moved against Johnston at Jackson, thence to Natchez, where orders were received to proceed farther south and join Gen. Banks' Red River expedition.

The Forty-sixth lost heavily in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads; and when en route on veteran furlough its boat was disabled by rebel batteries and a number of officers and men captured. In November, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans served on guard duty at New Orleans until mustered out in March, 1866.

West, Robert, e. December, 1861, disc. November, 1864.

FIFTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth Ohio was organized and entered the field in February, 1862, under Col. Val. Bausenwein. It saw its first battle at Fort Donelson, and its next at Pittsburg Landing. It took part in the siege of Corinth, then moved to Memphis, where it was ordered to Arkansas. In January, 1863, it shared in the capture of Arkansas Post, and in April, joined Grant's Vicksburg campaign. It participated in the engagements of Deer Creek and of Grand Gulf. After serving at Vicksburg until December, 1864, the Fifty-eighth proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out on the 14th of January, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Corp. John Reichling, e. October, 1861, disc. January 14, 1865, died May 7, 1883.
Richey, J. G., e. October, 1861, disc. January 14, 1865.
Smith, David, e. October, 1861, disc. January 14, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Drum Maj. D. M. Woodburn, e. January 16, 1862, disc. January 14, 1865.

SIXTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment organized for the term of one year, under Col. William Trimble. It went to the field in April, 1862, reporting to Gen. Fremont, in West Virginia. It operated against Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, fighting near Strasburg, at Port Republic and at Harper's Ferry, where it was overcome and captured by the enemy.

The men were soon paroled and mustered out, many of them enlisting in other regiments.

In the spring of 1864, the Sixtieth Ohio was re-organized for the three years' service, under Col. J. N. McElroy. It joined the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, in the siege of Petersburg and the actions about Richmond.

The regiment was mustered out of service on the 25th of July, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Bell, William, e. July, 1864, disc. July 25, 1865.
Lape, George, e. February 29, 1864, disc. July 25, 1865

COMPANY F.

Beck, A. B., e. December 15, 1863, disc. July 25, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Aller, Ezekiel, e. January, 1865, disc. July 25, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The Sixty-first Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, in April, 1861, under Col. Newton Schleich. It entered the field in June and operated under Gen. Pope in Virginia, encountering the enemy at Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, and in the battle of Bull Run, where it lost twenty-five men killed and wounded.

The regiment took an active part in the engagement at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. In September, the Sixty-first was transferred with the Twelfth Corps to the Army of the Cumberland, reaching Bridgeport, Ala., on the 1st of October. On the 27th, it started for Chattanooga, and on the 28th was engaged in a fierce fight at Wauhatchie Valley, driving the defeated rebels across Lookout Creek. In

November, the regiment shared in the assault on Mission Ridge, then moved to the relief of Knoxville.

In May, 1864, the regiment having returned from veteran furlough, joined the National forces at Rocky Face Ridge. This was the commencement of the Atlanta campaign. In this campaign the Sixty-first was brigaded with the Third Brigade, First Division of the Twentieth Corps, under Maj. Gen. Hooker, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kingston, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, crossing of the Chattahoochie and Peach Tree Creek. It moved with Sherman's army to the sea, then marched through the swamps of South Carolina, and after the battle of Bentonville moved to Goldsboro, N. C., where it was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio. This act blotted from the rolls of the army the name of the Sixty-first Ohio, but its deeds remain on record. It was always a reliable regiment, and was ever found where duty called it. Its losses by the casualties of the field were so numerous that at the close of its service a little band of about sixty officers and men remained to answer to its last roll-call. The consolidated regiment, now the Eighty-second, marched to Washington, took part in the grand review, then moved to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out September 1, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Corp. Theodore Mullen, e. March 26, 1862, disc. December, 1864, wounded and taken prisoner at Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864.
McCay, James, e. April, 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Baker, William S., e. February 24, 1862, disc. September 1, 1865, taken prisoner at Goldsboro, N. C., 1865.

COMPANY D.

Doty, Stephen, e. April, 1861, disc. September 1, 1865, wounded.

SIXTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in November, 1861, under Col. F. B. Pond. It served under Gen. Shields, in Virginia, taking part in the battle of Winchester. In August, 1862, it moved with McClellan in the Peninsula campaign; then proceeded through North Carolina to Port Royal, S. C. It was engaged in the assault upon Fort Wagner and in the siege of Charleston. During the year of 1864, the regiment was almost constantly occupied in the contest that raged about Richmond. In the spring of 1865, it participated in the assaults on Petersburg, Fort Gregg and Appomattox. In September, 1865, the Sixty-second was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh, the combined regiment taking the name of the latter-named organization.

COMPANY A.

Howard, Nathan, e. July 8, 1863, disc. December 12, 1865.

SIXTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

By the consolidation of two battalions, known as the Twenty-second and Sixty-third, this regiment was organized in February, 1862, under Col. John W. Sprague. It immediately joined the Army of the Mississippi under Gen. Pope, and was engaged in all the movements which resulted in the capture of Island No. 10, and in the siege of Corinth. It took part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth under Rosecrans. After operating in Alabama and Tennessee until October, 1863, the Sixty-third joined the army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. It took part in the review at Washington, then moved to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 8, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Corp. T. Davis, e. January 6, 1862, disc. July 8, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. Eli Casey, e. December 12, 1861, killed at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Sivill, T. V., e. October 14, 1861, disc. 1865.

COMPANY I.

Meneal, Elijah.

COMPANY K.

Organ, M. G., e. November, 1861, disc. December, 1863.
Organ, S. S., e. October 25, 1861, disc. July 8, 1865.
Riley, John.
Skates, Peter S., e. December 23, 1863.

SIXTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Sixty-fourth Ohio was organized November 9, 1861. It joined the National forces in Kentucky, then moved to Nashville. It was present at the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth; it fought at Stone River and at Chickamauga; it participated in the assault upon Mission Ridge and moved to the relief of Knoxville. It joined the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of that city followed in pursuit of Hood. At the close of the war, the Sixty-fourth was ordered to Texas, where it remained until mustered out, December 8, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Harris, R. L., e. March 11, 1864, disc. October 9, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Ruhl, Daniel, e. October, 1861, disc. 1864, wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1862.

SIXTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered in December 1, 1861, under Col. Charles G. Harker, and immediately reported to Gen. Wood, in Kentucky. It participated in the battle of Shiloh; took part in the siege of Corinth, in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; was engaged in the various battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign; pursued Hood across the Tennessee, and, after the close of the war, performed garrison duty in Texas

until December, when it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and discharged January 2, 1866.

COMPANY D.

Second Lieut. D. H. Rowland, e. October 3, 1862, disc. December, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Musician W. M. Pierce, e. November 20, 1861, disc. August, 1862.

COMPANY G.

McGuire, J. N., e. October 3, 1861, disc. December, 1865.
Violet, O. H.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Sixty-sixth Ohio was organized at Camp McArthur, Urbana, Ohio, October 1, 1861, under Col. Charles Candy, and on the 17th of January, 1862, moved to West Virginia and reported to Gen. Lander at New Creek, where the first field camp was made. Gen. Shields soon succeeded Gen. Lander, and the Sixty-sixth, for a few weeks, was stationed as Provost-Guard at Martinsburg, Winchester and Strasburg; then crossed the Blue Ridge to Fredricksburg, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade under Gen. E. B. Tyler. Orders were soon received to countermarch for the relief of Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley and for the protection of Washington then threatened by Stonewall Jackson.

In the battle of Port Republic, June 9, the regiment took an active and prominent part in defending a battery of seven guns. The enemy had possession of these guns at three different times, and as many times were compelled to abandon them by the regiment. After fighting for five hours against overwhelming numbers, Gen. Tyler withdrew his command. The regiment lost on this occasion 196 of the 400 men engaged. In July, the Sixty-sixth with its brigade, joined Gen. Pope at Sperryville, and was assigned to the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps.

The Second Division, under command of Gen. Banks, opened the battle at Cedar Mountain, and in the desperate struggle which ensued the regiment lost eighty-seven killed and wounded of the 200 men in arms. Its battle flag had one shell and nineteen bullet holes made through it, and one Sergeant and five Corporals were shot down in succession while carrying it. The regiment was again actively engaged at Antietam on the 17th and and 18th of September. On the 27th of December, 1862, Gen. Stewart with 2,000 rebe cavalry made an attack on Dumfries, a small town garrisoned by the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, about 700 troops in all. After fighting fiercely for several hours, the enemy was forced to retreat.

In the engagement at Chancellorsville, the regiment held a position in front of Gen. Hooker's headquarters, and again its bravery was exemplified. After participating in the battle of Gettysburg, the Sixty-sixth pursued Lee to the Rappahannock; and in August, 1863, proceeded to New York to enforce the draft. In September, it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland near Chattanooga, and in November took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. On the 15th of December, the regiment re-enlisted, and at the end of veteran furlough returned to Bridgeport, Ala., where it lay in camp about three months. In May, 1864, it moved with the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, on the Atlanta campaign. At Rocky Face Ridge, the Twentieth Corps was repulsed with great loss. At Resaca, the Sixty-sixth was actively engaged, but with slight loss. On the 25th, it took part in the engagement near Pumpkin Vine Creek, and for eight days kept up a continuous musketry with the enemy. On the 15th of June, the regiment led the advance on Pine Mountain, and in the battles of Kenesaw, Marietta and Peach Tree Creek fought with conspicuous gallantry. After the capture of Atlanta, the Sixty-sixth remained on duty in that city until Sherman started on his "march to the sea." From Savannah it moved northward through the Carolinas and on to Washington, passing over the old battle-field of Chancellorville, thus making the entire circuit of the Southern States.

The regiment was finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1865, after serving in twelve States, marching over 11,000 miles, and participating in nineteen battles, with a loss of 112 killed, and about 350 wounded.

Company F, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, was recruited in Union County, and was mustered into the service under the following commissioned officers: John Cassil, Captain, L. W. Smith, First Lieutenant and O. J. Carter, Second Lieutenant. Captain Cassil resigned in June, 1862, and was succeeded by L. W. Smith.

John N. Rathburn, a Sergeant of this company, was promoted Captain of Company C, and W. A. Cavis to First Lieutenant of Company E.

Company F suffered most severely in the battle of Port Republic, having nine killed, twelve wounded and four taken prisoners, and during its term of service, forty-one died on the field and in the hospitals, thirty-four were wounded, and eight taken prisoners.

Union County was also represented in Companies A, B, C, D, E, I and K of this regiment.

COMPANY A.

Brooks, J. M., e. October 30, 1861, disc. December 29, 1863.
Conrad, J. W. H., e. December 11, 1861, disc. August 12, 1862.
Colbert, I. C., e. November 5, 1861, disc. May, 1862.
Forry, Michael, e. January 3, 1862, disc. January 17, 1865, taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1863.

COMPANY B.

O'Haver, H., e. October 8, 1861, disc. 1863.

COMPANY C AND F.

Capt. J. N. Rathburn, e. October 17, 1861, disc. October 17, 1864, served in Company F until promoted Captain, March 3, 1864, wounded June 9, 1862, at Port Republic.

COMPANY C.

Sharp, Henry, e. October 22, 1864, disc. 1865.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant Peter Haidman, e. October 2, 1861, disc. February 14, 1863, died at Soldier's Home, Dayton, Ohio, disease contracted in the army.
Raypole, John, e. September 2, 1864, disc. April 7, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Thomas J. Buxton, e. October 15, 1861, resigned June 1, 1863, taken prisoner June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Capt. John W. Watkins, e. October 19, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864.

COMPANY E AND F.

First Lieut. W. A. Cavis, e. November 8, 1861, resigned October 20, 1864, served in Company F until promoted to Lieutenant, July 30, 1864.
Corp. John Aller, e. January 6, 1862, disc. 1865, taken prisoner at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Black, Henry, e. December 9, 1861.
Kyle, Elias, e. December 19, 1861, disc. 1864, wounded at Savannah, Ga., December, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Capt. James P. Conn, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded.
Capt John Cassil, e. October 16, 1861, resigned June 21, 1862, died at home since the war.
Capt. L. W. Smith, e. October 17, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864, wounded at Dallas, Ga.
First Lieut. Joseph H. Case, disc. June 28, 1865.
First Lieut. William Scott, e. November 13, 1861, died at home.
Second Lieut. J. O. Carter, e. October 17, 1861, resigned April 21, 1862.
Sergt James Guy, e. September 17, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.
Sergt. Daniel Griffin, e. October 23, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt W. H. Loveless, e. October 24, 1861, disc. September 12, 1862, wounded at Port Republic Va., June 9, 1862.
Sergt. G. M. McGregor, e. December 7, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864, transferred to Seventh O. V. V. I.
Sergt. James F. Maggs, e. November, 1861, disc. June 26, 1865, wounded June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Sergt. A. P. Orahood, e. October 19, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Sergt. H. D. Parmeter, e. November 27, 1861, taken prisoner June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va., transferred to Seventh Regiment O. V. I.
Sergt. W. C. Porter, e. October 17, 1861, died October 10, 1862, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mt. Va.
Sergt. George Richey, e. October 17, 1861, killed June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Sergt. D. L. Robinson, e. November 13, 1861, died July 10, 1862, in hospital, Alexandria, Va.
Sergt. Nathan C. Welsh, e. November 13, 1861, wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., 1862.
Corp. Daniel Beightler, e. November 27, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Francis Cooledge, e. October 21, 1861, disc. January 31, 1863, wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
Corp. Edward Cody, e. October 17, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded June 9, 1862, at Port Republic.
Corp. John Freshwater, e. November 20, 1861, killed June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Corp. F. M. Gibson, e. November 29, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. William H. Sharp, e. December 6, 1861, killed June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Corp. Matthias Smith, e. December 5, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded November 27, 1863, at Lookout Mountain.
Corp. A. M. Marks, e. November 28, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864.
Armstrong, J. H., taken prisoner June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Amrine, Alfred, e. November 27, 1861, disc. June 1, 1865, taken prisoner May 18, 1864.
Amrine, John W., e. November 21, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Amrine, R. P., e. January 25, 1864, taken prisoner at Bentonville, N. C.
Arnold, Jasper, e. August 9, 1862.
Beck, A. B., e. December 15, 1863, disc. June 15, 1865.
Berriam, William, e. November 1, 1861, disc. June 30, 1862.
Bethard, James H., October 17, 1861, disc. July 21, 1862.
Bell, William H., e. January 23, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Bethard, A. G., e. October 17, 1861, disc. Obtober 14, 1862.
Beightler, Abraham, e. December 6, 1861.
Burris, Martin, e. November 19, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Bancroft, William, e. January 22, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
Beck, Jesse R., November 19, 1861.
Blake, John T., e. August, 1862, died June, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Bassell, Adams, e. January 11, 1864, killed June 24, 1864, at Mission Ridge.
Billiter, Noah C., e. December 7, 1861, disc. November 24, 1862.
Black, Thomas, e. December 9, 1861, disc. December 13, 1862.
Brown, Albert, e. November 21, 1861, disc. November 15, 1862.
Battees, William S., e. November 6, 1861, killed June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.
Burress, Enoch, e. August 9, 1862, disc. November 29, 1862, died at home, disease contracted in the army.
Brewster, James, e. August 14, 1861, disc. June 3, 1862.
Cummins, James, e. November 28, 1861.
Cassel, James M., e. February 21, 1862, disc. August 12, 1862.
Cole, Riley, e. April 7, 1864, died August 21, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cole, James R., e. March 29, 1864, died July 8, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Cooledge, T., e. October 19, 1861, died April 10, 1862, at Winchester, Va.
Collumber, Jesse, e. January 27, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Constant, William, e. August 9, 1862, disc. June 3, 1865.
Dasher, John, e. January 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Dockum, Harry, e. November 8, 1861, disc. October 24, 1862.
Dolbear, E. C., e. November 13, 1861, disc. December 31, 1861.
Dines, W. C., e. August 20, 1862, disc. June 3, 1865, died at home in 1882.
Doolan, John, e. December 10, 1861, disc. December 31, 1861.
Doolan, Daniel, e. December 10, 1861.
Draper, Henry, e. November 29, 1861, died August 24, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Edgington, J., e. November 28, 1861, disc. July 18, 1864, died at Marysville, Ohio.
Elliott, Felix, e. December 9, 1861, disc. June 26, 1865.
Freshwater, W. C., e. October 12, 1861, died June 17, 1862, of wounds received at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Filler, B. F., e. August 11, 1862, transferred to Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Griffith, John H., e. August 11, 1862, disc. March 4, 1863.
Griffith, T. R., e. November 10, 1864.
Guy, William, e. October 17, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Gregory, Jason, e. October 26, 1861, disc. June 16, 1862, taken prisoner at Newtown, W. V.
Goal, J. W., e. October, 1861, disc. 1865.
Gray, James, e. December 3, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Gray, Stephen, e. November 13, 1861, died at Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.
Grow, Henry, e. November 9, 1864, disc. January 26, 1863.
Grow, George, e. November 30, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Graham, Silas, e. March 14, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Hume, Alonzo, e. November 13, 1861, wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, disc. January 7, 1863.
Heseldon, J., e. 1864, wounded May 27, 1864, disc. June 28, 1864.
Holloway, William J., e. January 10, 1862, transferred to V. R. C.
Horney, J., e. November 28, 1861, killed at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864.
Huffman, A. W., e. February 18, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Huffman, J. T., e. October 17, 1861, disc. April 26, 1862.
Ingram, B. P., e. March 10, 1864.
Kelly, Daniel, e. November 30, 1861, disc. October 9, 1862.
Knickelson, Jeremiah, e. November 1, 1861, killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Kelsey, William J., e. April 1, 1864, disc. July 19, 1865.
Kent, Thomas, e. December 17, 1861, wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.
Lewallen, T. J., e. August 9, 1862, died at Harper's Ferry Va., December 14, 1862.
Laird, S. D., e. November 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Fredericksburg disc. December 22, 1864.
Lannon, J. R., e. 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Little, John, e. December 6, 1861, died at Alexandria, Va., July 28, 1862.
Loats, L. H., e. January 18, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.

Leitz, Jacob, e. September 21, 1863, disc. December 20, 1864.
Loring, Emery, e. October 17, 1861, wounded and taken prisoner at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, disc. May 5, 1863.
McBride, Thomas, e. September 15, 1863, died at Bridgeport, Ala., May 12, 1864.
McGlenn, James, e. November 18, 1861, disc June 28, 1865.
McGraw, David, e. January 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
McKitrick, J. H., e. November, 1861, wounded August 9, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.
McCarty, William, e. December 7, 1861.
McGlee, Andrew, e. September 21, 1864, disc. May 15, 1865.
McGregor, M. M., e. October 21, 1863, disc. January 10, 1865.
Myers, James H., e. January 26, 1864, disc. 1865.
Myers, Joseph K., e. October 21, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Murdock, Robert, e. December 28, 1861. Transferred to invalid corps.
Mills, James, e. November 28, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mathers, John, e. March 7, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mapes, T. A., e. November 20, 1861, disc. December 30, 1862.
Monroe, David B., e. October 29, 1861, wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863, disc. June 28, 1865.
Newhouse, J. H., e. October 17, 1861, wounded at Strasburg, Va., disc. June 24, 1862.
Orahood, Amos, e. December 6, 1861, died (while home on furlough) at Marysville, Ohio, June 11, 1862.
Orahood, Milton, e. November 13, 1861, died at home August 8, 1862.
Parmeter, Samuel, e. November 16, 1861, disc. April 26, 1862.
Peck, John O., e. October 27, 1864, disc. July 15, 1865.
Powers, W. M., e. November 20, 1861, disc. February 19, 1863.
Platt, John.
Reid, Theodore, e. January 10, 1863, disc. June 28, 1865. Died February 27, 1867.
Reading, William M., e. November 6, 1861, disc. July 5, 1862.
Rice, F. M., e. August 11, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.
Ryan, J. H., e. November 15, 1861, wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., December, 30, 1862.
Reider, Christopher, e. November 5, 1861, disc. December 15, 1862.
Shout, I., e. October 28, 1861, disc. June 16, 1862.
Spain, Marshall, e. February 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Spain, Philander, e. October 25, 1861, disc. January 30, 1862.
Sherbone, George, e. February 20, 1862
Shuler, W. A., e. March 8, 1864, wounded at Pine Hill, Ga., 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Stillings, William, e. December 7, 1861, disc. December 31, 1861.
Stephens, William, e. January 9, 1862.
Smith, John, e. November 7, 1861, disc. July, 1865.
Smith, John, e. October, 1861, disc. November 20, 1862.
Smith, J. T., e. November 28, 1861 wounded at Gettysburg, disc. June 28, 1865.
Smith, James F., e. December 1, 1861, died at Washington, D. C. of wounds received at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, disc. October 16, 1862.
Smith, Jacob H., e. November 28, 1861, disc. March 27, 1863.
Smith, Isaac T., e. November 28, 1861.
Shayer, J., e. 1861, disc. March 2, 1863.
Shoemaker, Andrew, e. September 26, 1864, disc. June 3, 1865.
Stithem, Leonard, e. November 30, 1861, died at Urbana, Ohio, January 20, 1862.
Seagrover, George, e. October 19, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864.
Severn, Mathew, e. November 28, 1861, killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Sharp, R. B., e. December 5, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sterling, Darius, e. December 9, 1861, died at Fort Delaware, Md., December 8, 1862.
Turner, Sampson, e. January 5, 1864, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1864.
Turner, Stephen, e. January 5, 1864, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 25, 1864.
Thayer, Joseph, e. December 6, 1861, disc. March 2, 1863. Wounded.
Wilcox, Richard, e. November 22, 1861, wounded at Fredericksburg. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 20, 1864.
Wilcox, Charles E., e. November 20, 1861, wounded May 1, 1863, and again June 15, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Warner, J. B., e. February 25, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Williams, C. C., e. March 8, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Wolford, Levi, e. December 2, 1861, killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Worley, N. L., e. October 25, 1861, disc. November 24, 1862.
Worley, David, e. October 25, 1861, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Welsh, Michael, e. September 27, 1864 disc. June 3, 1865.
Wyant, John J., e. November 27, 1861, taken prisoner June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va., wounded June 18, 1863, disc. June 28, 1865.
Wilmoth, John, e. November 8, 1861, killed at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Irwin, John R., e. November 14, 1861, killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Capt. J. M. McIlroy, e. October 16, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. G. W. Poling, e. October 14, 1861.
Corp. Daniel Poling, e. December 14, 1862.
Blake, Byron, e. February 14, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Darling, Charles.
Davis, William T., e. October 16, 1861, died at Winchester, Va., April 12, 1862.
Graham, William, e. August, 1863, disc. January, 1864.
Grubbs, William, e. March 15, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Harris, D. W., e. September 28, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mattex, James H., e. December 14, 1864, disc. July 15, 1865, wounded at Dallas, Ga., 1864.
Marks, Jonas, e. August 28, 1862, disc. June 6, 1865.
Marks, Isaac, e. August 28, 1862.
Poling, Reuben, e. January 17, 1862, disc. April 3, 1865.
Stiner, C. W., e. November 1, 1861, disc. April 24, 1862, wounded at Martinsburg, Va.
Shineman, David, e. October 14, 1861, died at Cumberland Gap.
Wilson, Mathew, e. December 14, 1862, killed June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Wilson, William, e. November 21, 1861, killed June 9, 1862, at Port Republic, Va.

COMPANY I.

Corporal James Riddle, e. August 1, 1862.
Baxter, E. W., e. August 5, 1862, disc. June 5, 1865.
Meeks, Z., e. January 14, 1862, died November 12, 1862, in hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va.
Milledge, John, e. August 8, 1862, disc. June 5, 1865.
Nicely, John W., e. 1861, disc. 1863, wounded at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Turner, E., e. April 4, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Webb, Martin, e. December 12, 1863, disc. June 28, 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in February, 1862. It entered the field in April and operated in Tennessee. It was engaged in the battle of Stone River, and in September, 1863, took part in the assault upon Mission Ridge, suffering severely. It joined Sherman's movement upon Atlanta and participated in nearly all the battles through to Jonesboro. After pursuing Hood north, it marched to the sea, thence through the Carolinas and on to Washington. It was mustered out July 17, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Haun, W., e. January, 1864, disc. July, 1865.
Turner, William, e. July 10, 1862, wounded at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1863, died at Memphis, 1863.

SEVENTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Seventieth Ohio was organized during the autumn of 1861, under Col. Joseph B. Cookerill.

In February, 1862, it proceeded to Kentucky, and reported to Gen. Sherman. It took a prominent part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and in the siege of Corinth. In June, 1863, it joined in the investment of Vicksburg, and after the surrender moved upon Jackson. It was engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, then marched to the relief of Knoxville. In January, 1864, the Seventieth re-enlisted as veterans, and in May moved with Sherman upon Atlanta; it participated in all the engagements on the way and around Atlanta. It marched through Georgia to the sea; shared in the assault upon Fort McAllister, and moved through the Carolinas. It was discharged August 14, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Painter, L. L., e. February 29, 1864, disc. August 14 1865.

SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The Seventy-first Ohio was organized February 1, 1862, under Col. Rodney Mason. It soon reported to Gen. Sherman, in Kentucky, and in April participated in the battle of Shiloh. During the summer of 1862, it operated along the Cumberland River, and in August was captured by an overwhelming majority. After its exchange, it guarded railroads in Tennessee until the battle of Nashville, where it took an active and effective part. It served in Texas, during the summer and fall of 1865, and was finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1866.

COMPANY D.

Lane, S. D.

COMPANY E.

Musician G. W. Wilson, e. March 16, 1863, disc. February 18, 1866.

SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in February, 1862, under Col. Granville Moody. In April, it entered the field in Tennessee, and guarded railroads most of the time until December, when it took an active part in the battle of Stone River.

On the movement toward Chattanooga, the Seventy-fourth shared in the engagements at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, pursued Hood northward, marched to Savannah, and through the Carolinas.

After the grand review at Washington, it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on the 10th of July, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Cassady, George.
Dawson, William, e. August 17, 1861, wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Gaines, R. E., e. November 16, 1861, disc. July 18, 1862.

SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry was recruited during the fall of 1861, by Col. C. R. Woods. The organization was completed and mustered into the service on the 9th of February, 1862, with 962 officers and men. The regiment immediately entered the field in Kentucky, and took part in the engagement at Fort Donelson. It then moved to Pittsburg Landing, and was exposed to the enemy's fire during the whole of the second day's battle at that place. It moved with the army under Halleck upon Corinth, and after the evacuation marched to Memphis. In July it proceeded to Helena, Ark., and in August joined the movement upon Miliken's Bend and Haines' Bluffs, surprising the Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment and capturing all its camp and garrison equipage, and many prisoners.

Four siege guns, two field pieces, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition also fell into the hands of the forces during this expedition.

In October, the Seventy-sixth went to Missouri, and in December formed a part of Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg; then proceeded up the river to Arkansas Post, and on the 11th of January, 1863, assisted in the capture of that fort, losing seventy men.

The regiment operated under Gen. Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, and after the surrender marched in pursuit of Johnston to Jackson, and on the 23d of September embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis. During the months of October and November, the Seventy-sixth served in Northern Alabama and Tennessee; then joined Gen. Hooker at Chattanooga, and participated in the assaults upon Lookout Mountain, Misson Ridge and Ringgold. About two thirds of the regiment re-enlisted on the 4th of January, 1864, and after the veteran furlough, joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign and took part in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro.

After the fall of Atlanta, the Seventy-sixth moved to South Carolina and engaged in the "Campaign of the Carolinas." In February, 1865, it operated around Columbia until the evacuation of that city, then moved to Bentonville and took part in the last battle of the war at that place.

It marched to Raleigh, where it remained until Johnston's surrender; proceeded to Washington and took part in the grand review before the President, then moved to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out of the service, after which it went to Columbus, Ohio, where it was discharged on the 24th day of July, 1865.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment had over 1,500 men in its organization, and mustered out only about 400. It was engaged in forty-seven battles and skirmishes; lost 350 officers and men on the field and in the hospitals, and had 341 wounded in battle.

Dr. A. Sabine, of this county, who was Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to Surgeon

of the Seventy-sixth Regiment in January, 1862, for meritorious service on the battle-field of Stone River, and served with this regiment until the close of the war. He held the position of Medical Director of Gen. Wood's division during the siege of Vicksburg, and during the Atlanta campaign was the greater part of the time Chief of the Corps of Operators of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

COMPANY A.

Surgeon Andrew Sabine, commission issued July 2, 1861, disc. July 24, 1865.
Sergeant J. W. Tilton, e. October 17, 1861, disc. July 15, 1865, re-enlisted as veteran February 14, 1864.
Tilton, John F., e. January 4, 1864, disc. July 22, 1865.
Wright, H. M., e. November 12, 1861, disc. October 13, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Corporal John Dull, e. November, 4, 1861, disc. July 19, 1865.
Brooks, J. P., e. October 17, 1861, disc. July 15, 1865, re-enlisted as veteran February 14, 1864.
Carroll, George P., e. February 17, 1864. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
Tracy, Henry, e. October 9, 1861, disc. June 10, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Harper, T. A., e. October 29, 1861, disc. 1864.

COMPANY D.

Denman, C. N., e. October 9, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Bonham, John, e. February 22, 1864, disc. 1865.
Mossier, George W., e. August 15, 1862, disc. July 17, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was completed on the 11th of January, 1862, and in February it entered the field at Fort Donelson. It took part in the battle of Shiloh and in the siege of Corinth. It operated in Mississippi and Tennessee under Grant until the surrender of Vicksburg. The Seventy-eighth participated in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee until the fall of Atlanta. It followed Sherman in his march to the sea and through the Carolinas, up to Richmond and on to Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Henderson, John A., e. 1862, disc. 1865.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Furgeson, W., e. November, 1861, disc. 1865.

COMPANY E.

Kirby, A. G.

COMPANY G.

Fry, W. F., e. December 11, 1861, disc. July 11, 1865.

SEVENTY NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Seventy-ninth Ohio was organized in July, 1862, and took the field the following month. It operated with the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee, until the spring of 1864, when it joined Sherman's forces in the advance on Atlanta and fought the enemy at Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek and Atlanta. It took part in the siege of Savannah, and in the march through the Carolinas; it participated in the engagements at Langton, Columbia, Averysboro and Bentonville.

During its term of service, the Seventy-ninth sustained a loss of several hundred. It was mustered out June 9, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Silas McFadden, e. August 7, 1862, disc. March 25, 1863.

EIGHTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in December, 1861, under Col. E. B. Eckley. It was assigned to Gen. Pope's command and served with that army during the siege of Corinth. It afterward joined Grant's movement in Mississippi and shared in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In June, 1863, it moved with Sherman's forces in their march to Chattanooga, and in November took part in the assault upon Mission Ridge.

The Eightieth Ohio re-enlisted in January, 1864, and after the furlough home, joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign. It was stationed at Resaca when Hood's demand for its surrender was refused. It marched to the sea, then moved north across the Carolinas to Washington. After the close of the war, performed garrison duty in Arkansas until mustered out on the 15th of August, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Westlake, George, e. August, 1862, disc. September, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Temple, George, e. January, 1862, disc. 1865.

EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The Eighty-first Ohio was organized during the fall of 1861, under Col. Thomas Morton. It served in Missouri under Gen. Fremont until March, 1862, when it was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. It was actively engaged in the battle of Shiloh; then marched into Mississippi and took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth. In June, 1863, it moved into Tennessee and performed garrison duty until May, 1864; it then entered upon the Atlanta campaign and took part in the battles at Snake Creek, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It participated in all the dangers and privations of the campaign of the Carolinas, and, after the review at Washington, proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out July 13, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Tonguet, Fielding, e. July 26, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Johnson, D. C., e. August 15, 1862, disc. 1865.
Johnson, Joseph. Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

COMPANY G.

Overholser, C., e. September 2, 1862, disc. August, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Elliott, Uriah.
Beaver, William.
Beaver, John.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized December 31, 1861, under Col. James Cantwell, and, in January, 1862, moved into West Virginia and encamped near the village of Fetterman. Here it spent several weeks engaged in drilling, disciplining and active preparations for the field. On the 16th of March, the Eighty-second was assigned to Gen. Schenck's command, and, after exploring the Lost River region in search of Harness, the noted guerrilla, moved to the relief of Gen. Milroy, then threatened by Stonewall Jackson at McDowell, and participated in the assault on Bull Pasture Mountain and the retreat to Franklin.

On the 25th of May, Schenck's brigade left Franklin with the army under Fremont, following the rebels through Strasburg on to Cross Keys, and was present at the battle at that place on the 8th of June, though not actively engaged. It followed Jackson to the Shenandoah, then returned through New Market, Mount Jackson and Strasburg to Middletown, where Gen. Sigel took command of the army. In the organization of the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, the Eighty-second was assigned to an independent brigade under Milroy, of the First Corps, Sigel's command.

In August, it was again engaged with Jackson at Cedar Mountain. A few days later, the two armies met on the opposite banks of the Rappahannock River, and for more than a week kept up an incessant skirmishing, the enemy making many attempts to gain Waterloo Bridge, which was defended by Milroy's brigade. When orders were received for the destruction of the bridge, the work was intrusted to the Eighty-second. Then followed the second Bull Run battle, in which the regiment fought with conspicuous gallantry, losing heavily. In this engagement Col. Cantwell was killed, and Col. James S. Robinson assumed command. On the 3d of September, the First Corps proceeded to Fairfax C. H. and the Eighty-second was attached to Gen. Sigel's headquarters. While here, Sigel's Corps was denominated the Eleventh and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It participated in the advance on Fredericksburg, and in December went into winter quarters at Stafford C. H. Gen. Howard succeeded Gen. Sigel in command of the Eleventh Corps; and the Eighty-second having been relieved from duty at headquarters reported to Gen. Schurz, its division commander, and by him was designated as a battalion of sharp-shooters for the division, subject to his personal direction. In the movement upon Chancellorsville on the 2d of May, the Eighty-second performed good service; and from this time until the 7th was engaged in the trenches or on the picket line. When the army fell back, the regiment returned to Stafford and remained quietly in its old camp until the 10th of June. Then, having been assigned to the Second Brigade of the Third Division it moved on the Gettysburg campaign, and so severe was its loss in this sanguinary battle that only ninety-two of the 258 men who went into the action remained to guard its colors.

The Eleventh Corps followed in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Warrenton Junction. At Hagerstown, the Eighty-second had been assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division, and when the Third Division was ordered to guard the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, it was placed at Catlett's Station, where it performed guard and patrol duty until September. On the 25th, the regiment, with the Eleventh Corps, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Wauhatchie October 28, and in the assaults upon Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. It followed in pursuit of Bragg, then marched to the relief of Knoxville, but when within a few miles of that city information was received that the siege had been raised and the troops returned to their old encampment in Lookout Valley. On January 1, 1864, the Eighty-second reenlisted for another three years' service; on the 10th, started to Ohio on veteran furlough; on the 23d of February, re-assembled at Columbus, Ohio, with 200 recruits, and, on the 3d of March, joined its brigade at Bridgeport, Ala. Here the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated, forming the Twentieth, and the Eighty-second was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division of this corps. On the 30th of April, marching orders were received and the regiment entered upon the Atlanta campaign, moving toward Resaca. On the 14th of May, it assisted the Fourth Corps in repulsing an attack by the rebels on the Dalton road, and in the engagement of the next day held an important position with but slight loss, being protected by breastworks. On the 19th, the enemy was found in position near Cassville, but withdrew without a battle. At Dallas the regiment took an active part, holding the center of the line The entire brigade was exposed to a heavy fire, by sunset, almost every cartridge was gone, and it was only by searching the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded that a straggling fire was kept up until night, when the brigade was relieved. On the 28th, it escorted a supply train for ammunition to Kingston and back, and on the 6th of June went into position near Pine Knob, where it remained until the 15th. It was not actively engaged at Kenesaw except in skirmishing. On the 20th of July, it crossed Peach Tree Creek and found the rebels in the woods about four miles from Atlanta. The regiment lost in this affair seventy-five killed and wounded. During the siege of Atlanta, the Eighty-second occupied an important but exposed position. On one occasion the regimental colors were carried away and torn to shreds by a cannon ball. On the 20th of August, it was removed to a position on the Chattahoochie, and Gen. Slocum assumed command of the corps. On

the 2d of September, the national forces took possession of Atlanta, and the regiment went into camp in the suburbs. On the 15th of November, it moved with Sherman's army to the sea—a detachment taking part in the encounter with Wheeler's cavalry at Buffalo Creek. From Savannah it marched through the Carolinas. At Lancaster, on the 27th of February, 1865, some foragers from the Eighty-second captured a beautiful silk banner. The regiment took a prominent part in the engagement at Averysboro, losing two officers and eight men wounded, and was again actively engaged in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, in which it lost two officers and nine men wounded and fourteen men missing. From Bentonville it moved to Goldsboro, and on the 9th of April was consolidated with the Sixty-first Ohio, the new organization being denominated the Eighty-second. After the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, the regiment marched to Washington, and having participated in the grand review on the 24th of May, went into camp near Fort Lincoln.

On the 15th of June, it moved to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until the 25th of July, then proceeding to Columbus, Ohio, it was discharged July 29, 1865

Company H, of the Eighty-second Infantry, was recruited mostly in Union County, and was mustered into the service with the following commissioned officers: Nicholas Jerolaman, Captain; W. D. W. Mitchell, First Lieutenant, and L. B. Lippitt, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Jerolaman resigned July 7, 1862, and Lieut. W. D. Mitchell was promoted to Captain of the company. Capt. Mitchell fell, mortally wounded, at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, and from that date until April, 1864, the company was commanded by Sergeants. Lieut. J. P. Davis was in command from April, 1864, to October, 1864; Lieut. W. H. Thompson, from October, 1864, to April, 1865; and Capt. Gradyiski from April until July, 1865.

During its term of service, nine of the members of Company H were killed in battle, seven were mortally wounded, eleven died in the hospitals, twenty-nine were wounded, and ten were taken prisoners.

Union County was also represented in Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, I and K of this regiment.

COMPANY A.

Colbert, I., e. February 23, 1864; disc. July 24, 1865.
Hogan, Thomas, e. 1862; disc. in 1865.

COMPANY B.

Church, J. S., e. January 24, 1864; disc. in 1865.
Long, C. C.

COMPANY D.

Corporal Harrison Jump, e. November 27, 1861; disc. August 29, 1863; wd. at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1865.
Wilson, William, e. September, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Hatcher, Nathaniel.

COMPANY F.

Bailey, Wayne, e. November 15, 1861; disc. August 19, 1862; wd. at Bull Run, Va.
Oliver, A. H., e. October 4, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Captain Milton Marsh, e. November 21, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; wd. at Gettysburg, Penn., July, 1863.
Blue John, e. February 29, 1864; disc. July 24, 1865.
Honaker, James, e. February 23, 1864; disc. May 1, 1864; died in hospital at Bridgeport, Ala.
Hunter, James.
Kepler, O. D., e. February 23, 1864; died May 27, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas May 25, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Captain Nicholas Jerolaman, e. June 15, 1861; disc. July 7, 1862.
Captain William D. W. Mitchell, e. November 22, 1861; wd. at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, died July 2, 1863.
Captain John A. Mitchell, e. June 1, 1862; disc. July 24, 1865; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, and held as such till the close of the war.
First Lieutenant J. J. Bier, killed May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
First Lieutenant J. P. Davis, e. November 15, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
First Lieutenant Peter Hill, e. November 1, 1861; wd. at McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862; re-enlisted in the 174th O. V. I. August 6, 1864; disc. 1866.
Second Lieutenant Loyd B. Lippitt, e. November 15, 1861; resigned July 17, 1864.
Second Lieutenant William Thompson, e. November 15, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; taken prisoner July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
Sergeant T. R. Cahill, e. December 7, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Sergeant J. D. Henson, e. December 1, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862, and wd. at Gettysburg.
Sergeant George M. McPeck, e. December 2, 1861; disc. January 1, 1864; wd. at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.
Sergeant John G. Lanning, e. December, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Sergeant George N. Rice, e. November 22, 1861; disc. January 2, 1865.
Corporal D. D. Bolenbaugh, e. December, 1861; disc. February 9, 1865; wd. near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Corporal A. H. Kepler, killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Corporal O. A. Rea, e. December, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; wd. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July, 1864.
Corporal John T. Rothwell, e. December, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Musician Washington Davis, e. November 26, 1861; disc. November 26, 1864.
Ault, W. D., e. November, 1861.
Bryson, Joseph, e. December 13, 1861; disc. December 8, 1862.
Biggs, Henry, e. November 22, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; wd. at Savannah, Ga., December, 1864.
Burgoon, W. S., e. December 7, 1861; disc. January 21, 1865; wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1863.
Bonham, H. C., e. December 7, 1861; disc. April 15, 1862; died at Richwood, Ohio.
Boyer, A. D., e. November 22, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Boyer, William H. H., e. December 31, 1861; disc. January 2, 1865; wd. at Bull Run, Va.
Bombaugh, Lewis, e. November, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Berry, John L., e. November 15, 1861; disc. August 19, 1862.
Beardsly, W. W., e. December 7, 1861; disc. October 28; 1862; wd. at Bull Run, Va.
Boyd, D. A., e. November 22, 1861; disc. January 21, 1865; wd. at second battle of Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.
Boyd, J. C., e. December 7, 1861; disc. August 30, 1862; killed at second battle of Bull Run, Va.
Cahill, J. W., e. 1863; disc. July 24, 1865.
Curl, C. S., e. December 31, 1861; disc. May 20, 1865; wd. at Peach Tree Creek and at Bentonville, N. C., March, 1865.
Chapman, H., e. December 17, 1861; disc. July 12, 1862.
Cory, J. E., e. November 22, 1861; disc. September 2, 1862; died at home August 24, 1871.
Coons, G. W., e. November 25, 1861; disc. October 25, 1862; wd. at Bull Run.
Davis, Washington, e. November 26, 1861; disc. December 26, 1864.
John W. Davis, e. December, 1863; killed May 25, 1864 at Dallas, Ga.

Elliott, Uriah, e. February, 1864; died July 20, 1864, of wds. received at Peach Tree Creek.
Evans, J. B., e. November 22, 1861; disc. March 13, 1863.
Elliott, A. R., e. December 7, 1861; disc. December 23, 1864; wd. at Bull Run.
Ennes, F. Z., e. January 6, 1864; died May 5, 1865, of wounds received at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
Fields, Thomas J., e. April 25, 1863; died June 4, 1864; at Nashville, Tenn.
Figley, Thomas, e. December 2, 1861; died September 7, 1862, at Georgetown, Va.
Grimes, William H., e. November 25, 1861; disc. October 18, 1862.
Green, James, e. December 1, 1863; died at Chattanooga of wounds received at Dallas, Ga., on the 25th of May, 1864.
Green, John, e. December 13, 1861; disc. January 24, 1863.
Green, L. C., e. December 28, 1863; wd. May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Gregg, William, e. February 3, 1864; disc. May 18, 1865; wd. May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Herd, Hiram.
Henson, E. J., e. February, 1864; disc. October, 1864 wd. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Hyde, G. W., e. March 20, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., in 1864.
Hyde, W. D., e. April 2, 1862; disc. September 16, 1862.
Horn, Thornton, e. November 25, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; taken prisoner at Wilderness.
Horn, Thomas A., e. December 6, 1861; wd. at Dallas, Ga.
Hoover, Adam, e. December 17, 1861; disc. August 11, 1862; died at home July 6, 1878.
Johnson, C. D.
Johnson, W. A.
Jolliff, G. W., e. January 1, 1862; disc. June 27, 1862; wd. at McDowell, Va.
Kennedy, George W., e. November 25, 1861; disc. January 2, 1865; wd. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July, 1864.
Kyle, Simon, e. November 15, 1861; died May 25, 1863; at Franklin, Va.
Lowe, A. E., e. November 15, 1861; disc. August 7, 1862.
Liston, E., e. February 23, 1864; killed July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek.
Livingston, George W., e. December 14, 1861; disc. September 29, 1862.
McGinnis, A. M., e. November 22, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865; taken prisoner at Occoquan, Va., December 19, 1862.
McPherson, Jesse, e. December 14, 1861; disc. September 7, 1862.
McGoon, David, e. November 17, 1861; disc. July 28, 1865; taken prisoner at Occoquan, Va., December 19, 1862.
McEldery, William, e. November 22, 1861; died July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn., of wounds received July 1, 1863.
McElderry, John, e. November 22, 1861; disc. April 15, 1865; wd. at Moorefield, W. Va., November 9, 1862.
McGee, Nathan, e. November 15, 1861; disc. December 1, 1862; died at Fairfax C. H., Va.
McGee, Morris H., e. November 21, 1861; disc. January 21, 1865.
McIlroy, William, e. November 22, 1861; died July 28, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.
Morman, Lewis, e. November 27, 1861; died April 11 1862, at Grafton, Va.
Monroe, Francis, e. February 23, 1864.
Patrick, Hannan, e. January 3, 1864; disc. July 24, 1865.
Price, James A., e. February 8, 1864; disc. May 22, 1865.
Porter, David, e. December 6, 1861.
Parker, N. S., e. December 31, 1861; wd. at Resaca, Ga.
Reed, John D., e. December 28, 1863.
Reed, William B., e. December 1, 1853; wd. at Dallas, Ga.
Rodgers, William H., e. December 9, 1861.
Ross, Joseph, e. December 24, 1861.
Ross, William, e. December 13, 1861; disc. January 2, 1865.
Rose, Edwin, e. January 1, 1862.
Rose, Albert, e. January 1, 1862; disc. January 2, 1865; taken prisoner at Occoquan.
Robinson, Samuel, e. December 10, 1861; disc. December 9, 1864.
Sigler, I. J., e. December 2, 1861; disc. December, 1864.
Stiggers, L. W., e. February 6, 1864; disc. July 24, 1865; wd. at Resaca, Ga.
Smith, William L., e. December 24, 1861; wd. and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va.
Smith, Thomas A., e. February 8, 1864; killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Smith, James S., e. December, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Stanley, Nathan, e. January 3, 1864; disc. May 31, 1865.
Smartsfager, H. W., e. December 1, 1863.
Tobey, William, e. December 21, 1861; disc. July 3, 1862; died at home.
Tallman, A. A., e. December 17, 1861; died in prison March 20, 1864.
Taff, D. H., e. December 17, 1861; disc. July 17, 1862.
Thompson, J. R., e. November 22, 1861; disc. May 24, 1862.
Wright, L. D., e. February 1, 1864; disc. July 24, 1865.
Wright, James W., e. December, 1861; disc. June 25, 1865; wd. May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Wright, William, e. February 8, 1864; disc. July 18, 1865; died at home.
Winters, James S., e. December 31, 1861; taken prisoner at Occoquan, Va.
Watford, Joseph, e. February 8, 1864; died July 13, 1864, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Whaley, Alvin, e. December, 1861; taken prisoner at Occoquan, Va.; wd. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July, 1864.
Wright, C. C., e. February 7, 1864.
Yantiss, J. J., e. November 22, 1861; died August 23, 1863; wd. at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.
Yarrington, Hiram, e. November 22, 1861; disc. October 15, 1863.
Yarrington, John, e. 1863; disc. July 24, 1865.
Yarrington, Ephraim, e. November 13, 1861; disc. May 24, 1862; died at home.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. William Bellentine, e. February 2, 1862; killed at Bentonville, N. C., March, 1865.
Alexander, J. J., e. December 4, 1861; disc. January 2, 1865.
Alexander, G. B., e. November 26, 1861; January 2, 1865.
Burgner, A., wd. at Bull Run, Va.
Drum, G. W.
Eddleblute, Jacob, e. August 28, 1862; disc. February 17, 1864; wd. at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.
Fawn, George, e. December, 1861; disc. July 24, 1865.
Jolliff, William J., e. December 27, 1861; disc. November 19, 1862.
Lake, John, e. December 10, 1861; wd. and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1864.
Linsly, A. B., e. January 4, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Morey, Delano, wd. at Bull Run, Va.

EIGHTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized on the 22d of September, 1862, under Col. F. W. Moore, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Tenth Division, Army of the Tennessee. It was engaged in the battles at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg.

On the 13th of March, 1864, the Eighty-third started on the Red River expedition, and on the 8th of April encountered the enemy near Pleasant Hills.

In November, this regiment was consolidated with the Forty-eighth Ohio, and in March, 1865, started on the campaign against Mobile. At Fort Blakely, it took an active and prominent part, capturing two forts, eight cannon, two mortars, a long line of breastworks, eight hundred prisoners, two flags, and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition, and other stores. It lost thirty-six officers and men killed and wounded. From Mobile, the regiment moved to Galveston, where it remained performing guard duty until July 21, when it

proceeded to Ohio, and was discharged on the 10th of August, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Turney, W. H.

EIGHTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fifth Ohio consisted of four companies (a battalion), recruited in the summer of 1862. It never reached the regimental point. Occasionally a company would be attached to some other organization and sent to the field, but the most of the time was spent at Camp Chase, guarding the large number of prisoners in confinement there.

Hill, William T.

COMPANY C.

Rosebrook, William H., e. June, 1862.

EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Three Months Organization.

On the 26th of May, 1862, Gov. Tod called upon the military committee of Union County for one hundred men, and on the 3d of June a company of eighty-eight left Marysville for Columbus. The men were all recruited in this county and entered the service for three months.

At Columbus the company was assigned to the Eighty-sixth Regiment and mustered into service with the following commissioned officers: William H. Robb, Captain; G. L. Sellers, First Lieutenant, and Charles Cavis, Second Lieutenant.

There were two organizations of the Eighty-sixth; the first was recruited in response to a call from the President for 75,000 men in May, 1862, to serve for three months for the protection of the Northern States, then threatened by by the Rebel General, Stonewall Jackson. It was organized on the 11th of June, under Col. B. Burns, and left Ohio for Clarksburg, W. Va., on the 17th, where it was stationed to guard the railroad and protect Grafton, the base of supplies for the troops at Weston, Buckhannon and Beverly. On the 27th of July, companies A, C, H and I moved to Parkersburg in expection of a raid upon that place, but were recalled to Clarksburg on the 21st of August to prevent a rebel force under Jenkins from crossing Cheat Mountain. Jenkins succeeded in crossing the mountains at another point, and, after capturing Buckhannon and Weston, and destroying large quantities of Government stores, returned to the mountains of West Virginia. The term of service having expired, the Eighty-sixth was ordered to Camp Delaware, Ohio, where it was mustered out September 25, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captain William H. Robb, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
First Lieutenant G. L. Sellers, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Second Lieutenant Charles Cavis, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Sergeant Samuel R. Harbert, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Sergeant Isaac N. Hamilton, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Sergeant W. S. Johnson, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Sergeant Alexander D. Reed, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Sergeant William H. Robinson, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal Ulysses D. Cole, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal John M. Horney, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal Jacob C. Lee, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal William L. Porter, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal Calvin H. Reed, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal D. G. Robinson, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal William P. Welsh, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Corporal Andrew Wright, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Musician D. E. Wolford, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862. Died at home.
Amrine, Allison, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Brock, Jackson, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Beightler, Abraham, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Beaver, John, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Baughman, John, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Beach, William, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Beaver, Nathaniel, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Barbour, William J., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Burris, Charles, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Croy, Thomas W., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Converse, O. P., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Chapman, James, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Coolidge, Moses, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Cole, Jeremiah, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Dallen, Isaiah, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Dockum, M., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Filler, William, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Freet, John, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Graham, Silas, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Gibson, Albert, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Gilchrest, Austin, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862
Goldrick, William, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Hawn, Wesley, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Harper, Seaton, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Heasley, Solomon, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Harbert, W. J., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Hamman, W. N., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Hopkins, L., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Horney, Jethro, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Hornbeck, J., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862,
Huffvine, Lewis, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Jenkins, Isaiah, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Jones, Milton e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Kent, Cicero, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Lumbard, Jesse, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Lockwood, Luther, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Leeper, Samuel C., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Lamson, Truman, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
La May, George, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Marshall, James E., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
McConnaha, Andrew, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Morse, Joseph, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Nowell, John, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Nick, Christian, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Newlove, Brown, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Orahood, Reuben, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Orahood, Hiram, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Reed, David S., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Reed, John, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Richmond, John, e. June 3, 1862. Died August 31, 1862, at Buckannon, Va.
Robinson, C. L., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Robinson, Simpson, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.

Snider, Henry, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Snodgrass, Albert, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Sabine, Charles W., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862
Turner, Stephen, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Turner, E. M., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Welsh, J. K., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Wilkins, James C., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Wilber, William, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Wood, Michael P., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
White, Martin L. e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Webb, William, e June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Welsh, Frank, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Webster, L., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Wolford, Chambers, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Wolford, Marvin, e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.
Wood, M. P., e. June 3, 1862, disc. September 25, 1862.

EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

(Six Months' Organization.)

The second organization of this number for six months' service was completed in July, 1863, under Col. W. C. Lemert, and was composed chiefly of the members of the old three months' Eighty-sixth. It took the field against John Morgan, who was then raiding in Ohio. The Eighty-sixth was ordered to Zanesville, and on its arrival a detachment under Lieut. Col. McFarland proceeded to Eagleport, on the Muskingum River, to intercept the enemy, but arrived just in time to witness the crossing of the rear guard of the rebel forces. Not being strong enough to attack, the commander could only detain the raiders as long as possible by skimishing, then return to Zanesville.

The remainder of the regiment had proceeded to Cambridge, expecting to meet Morgan at that place, but arrived too late. It followed in pursuit, however, and with the command of Col. Shackelford, captured the rebel forces near Salineville, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

In August the Eighty-sixth was ordered to Kentucky, and having joined the troops under Col. John DeCourcy, at Camp Nelson, moved into East Tennessee. On the 8th of September, the combined forces arrived in front of Cumberland Gap. Col. DeCourcy, in order to exaggerate the number of his troops, resorted to the strategy of dividing each regiment, thus making, apparently, two of one. This scheme had the desired effect, and the rebels supposed his forces nearly treble their actual number. About this time Maj. Gen. Burnside arrived with his command, on the opposite side of the Gap, and the enemy was completely surrounded. On the 9th, after disposing of the troops to the best advantage, in case of resistance, a formal summons was sent to the rebel commander for a surrender of the place. The demand was assented to, and the Eighty-sixth then moved into the fort and took possession. Two thousand eight hundred prisoners, 5,000 stands of arms, thirteen pieces of artillery and large quantities of ammunition, were the fruits of this expedition.

A detachment of the Eighty-sixth, including Company B, conducted the prisoners to Lexington, Ky., then returned to the Gap and with the regiment remained as a part of the garrison until its term of service expired. Owing to the great distance from the base of supplies, the troops at the garrison were compelled to subsist off of the surrounding country much of the time. Foraging parties were forced to go a great distance in their efforts to secure a sufficient supply, and encounters with guerrillas were a frequent occurrence.

On the 16th of January, 1864, the Eighty-sixth started for home, and on the 10th of February was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio.

Company B, of the Eighty-sixth Infantry, was raised in Union County, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, in July, 1863, with the following commissioned officers:

J. W. Fields, Captain; U. D. Cole, First Lieutenant, and Brown Newlove, Second Lieutenant.

Six of the members of Company B died while in the service, and one was wounded.

The county was also represented in Companies C, H and K, of this regiment.

COMPANY B.

Captain James W. Field, e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
First Lieutenant Ulysses D. Cole, e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Brown Newlove, e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Sergeant O. P. Converse, e. June 23, 1863, disc. August 14, 1863.
Sergeant William S. Filler, e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Sergeant Joseph Maskill, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Sergeant G. W. Snodgrass, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Sergeant James Welsh, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal R. F. Cratty, e. June 22, 1863, transferred August 4, 1863.
Corporal Cicero Kent, e. June 28, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal J. C. Marshall, e. June 21, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal R. M. Miller, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal Stephen Pyers, e. June 30, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal Albert Smith, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal S. T. Turner, e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal R. L. Woodburn, e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Corporal William Wilber, e. June 25, 1863, disc. February 10, 1865.
Musician William McCampbell, e. June 23, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Musician E. L. Randall, e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Andrews, Byron, e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Andrews, Clayton, e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Beach, William, e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Beltz, Lewis, e. July 1, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Burrows, L. R., e. July 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Bidwell, L., e. July 11, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Collier, O., e. July 12, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Curry, James A., e. June 26, 1863, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., October 2, 1863.
Cartmell, T. J., e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Clark, A. M., e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Cameron, William, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Coolidge, Hiram, e. June 23, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Collier, Arthur, e. July 13, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Doolen, Daniel, e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Darling, John, e. June 24, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Dutten, J. R., e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Farohee, John T., e. July 28, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Figley, Jonas, e. June 23, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Ford, H. C., e. June 25, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Fritz, G. H., e. June 24, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Gill, Andrew, e. July 28, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Gillis, Walter R., e. July 6, 1863, disc. Feberuary 10, 1864.
Griffith, T. R., e. June 27, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Heasley, W. P., e. June 22, 1863, Died at Camp Nelson, Ky., December 15, 1863.
Hohn, Daniel, e. July 28, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Harper, Seaton, e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Hornbeck, A., e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Horney, J., e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Hopkins, L. B., e. June 25, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Harris, Philip, e. July 25, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Kahler, Henry, e. July 12, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Ketch, Lewis J., e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Killberry, Solomon, e. July 11, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Keeseker, George W., e. July 11, 1863, disc. Februafy 10, 1864.
Lanson, F. H., e. June 23, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Lansdown, R. P., e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Loring, E., e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Morris, Solomon, e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Morse, J. P., e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Marks, William, e. June 29, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Moffitt, John, e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Marvin, John, e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Mathews, Charles, e. June 29, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Moore, Samuel, e. June 10, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Moore, Henry, e. July 10, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Mooder, James, e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
McNeal, William e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
McIntire, William, e. June 24, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
McConaha, A., e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Orahood, Hiram, e. June 22, 1863, wounded at Richmond, disc. February 10, 1864.
Orahood, R., e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Powers, William, e. June 23, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Reed, Reuben, e. June 29, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Robinson, W. D., e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Robinson, Imer, e. June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Rader, R., e. July 13, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Smith, I. S., e. June 27, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Smith, Elijah, e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Smith, William M., e. June 24, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Snider, Henry, e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Snider, Adam, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Snider, Ezekiel, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Snider, William, e. June 27, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Shirk, Jonas, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Shout, Isaiah e. June 22, 1863, disc. August 11, 1863.
Stickney, Joshua, e. August 3, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Stillings, William, e. June 28, 1863, disc. February 10, 1684.
Spain, Marshall, e. July 4, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Spain, R. T., e June 26, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Shunk, Eli, e. June 4, 1863, disc. August 11, 1863.
Smith, W. M., e. June, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Sherwood, Amos, e. July 10, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Seeley, Luther, e. July 10, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Turner, Emery, e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Taylor, S. R., e. July 4, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Wench, Frank, e June 19, 1863, disc. Februarv 10, 1864.
Woodburn, Heber, e. July 28, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Welsh, Frank, e June, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Welsh, L. A., e. June, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Webster, Z., e. July 4, 1863 disc. February 10, 1864.
Webster, L. L., e. June 24, 1863, died at Barbourseville, W. Va., September 16, 1863.
Weller, Edward, e. June 29, 1863, disc. August 11, 1863.
Wilson, L., e. June 24, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Wilson, C. J., e. June 23, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Wise, Eli, e. June 22, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.
Wise, William, e. June 29, 1863, died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., January 4, 1864.
Wood, David, e. June 27, 1863, died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
Wolford, Marion, e. July 4, 1863, died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

COMPANY C.

Case, Jason, e. June 2, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Beltz, William, e. July 20, 1863, died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October 30, 1863.
Maddox, John, e. June 9, 1863, disc. September, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Croy, T. W., e. May, 1863 disc. 1863.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Eighty-seventh Ohio was organized for three months' service. In June, 1862, it reported to Maj. Gen. Wool, at Baltimore, and in July moved to Harper's Ferry. It remained at that place until the siege by Stonewall Jackson, and although its term of service had expired, had the misfortune of being included in the surrender of the National forces on that occasion.

COMPANY C.

Bosh, J. D., e. June 4, 1862, taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va., 1862, disc. 1862.
Bosh, W. J., e. June 4, 1862 taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va., 1862, disc. 1862.

COMPANY D.

Croy, T. W., e. May, 1862, disc. September, 1862.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into the service October 27, 1862, under Col. George W. Neff, and was immediately placed on duty at Camp Chase.

When the Kirby Smith raid was made on Cincinnati, the Eighty-eighth moved to Covington.

A small detachment served in West Virginia and Maryland, but was soon brought back to operate against John Morgan. In December, the regiment resumed its monotonous duty at Camp Chase, where it remained until mustered out, July 8, 1865. This regiment was drilled to the highest proficiency and, had it been permitted, would, doubtless, have performed good service in the field.

COMPANY B.

Conklin, H. J., e. January 17, 1865, disc. July 3, 1865.
Hamilton, T. S., e. October 24, 1864, disc. July 3, 1865.
Mitchell, George, e. August 15, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
Severns, William, e. 1864, disc. July 3, 1865.
Welsh, N. C., e. August 14, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Corporal Isaac Mummy, e. October 1, 1862, disc. August 12, 1864.
Corporal R. S. Spencer, e. March, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Bethard, J. H., e. October 1, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
Curl, William H., e. April 25, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Fisher, L. D., e. 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
Fisher, William, e. October, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
Fleck, W. H., e. May 14, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Fulk, William, e. October 1, 1862, died at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, April 2, 1863.
Harris, Virgil, e. October 1, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
Hines, Jeremiah, e. October 1, 1862, died at Columbus, Ohio, May 19, 1863.

Haggard, M. R., e. March 17, 1863, disc. July 3, 1863.
Hedges, Alexander, e. March 18, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Hedges, John, e. October 1, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
Jackson, James, e. October 1, 1862, disc. March 4, 1865.
Low, Levi, e. February 27, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Marshall, S. J., e October 1, 1862, disc. December 1, 1864.
McIntyre, George W., e. October 1, 1862, died in hospital January 22, 1864.
Richey, J. L., e. March 23, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Wise, David B., e. October, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Long, B. M., e. February 26, 1864, disc. July 3, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Hamilton, James, e. March 31, 1864, disc. November 3, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Black, William, e. June 23, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Johnson, G. W., e. July 18, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Julian, Samuel, e. July 13, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Ledley, Isaac L., e. June 24, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Lower, Samuel.
Sewell, George, e. July 1, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Taylor, J. B., e. January 25, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Captain Alexander Anderson, e. July 27, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Corporal D. J. Harris, e. July 13, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Beard, F. L., e. July 22, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Haggard, W. D., e. September 1, 1864, disc. July 3, 1865.
Hill, William.
Patrick, Thomas, e. July 13, 1863, disc. April 19, 1865, died at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.
Patrick, David, e. July 13, 1863, disc. July 3, 1865.
Williams, Jesse, e. July 31, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Davis, Jesse, e. September 22, 1864, disc. July 3, 1865.
Mummy, Peter.
Marshall, James.

EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Eighty-ninth Ohio was organized and mustered into the service on the 26th of August, 1862. It served in West Virginia until the spring of 1863, when it moved to Tennessee to re-enforce Gen. Rosecrans. In September, the Eighty-ninth, while engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, was surrounded and captured almost entire by a division of the enemy; the officers were sent to Libby Prison and the men to Andersonville, where many of them died of starvation and exposure.

The remnant of the regiment under Maj. Jolly, participated in the assault upon Mission Ridge, and in May, 1864, joined the Atlanta campaign, fighting in all the battles, to the end. It marched to the sea with Sherman, and through the Carolinas on to Washington. It was mustered out June 13, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Creviston, L., e. August, 1862, disc. 1865.

NINETIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

During August, 1862, the organization of this regiment was completed and mustered into the service under Col. Isaac N. Ross. It reported, at once, to Gen. Wright, in Kentucky. In September it made a forced march from Lexington to Louisville, suffering intensely. It then moved south with Buell's army and participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. It served in Tennessee until May 1864, when it joined Sherman's advance on Atlanta. After the fall of that city it pursued Hood north into Tennessee and took part in the battles at Franklin and Nashville; then followed the enemy south to the banks of the Tennessee. At the close of the war, it returned to Ohio and was mustered out of the service June 13, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Creamer, W. M., e. August 4, 1862, disc. 1865, wounded at Nashville, Tenn.
McGill, Edgar.

COMPANY K.

Adams, P. C., e. July 26, 1862, disc. June 5, 1865, taken prisoner at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., June 18, 1862.

NINETY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1862. It entered the field in Virginia and operated in the Kanawha Valley. It joined Hunter's march upon Lynchburg; then moved to Martinsburg and served against Early's army in the Shenandoah Valley, fighting at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Opequon. The Ninety-first was mustered out June 24, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Halliday, John.

COMPANY F.

Philips, John C.

NINETY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1865, under Col. Joseph W. Frizell. Without uniform or camp equipage and never having been drilled as a regiment, the Ninety-fourth entered upon active service in Kentucky. In the retreat toward Louisville, it suffered severely for want of food and water. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. It joined Sherman's movement upon Atlanta, fighting in all the battles and skirmishes to the end. It participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. After the grand review at Washington, the Ninety-fourth was mustered out of the service on the 6th of June, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Evans, William.

COMPANY G.

Turner, A. S., e. August 5, 1862, disc. June 5, 1865, taken prisoner near Bardstown, Ky., 1863.

NINETY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Ninety-fifth Ohio was organized August 19, 1862, under Col. William L. McMillen, the next day it moved to Lexington, Ky., and was soon engaged in the disastrous battle at Richmond where the most of the men were captured. Having been exchanged in November, the regiment was re-organized and subjected to the most rigid drill. In May, 1863, it moved to Memphis, then operated with Sherman against Vicksburg. After the fall of that city, it again moved to Memphis, and in June, 1864, joined the expedition into Mississippi

under Gen. Sturgis. Later the regiment served in Missouri and Arkansas. It afterward joined Gen. Thomas' forces and participated in the battle of Nashville. It performed its part in the pursuit of Hood, then joined Canby at Mobile. The Ninety-fifth was mustered out August 19, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Corporal J. P. Hudson, e. August 9, 1862, disc. March 14, 1864.
Hume, J. P., e. August 9, 1862, disc. 1862.

COMPANY F.

Barcus, H., e. August 7, 1862, disc. February 1, 1863.
Ritter, S. M., e. August 18, 1862, disc. August 14, 1865. Wounded at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.
Wilcox, George C., e. August 15, 1862, disc. August 14, 1865. Wounded May 15, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Burnham, L., e. August 8, 1862, died July 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.
Dee, James, e. August 3, 1862.
Ellis, D. W., e. May, 1862, disc. 1865.
Mitchell, B., e. May 7, 18[illegible] February 18, 1865. in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.
McClung, William, e. August 8, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Spreese, G. W., e. August 3, 1862, disc. August 14, 1865.
Smith, Willard, e. August 3, 1862, disc. November 24 1863.
Smith, D. W., e. August 3, 1862, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Allen, B. F., e. August 11, 1862, disc. August 14, 1865.
Allen, Calvin, e. August 11, 1862, disc. Feduary 2, 1863.
Beard, S. B., e. August 11, 1862, died June 17, 1864, in hospital at Memphis, Tenn.
Myers, Jacob, e. August 11, 1862, disc. August 14, 1865. Taken prisoner at Adairsville, Ga., June 10, 1864.
Pyers, J. Wounded.
Webster, Royal. Died at home.

NINETY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised in the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Union, Delaware, Knox, Morrow, Marion and Logan; and, embracing representatives from various avocations of life, embodied as noble and intelligent a body of men as were mustered into the service of their country.

The regiment was organized at Camp Delaware August 29, 1862, numbering 1,014 men, rank and file. Its principal officers had seen service, and were well qualified for their respective positions. The field officers were Joseph W. Vance, Colonel, of Mt. Vernon; A. H. Brown Lieutenant Colonel, of Marion; Charles H. McElroy, Major, of Delaware; D. W. Henderson, Surgeon, of Marysville.

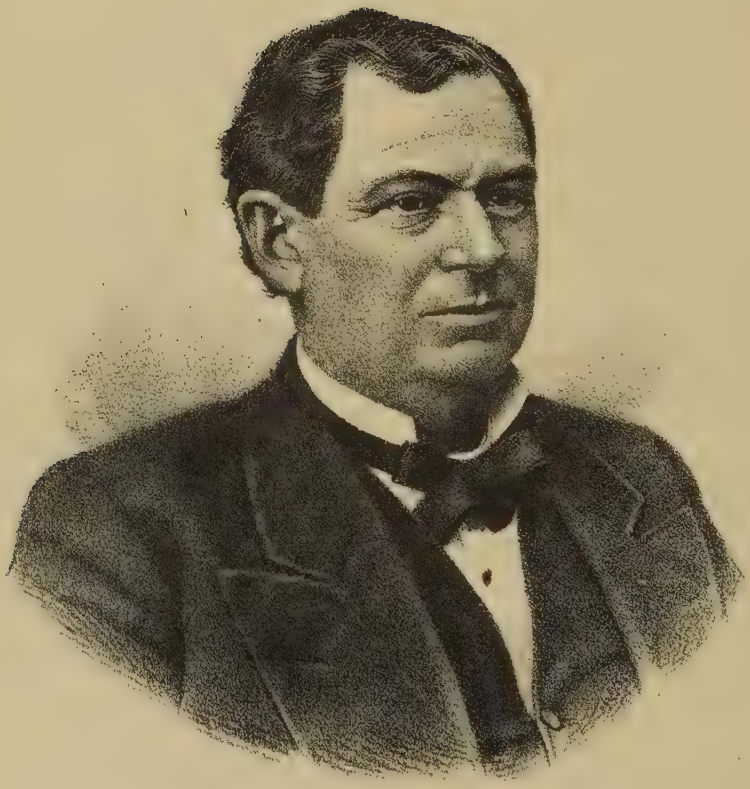
On the 1st of September, 1862, the regiment left Camp Delaware, by way of Columbus, for Cincinnati, and, arriving in that city the same evening, crossed the Ohio River and quartered in the streets of Covington for the night; remaining there a week, sleeping at night upon the streets, and were fed by the loyal citizens of the place. On the 8th of September, went into camp three miles back of Newport, Ky., and occupied the advance on that part of our line during the threatened attack of Kirby Smith upon Covington, Newport and Cincinnati.

On the 8th of October, the regiment in the brigade of Gen. Burbridge, A. J. Smith commanding the division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, marched to Falmouth, thence to Cynthiana, Paris, Lexington and Nicholasville. At the latter place they remained in camp two or three weeks; thence marched to Louisville, where they remained in the mud on the Ohio River for a few days, then embarked for Memphis, Tenn., on the 19th of November, where they were encamped about a month. While there they were reviewed by Gen. Sherman and ordered to embark on the steamer Hiawatha and proceed down the river with the forces under his command, the objective point being Vicksburg, Miss. The men were blissfully ignorant of the severe service awaiting them, but were soon brought to a realization of circumstances that every participant must look back to with horror. The whole regiment and its outfit of wagons, teams, etc., together with the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, with its guns, horses and mules, were packed on this small craft. Nearly every member of the battery was sick with the measles. The horses and mules were placed on deck, their heads tied on either side, forming between them a narrow aisle. Only partial rations of hard bread and roasted coffee could be had, the only resort being flour and green coffee, which required cooking and roasting. It may have been a necessity, but certainly it was a bitter fatality. The only facility for cooking was a small stove on the after deck, to reach which it was necessary to run the gauntlet of two hundred pairs of treacherous heels and the filth of such a stable. First, the coffee and the meat were cooked and eaten with hard bread, but the supply of the latter was soon exhausted and the men were forced to mix flour with water and bake it on the same stove With the best effort possible, it was often 2 o'clock before all had their breakfast with the half-cooked material. As if this were not all that flesh and blood could endure, cold rain continually drenched all who were not under cover, and for want of room many were forced to remain on the hurricane deck, famished with hunger and tortured with sleeplessness.

All day and all night the little stove was occupied by men preparing the unhealthy rations, that, while they saved from immediate starvation, were not slow, in connection with other causes, in developing diseases that were equally fatal to those who were exposed and those who were packed close in the ill-ventilated and over-crowded appartments.

Everywhere were sunken eyes, thin cheeks and tottering steps. Surgeon Henderson, with his assistants, labored incessantly to check disease and relieve the sufferings of the men, but typhoid, measles and erysipelas were masters, everything seemingly rendering them aid. Death did a frightful work.

On its way the regiment disembarked at Milliken's Bend on the 20th and made a forced march to Dallas Station, La., on the Vicksburg,



A. B. Robinson

S. & T. Railroad, a distance of twenty-eight miles, over a narrow road cut through a dense cypress forest, over stretches of corduroy and thick intervening mud of the low marshes, burning depots and warehouses, destroying a large amount of railroad property, tearing up the track for miles, returning the following day in a pelting storm of cold rain, having marched fifty-six miles in less than forty hours. After privations on the boat, this work was terribly painful and disastrous.

The regiment was taken on down the river to the Yazoo (the River of Death), and up that river to Johnson's Landing; there disembarked and marched to Chickasaw Bluffs and participated in the first attack on Vicksburg, where the Union forces were defeated. Then proceeding to Arkansas Post, they took an active part in the assault upon the works, capturing 7,000 prisoners, losing ten killed and twenty-six wounded. After this engagement, it at once accompanied the army under Grant in the flank movement to the rear of Vicksburg and took part in the siege until the surrender, July 4, 1863. Then it marched on to Jackson, taking part in the siege until its evacuation on the 17th of July, thence back to Vicksburg and from there by steamer to Carrollton, La. From that point it made several expeditions and scouts. It was next engaged in what was called the Teche campaign, and participated in the battle of Grand Coteau on the 3d of November. This was a desperate fight against overwhelming numbers, the regiment losing 110 men killed, wounded and missing.

In December, the regiment was ordered to Texas, where it operated against Dick Taylor's forces until March, 1864, then returning to Brashear City, La., entered upon the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks. On the 8th of April, were engaged in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, losing fifty-six men killed, wounded and missing; among the former were the gallant Col. Vance and Capt. Coulter; among the latter was Capt. Evans, who returned to his command after an absence of ten months in rebel prisons. Then followed the engagements of Peach Orchard Grove, Pleasant Hill and Cane River.

On the 1st of August the regiment with the Thirteenth Corps embarked for Dauphine Island, in the rear of Fort Gaines, and were the first troops to land in rear of that fort, and participated in the siege till the surrender of the fort on the 8th with 1,000 prisoners. Then proceeded on board gunboat to the rear of Fort Morgan and participated in the siege of that fort until its surrender on the 22d. On the 1st of September, the regiment returned to Louisiana, and in November proceeded to the mouth of White River, in Arkansas. The regiment was so reduced in numbers by continued losses that a consolidation became necessary, and was effected by special order on the 18th of November. At the request of the officers, and as a special honor to the regiment, it was not united with any other organization, but was consolidated into four companies, receiving one company from the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, whose term of service had not expired with that of their regiment, making a batatlion of five companies called the Ninety-sixth Battalion, Lieut. Col. A. H. Brown commanding. Company B, of Knox, E, of Marion, and K, of Union, were consolidated, making Company C, commannded by Capt. Evans. The battalion continued to operate in Arkansas until February, 1865, whence it removed to the rear of Fort Spanish, the key of Mobile, Ala., participating in the siege of that fort, which resulted in its capture on the 8th of April. A few minutes after the surrender, the regiment was marching to the assistance of Gen. Steele, who had for some days been investing Fort Blakely, fifteen miles north of Spanish Fort. Upon the arrival of Gen. Granger's corps on the field, Gen. Steele's troops stormed the fort, capturing 5,000 prisoners. This is said to be the last battle of the war. The battalion then proceeded on the 11th to Stark's Landing, and took passage on the morning of the 12th in company with a fleet of gunboats, across the bay for the city of Mobile. A landing of the infantry was effected below the rebel stronghold and marched toward it, the gunboats sending shells of warning that we were upon them. The reason of no response soon appeared in the form of a white flag. After the surrender of Mobile, the battalion joined an expedition to Nannahubbah Bluff, on the Tombigbee River, and also McIntosh Bluffs.

The last volley fired by the Ninety-sixth was on the 12th day of April, at Whistler Station, seven miles above Mobile, in a lively skirmish with Dick Taylor's retreating forces. The regiment returned to Mobile on the 9th of May, where it remained until mustered out, July 7, 1865, excepting forty men, whose term of service had not expired, and who were transferred to the Seventy-seventh Battalion, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served as a detachment in that battalion until March, 1866.

The Ninety-sixth, from the time of entering the field until the close of the war, was on continuously active and most of the time hard service. It embarked at Mobile for Camp Chase, by way of New Orleans, arriving at Columbus the 29th day of July, where they were paid off and disbanded, at which time they numbered 427 men, including one company from the Forty-second Ohio. The regiment marched 1,683 miles, and was transported by boat 7,686 miles, by railroad 517 miles, making a total of 9,886 miles.

Company K of this regiment was recruited in Union County, and was mustered into the service with H. C. Hamilton, Captain; J. C. Cline, First Lieutenant; Thomas L. Evans, Second Lieutenant; M. G. Mains, First Sergeant. This company left Marysville with 113 men; eleven were rejected by Surgeon Henderson, who having had large experience in the Mexican war knew that it required sound men to endure the hardships of war,

hence the rigid examination. Thirteen men were recruited for this company in the fall of 1863 and winter of 1864 by Sergt. Liggett, making a total mustered into this company from Union County of 115. Union County was also represented in several other companies of this regimant. Of the whole number of Company K, forty-three died on the battle-field and in hospitals; ten were wounded and six were prisoners. Thirty-three of the original number were mustered out at Camp Chase in 1865.

Capt. Hamilton resigned his commission on account of disability, August 9, 1863; Lieut. Cline was promoted to Captain, and resigned his commission March 18, 1864; Lieut. Evans was promoted to First Lieutenant January 22, 1864, was commissioned Captain in April, 1864, was taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, and was not mustered until his release. First Sergt. M. G. Mains was discharged for disability and David Edwards was promoted to First Sergeant, and discharged on account of disability February 20, 1863. W. H. Turner was promoted to First Sergeant March 9, 1863, and died soon afterward. R. A. Liggett was promoted First Sergeant September 1, 1863.

Surgeon D. W. Henderson, e. August 2, 1862, resigned April 2, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Captain H. C. Hamilton, e. July 21, 1862, resigned August 9, 1863.

First Lieutenant J. C. Cline, e. August 6, 1862, resigned March 18, 1864. Promoted to Captain of Company C March 26, 1863, wounded November 3, 1863, in battle of Grand Coteau, La.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Evans, e. August 19, 1862, discharged July 7, 1865, promoted to First Lieutenant March 26, 1863, taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864, promoted to Captain July 13, 1864.

First Sergeant M. G. Maines, e. July 21, 1862, disc. for disability March 9, 1863.

Second Sergeant William Laughead, e. August 6, 1862, died of fever in hospital at Nicholasville, Ky., November 28, 1862.

Third Sergeant A. J. Smith, e. August 6, 1862, disc. November 18, 1864, died at home since the war.

Fourth Sergeant Jacob Painter, e. August 6, 1862, disc. November 18, 1864.

Fifth Sergeant Levi Hill, e. August 4, 1862, disc. July 7, 7, 1865. Wounded November 3, 1863, at Grand Coteau, La., and taken prisoner.

Corporal G. Mitchell, e. July 28, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Corporal George Butler, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Corporal M. W. Judy, e. August 6, 1862, disc. March 24, 1863.

Corporal John T. Blake, e. August 6, 1862, died April 5, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La.

Corporal D. Edwards, e. August 6, 1862, disc. February 20 1863. Promoted to First Sergeant.

Corporal H. Shenneman, e. August 6, 1862, died November, 1864.

Corporal J. F. Shearer, e. August 5, 1862, died February 9, 1866.

Corporal Abraham Cobb, e. July 28, 1862, promoted to Sergeant March 1, 1863, killed in battle at Grand Coteau, November 3, 1863.

Corporal William Smith, e. August 6, 1862, disc. April 14, 1863.

Armstrong, Wellington, e. December 30, 1863, transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion July 7, 1865. Died since the war.

Barnes, Isaac H., e. August 2, 1862, disc. July 11, 1865.

Barnes, John W., e. July 28, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Blue, Samuel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg February 11, 1863.

Blue, Wilson, e. August 6, 1862, died at Deer Island, Miss., January 13, 1863.

Beem, S. G., e. July 22, 1862, wounded at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, died of wounds January 17, on board of hospital steamer.

Belts, Lewis, e. August 6, 1862, disc. March 16, 1863.

Belts, Frederick e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Bowie, R. H., e. August 6, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1863.

Bowie, B. C., e. August 6, 1862, disc. February 16, 1863.

Boyles, William. e. July 26, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865, wounded November 3, 1863, in battle of Grand Coteau, La., died at Soldiers' Home since the war.

Brown, George J., e. August 6, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant December 25, 1862. Died at Cincinnati, June 22, 1863.

Burroughs, J. N., e. August 4, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Culver, Joseph, e. August 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg, Miss., January 27, 1863.

Clark, Reuben, e. August 6, 1862, died June 9, 1863.

Carter, Joseph, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Coolridge, Aaron, e. August 6, 1862, promoted to Corporal March 1, died on hospital boat at Nashville April 12, 1863.

Croy, David B., e. August 6, 1862, died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., January 30, 1863.

Cole, Thompson O., e. February 29, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866. Transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry Battalion July 7, 1865.

Dobbins, Elisha, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865, promoted to Sergeant November 4, 1864, died since the war.

Elliott, John B., e. August 4, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, February 16, 1863.

Eaton, E. E., e. August 4, 1862, died at Greenville, near Vicksburg, Miss., February 23, 1863.

Epps, John W., e. August 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1863.

Epps, William, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Finley, R. D., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Finley, Joseph, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Gibson, N. e. August 2, 1862, died of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads April 16, 1864.

Gosnell, J. N., e. August 6, 1862, disc. December 6, 1864, severely wounded April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads.

Gowans, A. D., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Gladhill, Mordecai, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865, taken prisoner at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863.

Griffin, M. N., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Green, W. J., e. February 23, 1864, drowned in Mississippi River, at New Orleans, July 23, 1864.

Hommans, Joseph A., e. August 5, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 16, 1863.

Hommans, Ira, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865, taken prisoner at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863.

Hosman, W. T., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Hobert, Leander, e. February 29, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866, transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion July 7, 1865, died since war.

Hobert L. D., e. February 15, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866, transferred to Seventy-seveuth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Battalion, July 7, 1865.

Johnson, Robert, e. August 6, 1862, died at Soldiers' Home, August 8, 1863.

Johnson, S. L., e. August 6, 1862, disc. December 30, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Kightlinger, Ashley, e. August 6, 1862 disc. July 7, 1865, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 18, 1863, taken prisoner at Grand Coteau November 3, 1863.

Kightlinger, William, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Kinney, Charles H., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Kent, William, e. August 6, 1862, disc. December 24, 1862.

Kline, F. M., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Lentz, J. S., e. August 6, 1862, died near Vicksburg, Miss., January 27, 1863.

Lentz, B., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.

Liggett, R. A., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865, promoted to First Sergeant September 1, 1863.

Liggett, W. M., e. February 29, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866, transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion July 7, 1865, promoted to Sergeant July 17, 1865.

Liggett, Alfred P., e. February 11, 1864, died at home while in the service, September 15, 1864.

Matthews, William, e. August 6, 1862, disc. May 30, 1865, taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864, wounded at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863.

McNeal, Daniel, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865, taken prisoner at Grand Coteau, November 3, 1863.

Marks, John G., e. August 4, 1862, died in hospital at Columbus, 1864.
Moore, Simon, e. August, 6, 1862, died near Vicksburg, January 13, 1863.
Martin, James, e. August 6, 1862, died at Smith's plantation, below Vicksburg, April 27, 1864.
Mart in, John, e. August 6, 1862, died at Lexington, Ky., June 8, 1863.
McCampbell, James L., e. August 4, 1862, disc. June 4, 1863.
McCreary, B. F., e. August 6, 1862, died on board the hospital steamer J. C. Snow, January 27, 1863.
McKey, John, e. August 4, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
McIntire, David, e. August 4, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
McAdams, H. P., e. August 6, 1862, disc July 7, 1865.
McIntire, George, e. August 22, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.
Morford, John W., e. August 4, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Mitchell, G. W., e. August 1, 1862, died at St. Louis, February 11, 1863.
McGill, E. G., e. February 13, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866, transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion July 7, 1865.
Nonnemaker, Jacob, e. August 4, 1862, died on board hospital steamer near Vicksburg, January 20, 1863.
Nash, S. M., e. August 6, 1862, died on board hospital steamer Louisiana, January 22, 1863.
Perry, Jesse, e. August 4, 1862, died on board the Hiawatha, January 9, 1864.
Ruehlen, G. W., e. August 6, 1862, died at Baton Rouge October 4, 1864.
Reed, T., e. August 6, 1862, died in the service February 24, 1863.
Reed, Lewis J., e. August 6, 1862, died at Ballard's Farm, February 2, 1863.
Stevenson, Jackson, e. August 5, 1862, died March 20, 1863.
Spain, Enoch, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Spain, William D., e. August 6, 1862, died February 21, 1863, on board hospital steamer, the Louisiana.
Spain, P., e. October 21, 1863, disc July 7, 1865.
Sterling, William, e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Smith, George B., e. August 6, 1862, disc. October 27, 1864.
Stuberts, B. T., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865
Stone, Alvin, e. February 29, 1864, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 27, 1864.
Shirk, B., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865. Died since service.
Tucker, John M., e. August 6, 1862, disc. August 18, 1863. Promoted to sergeant; discharged for disability.
Turner, A. H., e. August 4, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Turner, I., e. August 6, 1862, disc. July 27, 1863. Discharged for disability.
Turner, Asberry, e. August 4, 1862, killed in action at Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1863.
Turner, W. H., e. August 6, 1862, promoted to first sergeant March 9, 1863. Supposed to have died on hospital boat Nashville.
Tanner, J. H., e. August 6, 1862, promoted to corporal March 1, 1863. Taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864.
Wheeler, Thomas A., e. August 4, 1862, disc. February 17, 1863. Discharged for disability.
Wilber, James, e. August 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg, Miss., February 1, 1863.
Webster, A., e. August 5, 1862, disc. August 25, 1863. Discharged for disability.
Williams, James, e. August 6, 1862, disc. August 18, 1863. Discharged for disability.
Westlake, S. R., e. August 6, 1862, died at Lexington, February 14, 1863.
Wells, David, e. August 5, 1862, died in service, April 26, 1863.
Walke, William, e. August 6, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Webb, Matthew, e. February 12, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866. Transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion July 7, 1865.
Webb, Samuel, e. February 20, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 19, 1864.
Woodburn, David H., e. February 29, 1864, disc. March 8, 1866. Transferred to Seventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion, July 7, 1865. Died at home.
Young, Thomas, e. August 6, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 22, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Jones, William W., e. July 31, 1862, disc. December 10, 1863. Wounded at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.
Miller, James A., e. August 6, 1862, disc. June 1, 1865. Wounded at the battle of Grand Coteau.
Sheets, W. H., e. August 1, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Trickey, Christopher, e. August 6, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky.
Williams, William H., e. August 7, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865. Taken prisonor at Grand Coteau.

COMPANY G.

Hall, Watson A., e. August 8, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps.
Jenkins, E., e. August 8, 1862, disc. June 30, 1863. Died in hospital at St. Louis.

COMPANY A.

Green, William, e. August 8, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Porter, William, e. August 1, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865.
Sprague, B., e. August 19, 1862, disc. July 7, 1865. Taken prisoner at Grand Coteau.

NINETY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into the service in September, 1862, under Col. John Q. Lane. It moved into Kentucky and was brigaded with Gen. Buell's army, then in pursuit of Bragg's rebel forces.

The Ninety-seventh was actively engaged in the battles of Perryville, Lavergne, Stone River, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Charleston, Rocky Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out on the 12th day of June, 1865, having lost on the battle-fields 113 officers and men killed and 560 wounded.

COMPANY G.

Wagoner Henry Baker, e. August 5, 1862, disc. January 10, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Carter, S., e. August 11, 1862, disc. December 12, 1862
Redman, Jesse, e. August 11, 1862, disc. October, 1863.

NINETY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Ninety-eighth Ohio was organized August 22, 1862, under Col. George H. Webster. It entered the field in Kentucky and operated against Kirby Smith. It took a prominent part in the battle of Perryville; served under Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee; then fought at Chickamauga. It joined Sherman's forces at Mission Ridge and soon after moved to the relief of Knoxville. During the Atlanta campaign, it participated in the engagements at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. The Ninety-eighth chased the enemy across the Tennessee, then marched to the sea and through the Carolinas. After the review at Washington, it was mustered out June 8, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Corporal T. B. Arnold, e. August 2, 1862, disc. June 2[illegible], 1865.

COMPANY E.

McMannis, William, e. August 16, 1862, disc. April 2, 1863.

NINETY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1862, under Col. Albert Longworthy. It proceeded to Kentucky and assisted in the defense

of Louisville, followed Bragg's retreating forces southward, then moved against Morgan. It was afterward engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and during the Atlanta campaign participated in the engagements at Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy.

The Ninety-ninth joined Thomas at Nashville and took an active part in the battle at that place. It pursued Hood as far as Columbia, where it was consolidated with the Fiftieth Ohio, and the Ninety-ninth ceased to be an organization.

COMPANY B.

Tonguet, Ephraim.
Tonguet, L.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant J. T. McVey, e. August 11, 1862, disc. 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized August 18, 1862, under Col. William Given. It operated in Kentucky and Tennessee until September, 1864, when it moved to the relief of Athens. That fort having been cowardly surrendered, the One Hundred and Second was surrounded by an overwhelming force, many of the men killed and wounded and the remainder captured. The officers were taken to Selma and the men to Cahawba, Ala.; when paroled they were placed on board the ill-fated steamer Sultan, and eighty-one of the regiment were lost by the disaster to that boat.

It was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865.

Surg, A. J. Irwin.

COMPANY C.

Holland, George W., e. August 7, 1862, disc. January 13, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized August 30, 1862, under Col. James W. Reiley, and in September moved into Kentucky and operated against Kirby Smith and John Morgan until September, 1863, when it proceeded to Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. It took part in the siege of Knoxville and was engaged in the fighting at Holston River and Blain's Cross Roads.

In April, 1864, it joined the Atlanta campaign and participated in all the general engagements. In October it moved north with Thomas and took part in the operations against Hood. At Franklin the regiment lost sixty killed and wounded and after the battle marched to Nashville carrying with it eleven battle flags captured from the enemy by the Union army. After the engagement at Nashville it pursued the enemy as far as Clifton, Tenn., and in February, 1865, proceeded to North Carolina, where it served until mustered out on the 17th of June, at Greensboro.

COMPANY I.

James, W. H.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Sevnth Ohio was organized August 25, 1862, under Col. Seraphim Meyer. It was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, then followed in pursuit of Lee across the Potomac. It operated in South Carolina and Florida until the close of the war, when it was mustered out July 10, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Woods, W. T.

COMPANY F.

McNier, Ell, e. August 22, 1862, disc. January 30, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Gessler, John, e. August 22, 1862, disc. 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized October 3, 1862, under Col. J. Warren Keifer. It operated against Lee at Kernstown; was with Grant in the Wilderness and about Richmond, and with Sheridan at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. It took part in the assault upon Petersburg and in the pursuit of Lee. The One Hundred and Tenth was in twenty-one engagements, and lost 795 men. It was mustered out at Washington City, June 25, 1865.

Surg. T. C. Owen.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1862, under Col. John R. Bond. It entered the field in September, and operated against Kirby Smith and John Morgan in Kentucky. It passed through the siege of Knoxville, taking part in the engagements at Blain's Cross Roads, Danville and Strawberry Plains. In May, 1864, the regiment joined the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Dallas, on the Chattahoochie River, near Nicojack Creek, Decatur, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Lovejoy. It started on this campaign with 380 men, and of this number lost in killed and wounded, 212. It participated in the fighting at Franklin Turnpike and at Nashville; followed in pursuit of Hood, then moved into North Carolina, where it remained until mustered out July 12, 1865.

Surg. David Silver, died at Chattanooga.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in August, 1862, under Col. James A. Wilcox. In December, it moved to Kentucky, thence to Tennessee, and in September, 1863, bore a distinguished part in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 138 officers and men of the 382 engaged. In December, 1863, the regiment marched to the relief of Knoxville, and in the spring of 1864 joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and participated in the engagements at

Buzzard's Gap, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta.

It marched to the sea, then through the Carolinas, taking part in the last battle of the war at Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the One Hundred and Thirteenth moved to Washington and took part in the grand review, then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on the 6th of July, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Corp. Elias Thomas, e. August 30, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.
Flaharda, G. W., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. F. M. McAdams, e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Corp. E. D. Horton, e. August 20, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. 1864.
Corp. Benjamin Norris, e. August 2, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.
Freeman, T. P., e. August 15, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, in arms, disc. April 25, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Trimble, Abraham, e. December 2, 1863, disc. June 28, 1865.
Young, Daniel, e. January, 1861, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Andrews, Lewis, e. August 6, 1862, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Nash, A. L., e. December 19, 1863, disc. June 9, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 11, 1862, under Col. John Cradlebaugh, and on the 1st of December was ordered to Memphis to join Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg. It participated in the assault upon Chickasaw Bayou, and in January, 1863, moved against Arkansas Post. In April, 1863, the regiment joined Grant's movements against Vicksburg, and engaged the enemy at Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Big Black Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender, it operated in Louisiana and Texas until January, 1865, when it moved to Florida, but soon returned to Texas, and from there proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out in July, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Robinson, William.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth was organized in August, 1861, under Col. J. A. Lucy, and reported to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati in October. Here the regiment was divided, five companies proceeding to Camp Chase to perform guard duty. In the fall of 1863, a part of the regiment was mounted and operated in Tennessee, the remainder occupying blockhouses along the railroad. When Hood advanced on Nashville, Companies C, F and G were captured and afterward paroled. They took passage on the ill-fated steamer Sultana, where eighty-three men were lost. The One Hundred and Fifteenth remained on garrison duty until mustered out, June 28, 1865.

Chaplain William G. March, e. December 1, 1863, disc. October 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized during the fall of 1862, under Col. James Washburn. It operated in West Virginia until the spring of 1863, when it moved east to Winchester. It served under Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley, and with Sheridan at Snicker's Gap and Opequon. In March, 1865, it joined the Army of the James in front of Petersburg, and followed in the pursuit of Lee. The One Hundred and Sixteenth was mustered out June 14, 1865, with the exception of Companies F and K, which were consolidated with the Sixty-second Ohio.

COMPANY D.

Forsyth, Samuel, e. August, 1862, disc. 1865, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio was organized in September, 1862, under Col. Chauncey G. Hawley. It served in Kentucky until January, 1864, when it moved into Tennessee, and performed arduous duty until the close of the war. It was discharged at Camp Dennison, August 1, 1865.

Sims, John, e. 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in September, 1862, under Samuel R. Mott. It served in Kentucky and Tennessee until the campaign of 1864, when it moved upon Resaca. It participated in the battles of Dallas, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, at the crossing of the Chattahoochie, and in the final engagements which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, after which it joined the army confronting Hood, took part in the battle of Nashville, followed the enemy to Columbia, captured Fort Anderson, was engaged in the action of Town Creek, then joined Sherman's army at Goldsboro. The One Hundred and Eighteenth received its final discharge at Cleveland, Ohio, July 9, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Leonard, A. H., e. August, 1862; disc. June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH OHIO INFANTRY

This regiment was organized during the autumn of 1862 under Col. Daniel French. It joined the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the fruitless attack on Vicksburg It moved against Arkansas Post, and under Grant took part in the engagement at Thompson's Hill, the siege of Vicksburg and the investment of Jackson. In May, 1864, the

regiment, having started to join Gen. Banks at Alexandria, was surprised and captured by the enemy. In November, the One Hundred and Twentieth was consolidated with the One Hundred and Fourteenth, which ended the career of the One Hundred and Twentieth as a regimental organization.

COMPANY C.

Smith, Joseph, c. September, 1863; disc. January, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio was organized in the early fall of 1862, under Col. William P. Reed, the majority of its members being without a knowledge of even the first principles of military tactics.

Companies A and I were wholly, and Company C, partly, recruited in Union County. Companies B, D, E, F, G and H also contained representatives from this county.

When the companies were organized, M. C. Lawrence was elected Captain of Company A, D. H. Henderson, First Lieutenant, and J. W. Jones, Second Lieutenant, and A. B. Robinson was elected Captain of Company I, Andrew Dockum, First Lieutenant, and Joseph White Second Lieutenant.

These two companies left Marysville on the d day of September, 1862, for Camp Delaware, where the regiment rendezvoused.

Company A went into camp with 102 men, and Company I with 116.

Recruits were assigned to the different companies during their service, making the total number of enlistments 800, this being the greatest number of men from this county serving in any one regiment. Of this number, seventeen were killed, forty-two died of wounds and disease, eighty-two were wounded, and thirty-two were taken prisoners, making a total loss of 173.

When the regiment was organized, Capt. Lawrence was the ranking line officer, having the right flanking company, and Company I the right center, being two very important positions in the regiment, and as time proved, these two companies were to play an important part in this desperate game of war.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first was mustered into the service on the 11th of September, 1862, and immediately went to Cincinnati, crossed the Ohio River and went into camp at Covington, Ky., on the 12th. At this place, it was armed with a lot of condemned Austrian rifles which were absolutely worthless; then moved to Louisville, and was attached to Gen. McCook's Division.

Inexperienced and without an hour's drilling, the regiment marched with Gen. Buell's forces against Bragg's rebel army, and on the 8th of October was led into the battle of Perryville, where it received its first baptism of blood.

Of Company A, James D. Hatcher was mortally wounded, and Oliver W. Weeks, seriously wounded in this engagement; and of Company I, Lieut. White was killed; B. P. Hildreth and John P. Bailey severely wounded, and George Lockhart, Alexander Gandy, James M. Lucas, Marshall Morris and E. Patch were taken prisoners.

Many strong men were broken down in these first months' hard service, and never afterward returned to their companies.

The regiment was detailed to bury the dead at Perryville; then continued in Kentucky performing guard duty until January, 1863, On the 31st of December, 1862, the regimental hospital was captured at Campbellsville, Ky., and Alexander Baker, Nathan Baker, S. B. Cone, James C. Cone and John R. Cameron of Company A, and William McNier, F. M. McClaskey, James M. Simpson, Oliver Simpson, William R. Sherwood, Martin Snyder, H. S. Sprague, William Burrows, Hiram Hawley and John Brannon of Company I were taken prisoners and paroled.

On the 1st of February, 1863, the regiment moved into Tennessee and was employed in watching and protecting the right flank of Gen. Rosecrans' army, then stationed at Murfreesboro.

About this time Col. H. B. Banning was transferred to the command of the regiment; and the prisoners of Perryville had been exchanged and they and many of the sick returned to their companies.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first moved from Stone River with Gen. Rosecrans' army and on this march was engaged in a slight skirmish with the rebel Gen. Forrest at Triune on the 3d of June. A few days later it occupied Shelbyville, Tenn., and after remaining there several weeks advanced to Fayetteville, where it continued until the 1st of September, when orders were received to join the Reserve Corps under Gen. Gordon Granger and proceed to Chattanooga.

On the 20th of September, 1863, the regiment was engaged in that memorable charge of Steedman's Division at the battle of Chickamauga, in which they drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet from the field and held it against repeated attacks until the close of the battle, the One Hundred and Twenty-first being the last regiment to leave the battle-field, and bearing away with it the flag of the Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, which was captured and borne, away in triumph by one Solomon Fish, of Mill Creek Township, a member of Company C. It is concluded that this timely aid of the Reserve Corps saved Gen. Thomas' army from defeat.

Capt. Lawrence commanded the regiment on this occasion during the greater part of the battle, while yet ranking as a Captain, and Sergt. Otway Curry assumed command of Company A.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was eleven officers and eighty-seven men. Of Company A, Amos Amrine was missing; Thomas Marshall, John J. Ramage, Solomon

Hisey, Henry F. Jackson, O. S. Myres and Samuel Walters were wounded and Solomon Hisey wounded and taken prisoner. Of Company I, Lieut. Fleming, Harrison Carpenter and James Harden were killed, and Capt. A. B. Robinson, A. R. Gage, George Deland, John S. Gill, John W. Bryan, James M. Lucas, Sheridan McBratney, Thomas Page, John G. Rupright, Edwin Sager and Richard White were wounded.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment shared in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge and in the march to the relief of Knoxville, then remained quietly in camp at Rossville until entering upon the Atlanta campaign.

Capt. Lawrence was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in November, 1863, and was in command of the regiment during the winter of 1863 and 1864. Col. Banning being home on recruiting service, Lieut. B. A. Banker having command of Company A, the greater part of the time, and Capt. Moorehouse, of Company I, from the battle of Chickamauga until the return of Capt. Robinson in January, 1864.

On the 2d of May, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-first started on the Atlanta campaign. Companies A and I and two other companies were selected to make a dangerous charge upon Buzzard's Roost, which was successfully done with but little loss, then shared in the battle at Dalton a few days later, having passed through Snake Creek Gap and from that point until the fall of Atlanta, September 1, the regiment was continually under fire. It was in the engagement at Resaca and as a part of Gen. J. C. Davis' division was at the capture of Rome, Ga. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment held the extreme right of the Union forces and with fixed bayonet charged up nearly to the breast-works of the enemy in a vain effort to drive them from their strong position. A deadly cross fire of shot, shell and grape killed and disabled 150 out of less than 400 of the One Hundred and Twenty-first. All with few exceptions were killed or wounded in the open field in front of the enemy's works, in about five minutes.

Company A lost in this engagement John G. Perry, killed; O. B. Cone mortally wounded, and Henry F. Jackson, F. B. Hargrove, L. A. N. Craig, Henry Coats, W. H. Goff, and Hiram Laughry, wounded.

Company I lost, on the 20th, James Chapman, killed; on the 22d, A. Drake and John Vanderau wounded, and on the 27th, Edward Phillips, Alexander Scott, I. N. Dillon, A. C. Rosecrans, E. Sager and A. S. Sprague killed; P. A. Holycross, John Kuhlman, and Jeremiah Kirk, mortally wounded, and George Deland, J. Q. Converse, William H. Bonnett, A. W. Davis, Van Dix, Alexander Gandy, Wesley Hawn, George Holloway, Josiah Knight, C. P. Morse, H. Patch, Thomas Page, William R. Sherwood, H. Woods, David Rea, H. McVay, Lewis Ketch, John A. Wood, James A. Snodgrass, Daniel Cooperider, J. P. Goodrich and John Reed wounded. The two companies losing twelve killed and died of wounds, and thirty wounded.

From the 9th of July until the 17th, the regiment was engaged on the banks of the Chattahoochie River; on the 18th and 20th it routed the enemy and occupied his position at Peach Tree Creek, Company A losing two men—S. B. Cone and John Jolliff—wounded in this engagement, and on the 22d joined its brigade and took position on the right of the National line, three miles from Atlanta. In the movement upon Jonesboro it took the advance, acting as skirmishers for the Second Division, leading the Fourteenth Corps. Capt. Henderson, of Company K, and John Cooperider, of Company I, were wounded in this battle, and John Ports, of Company A, killed.

On the 2d of September Atlanta surrendered, and on the 6th the regiment went into camp near that city. The One Hundred and Twenty-first entered the Atlanta campaign with four hundred and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men, and eighteen commissioned officers. Four officers were killed and eight wounded. Twenty-two men were killed, two hundred and five wounded, and one captured.

On the 29th of September, the regiment joined the expedition against Forrest's rebel cavalry, and having driven him across Tennessee, into Alabama, returned, and marched in pursuit of Hood's army.

On the 2d of October, Lieut. Col. Lawrence resigned, and on the 19th Col. Banning left the regiment, and the command devolved on A. B. Robinson, who had been promoted to Major and mustered on the 17th of September. Maj. Robinson was afterward promoted to Colonel, and commanded the regiment from the fall of Atlanta until the close of the war. Lieut. Cavis was transferred from Company A to Company I, and promoted Captain. Lieut. D. H. Henderson was promoted to Captain, and also to Major. He commanded Company K during the greater part of the service. Capt. Banker had command of Company A from August, 1864, until the close of the war, and Capt. O. Curry, of Company C and also of Company I, from the battle of Bentonville until the end of the war.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first joined Gen. Sherman at Rome, Ga., and marched with his army to the sea. After the fall of Savannah, the regiment moved through the Carolinas, taking an active part in the engagement at Bentonville, losing six men killed and twenty wounded.

Company A lost John Sparks killed, and J. L. Porter, T. Prosser, J. G. Irwin and J. C. Warner, wounded; and Company I lost C. B. Miller, killed, Capt. C. P. Cavis mortally wounded, and P. Vanderau and James Dunn severely wounded.

The regiment joined the national forces in the march to Washington, was present at the grand review, then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out on the 12th day of June, 1865.

One hundred and sixteen soldiers had belonged to Company A. Of these, twenty-five died on the field, and in the hospitals, and twenty-seven were wounded; and of the 130 who enlisted in Company I, thirteen were killed in battle, fourteen died of wounds and disease, and forty-seven were wounded.

The large number of casualties is the best evidence that can be given of the dangerous service rendered by these companies, and the members are justly proud of the record of the One Hundred and Twenty-first.

Col. A. B. Robinson, e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Mustered in as Captain of Company I, promoted to Major August 29, 1864, to Lieutenant Colonel January 28, 1865, and to Colonel May 18, 1865; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Lawrence, e. August 9, 1862, disc. October 2, 1864. Mustered in as Captain of Company A, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel November 4, 1863.

Maj. D. H. Henderson, e. August 15, 1862, disc. February 14, 1865. Mustered in as First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain March 26, 1863, and to Major January 28, 1865; wound at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and at Nashville, Tenn., December 14, 1864.

Maj. R. R. Henderson, e. September 10, 1862, resigned April 5, 1863. Wounded while a member of Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; commissioned Major of One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the fall of 1862, resigned in the spring of 1863, on account of wound.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Benjamin Banker, e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Commissioned Second Lieutenant March 1, 1863, First Lieutenant March 31, 1864, and Captain August 29, 1864.

COMPANIES A, C AND I.

Capt. Otway Curry, e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Enlisted as private; received three commissions, Second Lieutenant, April 12, 1864; First Lieutenant, July 15, 1864, and Captain, April 20, 1865.

COMPANY A.

First Lieut. Thomas Marshall, e. August 15, 1862, disc. March 5, 1864. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

First Lieut. John L. Porter, e. August 14, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; commissioned Second Lieutenant, January 3, 1863, and First Lieutenant, May 22, 1865.

Second Lieut. John W. Jones, e. August 15, 1862, resigned March 25, 1863.

Second Lieut. John J. Ramage, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant, April 20, 1865.

Sergt. Alexander Baker, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Taken prisoner at Campbell, Ky.

Sergt. William J. Graham, e. August 13, 1862. Died at Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1863.

Sergt. A. P. Heminger, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Sergt. Solomon Hisey, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

Sergt. John Jolliff, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Sergt. John Miller, e. August 4, 1862, disc. July 1, 1865.

Sergt. Alonzo Skidmore, e. August 14, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Corp. Nathan Baker, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Taken prisoner at Campbellville, Ky.

Corp. A. H. Ballinger, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Corp. S. B. Cone, e. August 15, 1862, disc. March 20, 1865. Taken prisoner at Campbellville, Ky.; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Corp. Charles Guy, August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Corp. Henry F. Jackson, e. August 8, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Corp. T. Prosser, e. August 13, 1862, disc. May 17, 1865. Wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Corp. Zachariah Ross, e. August 18, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Corp. William H. Sidell, e. August 15, 1862, disc. February 10, 1863. Accidently shot at Lebanon, Ky., December, 1862.

Corp. W. W. Southard, e. August 14, 1862, disc. Jun 1865. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

Corp. J. N. Vining, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Drum Maj. William F. Burrows, e. August 13, 1862, disc. February 20, 1863.

Drummer B. Cosgrove, e. December 19, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.

Drummer John Dirst, e. August 30, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Teamster John H. Ellis, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Teamster Nathan Farnum, e. September 11, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Teamster W. E. Tanner, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Blacksmith John Q. Adams, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Cook Anderson Moore, (colored), e. September 1, 1863, disc. May 18, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Amrine, Amos, e. August 22, 1862, missing at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

Adams, Wesley, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Adams, J. W., e. August 12, 1862.

Baldwin, James S., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Boyd, Joseph. e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 25, 1865, transferred to Pioneer Corps.

Butler, James, e. February 24, 1864, disc. August 15, 1865, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 2, 1865.

Brown, Stephen, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 19, 1865, taken prisoner at Rossville, Ga., Sept. 21, 1863.

Burrows, H. D., e. February 22, 1864, died in hospital at New Albany, Ind., December 28, 1864.

Bergen, William S., e. March 1, 1864, wounded near Dallas, Ga.

Brown, Ira, e. September, 1862.

Cone, James C., e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865, taken prisoner at Campbellville, Ky.

Cole, Joshua, e. August 11, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Chapman, J. W., e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Chapman, J. N., e. August 20, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Cunningham, T., e. August 13, 1862.

Curry, David, e. August 15, 1862, disc. July, 1865, on detached service from June, 1863, until mustered out.

Craig, L. A. N., e. February 29, 1864, taken prisoner at Campbellville, Ky., wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Cone, Otway B., e. August 15, 1862, died July 21, 1864, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Coats, Henry, e. February 22, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain Ga., June 27, 1864.

Cherry, Isaac, e. August 9, 1862, died in hospital near Rossville, Ga., February 20, 1864.

Carter, Levi, e. August 15, 1862, died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1862.

Cameron, John R., e. August 9, 1862, taken prisoner at Cambellville, Ky.

Chandler, O. S., e. August 12, 1862, died in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., December 11, 1862.

Duden, William W., e. February 22, 1864, disc. August 15, 1865, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 2, 1865.

Duffilinger, J. N., e. August 12, 1862, wounded.

Erwin, John, e. August 8, 1862, died in hospital at Franklin, Tenn., March 5, 1863.

Figley, A. M., e. August 12, 1862, died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., April 28, 1863.

Goff, William H., e. August 12, 1862, disc. March 4, 1865, wounded and taken prisoner at Sequatchie Valley, Tenn., October, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Glasscock, William P., e. August 12, 1862, disc. October 6, 1862.

Gandy, William, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

Grindle, J. M., e. August 12, 1862, taken prisoner at Louisville, Ga., in December, 1864.

Hargrave, F. B., e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Hinkens, N. H., e. February 22, 1864, dis. August 15, 1865, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 2, 1865.

Hamilton, Silas, e. August 12, 1862.
Hartley, Thomas M., e. August 13, 1862, died in hospital at Franklin, Tenn., April 24, 1863.
Hatcher, James D., e. August 13, 1862, died November 18, 1862, in hospital at Perryville, Ky., of wounds received October 8, 1862.
Hawn, Michael, e. February 20, 1864.
Hisey, William P., e. August 8, 1862, disc. October 6, 1862.
Irwin, J. G., e. August 8, 1862, disc. May, 1865, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Jackson, J. C., e. August 12, 1862, disc. January 23, 1863.
Johnson, D. L., e. August 12, 1862, disc. March 23, 1863.
Kennedy, John, e. August 15, 1862.
Lash, John, e. August 22, 1862.
Lister, Alfred, e. August 15, 1862, wounded and died at Savannah, Ga.
Lenox, W. H., e. August 13, 1862, disc. April 23, 1863.
Livingston, Philip, e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 19, 1865.
Lansdown, H, e. August 22, 1862, died at home, disc. 1865.
Laughrey, Hiram, e. August 11, 1862, disc. May 17, 1865. wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. May 17, 1865, died at home.
Myers, O. S., e. August 13, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.
McClung, John, e. August 8, 1862.
McElderry, J., August 12, 1862, died at Lebanon, Ky., January 9, 1863.
Myers, William F., e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Meddles, G., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Neville, James, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Perkins, Michael, e. August 12, 1862, disc. July 5, 1863.
Perry, John G., e. August 12, 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Pierce, R. A., e. August 9, 1862, died in hospital at Campbellsville, Ky., December 26, 1862.
Ports, John, killed at Jonesboro, September 1st, 1864.
Roberts. George, e. August 12, 1862, died March 15, 1864, at Camp Dennison, of gunshot wound received at Missionary Ridge.
Robinson, W. P., e February 22, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Stiner, Joseph, e. August 8, 1862, disc. June, 1865, transferred to Pioneer Corps.
Southard, John W., e. August 12, 1862, disc. April 5, 1863.
Southard, Green, e. February 29, 1864, died of wounds received at Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864.
Swartz, George W., e. August 13, 1862, disc. May 13, 1863.
Swartz, John, e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 15, 1863.
Snider, Jacob, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June, 1865.
Skidmore, S. S., e. August 14, 1862.
Shuler, D. V., e. August 20, 1862, disc. June 24, 1865.
Strump, W. e. February 25, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Shade, William, e. August 12, 1862.
Sparks, John, e. August 13, 1862, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865.
Sparks, William G., e. August 13, 1862, disc. September 24, 1863, died at home, March 8, 1873.
Thompson, C. A., e. August 15, 1862, died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1863.
Taylor, James W., e. February 20, 1864, died in hospital at Atlanta, Ga., of wounds received near Atlanta, September 19, 1864.
Taylor, Jeremiah, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Van Sickle, O. A., e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Walters, Samuel, e. August 8, 1862, died October 3, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Walters, John, e. August 13, 1862, died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, February 13, 1863.
Walters, George W., e. August 9, 1862, died at Washington, D. C., April 10, 1863.
Walker, Isaac, e. August 12, 1862.
Warner, I. C., e. August 9, 1862, disc. June, 1865, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Woodworth, J. C., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Weeks, Oliver W., e. August 13, 1862, disc. January 14, 1864, wounded at Perryville, Ky.
Yearsley, Nathan, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865, died at home in March, 1869.

COMPANY B.

Cline, Frederick, e. August 18, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Dial, Amos, e. August 12, 1862, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieut. F. T. Arthur, e. August 11, 1862, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, disc. April 23, 1863.
Sergt. Nelson Adair, e. August 22, 1862, disc. May 11, 1865. Taken prisoner at Campbellville, Ky. Died at home.
Sergt. Daniel Duvall, e. August 20, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. T. W. Martin, e. August 22, 1862, disc. January, 1863.
Sergt. David Swartz, e. August 14, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. Abner Said, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 27, 1865. Wounded.
Corp. Robert M. Cooper, e. August 16, 1862, taken prisoner at Milledgeville, Ga., December 3, 1864, disc. June 20, 1865.
Corp. E. B. Manville, e. August 14, 1862, disc. January 23, 1865. Died at home.
Corp. J. B. F. Smart, e. August 18, 1862, disc. February 6, 1863.
Allen, A. B., e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and died in Libby Prison.
Black, Henry, e. April 1, 1864, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865, disc. May 18, 1865. Transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Brown, Wilson, e. February 5, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Brown, George W., e. February 4, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. August 15, 1865. Died at home.
Brown, Elijah, e. August 15, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Brown, E. W., e. August 15, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Carr, William C., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Canan, C. E., e. December 21, 1863, disc. August 15, 1865. Transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Crego, Judson, e. August 16, 1863, disc. February 6, 1863.
Doolen, G. A., e. August 14, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Estep, John, e. August 22, 1862.
Estep, Levi, e. February 5, 1864, died at Big Shanty, Ga., July 17, 1864.
Fish, Solomon, e. August 14, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Captured the flag of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Guy, Harrison, e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Wounded.
Guy, Joseph, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Taken prisoner at Campbellville, Ky.
Hinton, John, e. February 4, 1864, disc. August 15, 1865. Transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Hill, William A., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Jones, William T., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Joslin, William, e. August 22, 1862.
Kirkland, William, e. August 18, 1862.
McIntire, George, e. March 1, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865. Transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Mummy, Daniel, e. February 15, 1864, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Moody, William H. Killed.
Norris, William, e. August 16, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps March 5, 1863.
Rittenhouse, James, e. August 8, 1862, disc. June 27, 1865.
Rittenhouse, J. H., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Wilcox, Albert, e. August 18, 1862, disc. 1863. Missing—supposed to have been drowned in the Cumberland River.
Wilcox, Almiron, e. February 26, 1863, died at Big Shanty, Ga., July 17, 1864.
Wells, George M., e. February 16, 1864, disc. August 16, 1865. Wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.
Weaver, John H., e. August 18, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Captured a rebel sword in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

COMPANY D.

Bowersmith, J., e. 1864, disc. 1864.
Warren, A., e. April, 1864, disc. September, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Dean, Jesse M., e. August, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Capt. O. M. Scott, e September 11, 1862, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 20, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Mores, Martin, e. August 22, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Crider, Abraham, e. December 28, 1863. Died.

COMPANY H.

Corp. William Layton, e. August 12, 1862, disc. May 29, 1863. Died at home in 1870.
Baker, B., e. August 17, 1862, transferred to Veteran Corps January 10, 1865, disc. August 15, 1865.
Rochell, S. S.

COMPANIES I AND A.

Capt. Charles P. Cavis, e. September 17, 1862, died April 6, 1865, of wounds received March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, N. C. Commissioned First Lieutenant March 31, 1864, and Captain October 19, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Daniel Gillson, e. August 13, 1862, disc. June 8 1865.
Capt. A. B. Robinson. Promoted to Major August 29, 1864. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel January 28, 1865. Promoted to Colonel May 18, 1865.
First Lieut. William F. Barr, e. September 4, 1862. On detached duty.
First Lieut. A. A. Dockum, e. August 16, 1862, resigned April 6, 1863, died at home March 20, 1864.
First Lieut. W. J. White, e. August 18, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Second Lieut. Robert F. Fleming, e. December 29, 1862, Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 26, 1863.
Second Lieut. Joseph White, e. August 22, 1862, killed at Chaplin Hill, Ky., October 8, 1862.
Sergt. R. S. Bonnett, e. September 21, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. J. Q. Converse, e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. George Deland, e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. February 24, 1865.
Sergt. A. R. Gage, e. August 21, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, promoted to First Lieutenant April 20, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. D. R. Harper, e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. Marshall Morris, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862, disc. May 1, 1865.
Sergt. Norton Scott, e. August 22, 1862, disc. May 9 1863.
Sergt. L. B. White, e. August 22, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps January 15, 1864, disc. July 1, 1865.
Sergt. John A. Woods, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, and November 26, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Corp. John W. Bryan, e. August 3, 1862, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864, and at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.
Corp. C. G. Eirich, e. August 18, 1862, disc. March 20, 1863.
Corp. J. M. Fooks, e. August 18, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Corp. John S. Gill, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.
Corp. P. A. Holycross, e. August 9, 1862, died August 5, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Corp. Lewis Johnson, e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Corp. John P. Kritline, e. August 16, 1862. Never mustered in.
Corp. George Lockhart, e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862, disc. January 24, 1864.
Corp. Charles P. Morse, e. February 22, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865.
Corp. S. McBratney, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc June 8, 1865.
Corp. George H. Reed, e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Corp. Alexander Scott, e. August 22 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Corp. R. H. White, e. August 22, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.
Musician H. A. Chapman, e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Musician George Harris, e. August 16, 1862, disc. February 2, 1863. Wounded.
Hospital Steward Beverly W. Keyes, e. September 11, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Bonnett, William H., e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, disc. March 4, 1865.
Bailey, John P., e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry January 2, 1863, disc. March 5, 1863.
Brannan, John, e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., died at home January 20, 1863.
Brown, Isaac, e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Brown, J. M., e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Brown, Josiah, e. August 22, 1862. Transferred to Engineers' Department.
Beedle, J. M., e. August 22, 1862, promoted to Corporal December 24, 1862, disc. September 10, 1863.
Burrows, W. E., e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., December 31, 1862, disc. October 20, 1863.
Burrows, W. W., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Beahm, Gotleib, e. August 19, 1862, died in hospital at Perryville, Ky., November 8, 1862.
Bonham, Leet, e. August 22, 1862, died at Lebanon, Ky., February 11, 1863.
Chapman, James H., e. August 22, 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1864.
Cooperider, John, e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
Cooperider, Daniel, e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Carpenter, Harrison, e. August 22, 1862, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Courtright, W. George, e. August 22, 1862, died in hospital at Perryville, Ky., November 17, 1862.
Cockran, Thomas, e. August 22, 1862, disc. September 16, 1863.
Drake, Abraham, e. November 24, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, transferred to Sixty ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865.
Dean, A. H., e. November 24, 1862, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 23, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. July 25, 1865.
Dillon, I. N., e. November 24, 1863, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Debolt, G. W., e. August 22, 1862, disc. April 27, 1863.
Dix, Vane, e. February 19, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. February 2, 1865.
Dunn, James, e. February 13, 1864, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, arm amputated, disc. July 17, 1865. Transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Davis, A. H., e. November 24, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 28, 1865.
Freet, William, e. August 16, 1862. Never mustered in.
Ford, J. W., e. August 16, 1862, disc. March 2, 1863.
Gandy, Alexander, e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner October 8, 1862, at Perryville, Ky., wounded June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.
Graves, L. P., e. August 22, 1862, disc. January 8, 1863.
Goodrich, J. P., e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. September 11, 1865.
Hildreth, B. P., e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, disc. April 15, 1863.
Holloway, George, e. February 20, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. June 2, 1865.
Huber, Henry, e. August 22, 1862, disc. March 27, 1863.
Hawn, B. W., e. January, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. July 17, 1865
Harper, Seaton, e. February 16, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. July 17, 1865.
Harper, A. J., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Hawley, V. D., e. August 18, 1862, died in hospital at Bardstown, Ky., November 20, 1862.
Harden, James, e. August 16, 1862, died of wounds received at Chickamauga, Ga., September 28, 1863.
Hawley, H. S., e. August 18, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1863.
Holycross, T. J., e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Holycross, J. K., e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Ireland, Levi, e. August 22, 1862, died at Quincy, Ill., March 24, 1863.
Jones, Henry T., e. August 22, 1862, disc. November 24, 1863.
Ketch, Lewis J., e. February 22, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.
Kahline, Fred, e. August 16, 1862, disc. April 22, 1863.

Knight, J. J., e. February 29, 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 28, 1865.
Kirk, Jeremiah, e. August 22, 1862, died July 21, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Kuhlman, John, e. August 18, 1862, died July 18, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Lucas, J. M., e. August 21, 1862, taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., October 2, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.
Lamme, B. J., e. August 16, 1862, disc. March 30, 1863.
League, James, e. August 16, 1862, died in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., January 4, 1863.
McVey, H. W., e. December 7, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865.
McCrab, James, e. August 22, 1862.
McClaskey, F. M., e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., December 31, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
McNier, William, e. August 16, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., December 31, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Miller, C. B., e. November 24, 1863, killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.
Morse, C. P.
Orahood, John, e. February 9, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Orahood, Aaron, e. February 9, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Orahood, A. J., e. January 1, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Orr, Abraham, e. August 22, 1862, disc. March 3, 1863.
Patch, Eslie, e. August 16, 1862, taken prisoner at Chaplin Hill, Ky., October, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Patch, Harman, e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 28, 1865.
Philips, Edward, e. August 21, 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Page, Thomas S., e. June, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 28, 1865, disc. July 1, 1865.
Pierce, D. W., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1864.
Parthemore, E., e. August 16, 1862, disc. April 13, 1863.
Rea, D. A., e. November 24, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865, disc. July 17, 1865.
Rossman, A. E., e. August 26, 1864, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
Rupright, John G., e. August 18, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 16, 1864.
Reed, Hiram, e. August 19, 1862, disc. December 10, 1863.
Reed, John, e. November 24, 1863, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864, disc. May 19, 1865.
Romine, J. W., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865. Taken prisoner at Campbellsville.
Snider, Martin, e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., December 31, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Scott, William E., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Scott, Ross, e. August 22, 1862, disc. January 8, 1865.
Simpson, J. M., e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., December 31, 1862.
Simpson, Oliver, e. August 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., December 31, 1862.
Sager, Edwin, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Sprague, E. B., e. August 7, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sprague, S. W., e. August 22, 1862, disc. February 5, 1863.
Sprague, A. S., e. August 7, 1862, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, Ky., killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Snodgrass, J. A., e. August 16, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, promoted to Corporal October 31, 1863, disc. June 8, 1865.
Spindler, Joseph, e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Scheiderer, C. G., e. August 18, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Sherwood, William R., e. August 22, 1861, taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. March 14, 1865.
Stithum, J. N.
Trout, Abraham, e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Twiford, T. S., e. August 22, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Vanderau, Philip, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Vanderau, John, e. August 18, 1862, wounded at Perryville, Ky, October, 1862, and at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, promoted to Corporal February 27, 1865, disc. June 8, 1865.
Woods, H. P., e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 28, 1865.
Wigle, Cyrus, e. August 18, 1862, disc. March 27, 1863.
Wolford, W. E., e. August 16, 1862, disc. March 14, 1863.
Wolford, P. W., e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 8, 1865.
Hardee, Owen (colored cook), e. August 26, 1863, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Fletcher, John, e. August 22, 1862, disc. May 4, 1863.
Reid, John, e. 1864, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, disc. June 8, 1865.
Stradner, E. (colored cook), e. September 1, 1863, transferred to Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry June 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in October, 1862, under Col. William H. Ball. It served in West Virginia until January, 1863, then moved east and operated in the Shenandoah Valley. It joined in the pursuit of Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Winchester and Cedar Creek, and was present at the surrender of Lee. After the review at Washington, the One Hundred and Twenty-second was mustered out, on the 9th of July, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Innskeep, H. M., e. May, 1862, disc. October, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Cassidy, William, e. August, 1862, wounded at Wilderness Run, disc. 1865.
Cassidy, George, e. August, 1862, wounded at Winchester, Va.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio was organized in October, 1862, under Col. Emerson Opdycke. It took a prominent part in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, then marched to the relief of Knoxville. It joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign and participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Lost Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain. After the fall of Atlanta, it followed Hood to Nashville, took part in the battle of Franklin and in the pursuit south. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, and was there mustered out September 25, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Yoder, Alexander, e. October, 1862, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863, disc. 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 4, 1862, under Col. Benjamin F. Smith. It operated in Virginia under Grant, took part in the battles of Snicker's Gap, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, the Wilderness and Petersburg; then joined in the pursuit of Lee. It was mustered out June 25, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Slemmons, John P., e. August 22, 1862, disc. May, 1865, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Young, M. C., died.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio was organized during the winter of 1863-'64, and although a three years' organization, and ready for any emergency or service, it was chiefly occupied within the borders of the State at the frontier posts of Johnson's Island and Sandusky. It was mustered out July 17, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Carson, Samuel, e. May 1, 1862, disc. 1865.
Corp. Thomas Cody, e. October, 1863, disc. November, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized August 10, 1863, under Col. H. D. John, for six months' service, and immediately started for Camp Nelson, Ky., where it was brigaded with the Eighty-sixth Ohio, another six months' regiment, the Twenty-second Ohio Battery, and a regiment of Tennessee mounted infantry, and placed under command of Col. De Courcy, of the Sixteenth Ohio. The brigade thus formed was incorporated with the Ninth Army Corps, and, on the 20th of August, left camp Nelson for Cumberland Gap, where it arrived on the morning of the 8th of September. The place was thus completely invested, Gen. Burnside having simultaneously appeared with a force on the southeastern side. As our forces appeared before the main fort in regular line of battle, the rebels saluted them with three shells, but without damage. This was all the resistance made to the National advance, excepting from the pickets as they were driven into the intrenchments. A formal demand being made by the National commander for the surrender of the post, Gen. Frazier at once acceded, and the whole garrison fell into our hands, with the exception of a small force of cavalry. The fruits of this bloodless victory were over two thousand two hundred prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, and a large amount of war material of all kinds. The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio remained at the Gap, engaged in foraging, scouting, picket duty, etc., until the 1st of December, when it was ordered to move at daylight, receiving but two hours' notice. The regiment marched through Tazewell, and in the direction of Clinch River, which was reached next day at the point where the Knoxville road crosses that stream. At this point a sharp engagement was in progress with a division of Longstreet's corps. The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was led into this engagement, and acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. From the 2d until the last of December, the regiment was kept constantly moving along the line of Clinch River watching the enemy, and occasionally skirmishing with him. From Tazewell the regiment returned to the Gap, where it remained until the beginning of February; then it started for Camp Nelson. From there it proceeded to Ohio, and was mustered out by companies during the month of March, 1864.

A detachment of fifteen or twenty men were recruited in Union County by W. H. Robinson, and was assigned to Company G, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio. When the company organized, William H. Robinson was elected Second Lieutenant, and C. L. Robinson was appointed Sergeant.

COMPANY A.

Biddle, Charles, e. January 12, 1864, disc. February 1, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Rittenhouse, J. H., e. August 8, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Second Lieut. William H. Robinson, e. July 20, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Sergeant C. L. Robinson, e. July 21, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Corporal J. H. Johnson, e. July 21, 1863, died at Cumberland Gap, Va., February 19, 1864.
Corporal Ormill Fyers, e. July 21, 1863.
Cody, Thomas, e. July 21, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Easterday, George, e. July 21, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Gilchrist, Austin, e. July 22, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Hyde, Thomas B., e. July 21, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Harris, Samuel, e. July 24, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.
Harris, Andrew, e. July 24, 1863, disc. March 8, 186
Williams, C. C., e. July 21, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864
Worley, David, e. July 21, 1863, disc. March 8, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio was organized in May, 1864, under Col. John G. Lowe. It reported to Brig. Gen. Morris, at Baltimore, and was assigned to garrison duty at Forts McHenry, Marshall and Federal Hill. It was mustered out August 25, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Cranston, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under Col. Joel Haines. During its term of service it performed fatigue and picket duty at White House and Bermuda Hundred, and was mustered out on the 27th of August, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Wharton, C. H., e. May 2, 1864. Died at Hamden Hospital, September 10, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Corp. Ralph Moffitt, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Gordon, J. R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 18, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Corp. John B. Cowgill, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.
Bishop, C. O., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.
Palmer, William H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.
Stokes, Oliver P., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.
Warner, Miller, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was mustered into the service May 6, 1864, under Col. Gustavus L. Innis. It was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, where it operated about Petersburg until July 17, then moved to Fort Powhatan. The regiment returned to Ohio and was mustered out August 20, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Berger, S. R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 20, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Bulen, W. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 20, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. E. P. Churchman, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 20, 1864.
Daniels, M. N., e. May 2, 1864, disc. April 20, 1865. Died.

COMPANY K.

Copelin, O. D., e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 20, 1864.
Evans, B. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth was organized May 6, 1864, for 100 days' service, under Col. James B. Armstrong. It moved to Virginia, participated in the engagement at Port Walthall, and formed a part of the advance line operating on Richmond. It was mustered out August 31, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Piersol, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Second Lieut. William H. Loveless, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.
Burnham, Ralph, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.
Irwin, Francis, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.
Lincoln, C. P., e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.
Martin, Lawrence, e. May 2, 1864, wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.
McIlvane, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.
Reams, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Moffitt, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under Col. Andrew Legg, and was ordered to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A part of the regiment at North Mountain was captured and sent to Andersonville prison. Only about one-half lived to return. The remainder of the regiment operated about Harper's Ferry until its term of service had expired, and was mustered out September 1, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Belt, Benjamin, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Park, T. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Stewart, J. J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864, wounded at Highland Heights.

COMPANY F.

Hatch, J. T., e. 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Musician James Bird, e. May 2, 1864. Died at Harper's Ferry, Va.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was organized at Columbus on the 13th of May, 1864, for 100 days' service, under Col. Smith Irwin. It at once moved to Washington City, where it performed garrison duty until the expiration of its term of service. The regiment was mustered out on the 30th of August, having lost from disease two officers and twenty-three men.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth drew three full companies from Union County, viz.: Companies D, H and K.

Company D was mustered in with L. D. Norveil as Captain; James Briggs, First Lieutenant and James Smith, Second Lieutenant.

Company H, with Charles Fullington as Captain; J. B. Richey, First Lieutenant and A. D. Reed, Second Lieutenant.

Company K, A. B. Parmeter as Captain; Samuel McAllister, First Lieutenant, and B. J. Lamme, Second Lieutenant.

Eight of the 274 men from Union County, who enlisted in this regiment, died at the hospitals.

Surgeon Aaron Boylan, e. May 11, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Rhoads, M. J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Rhoads, H. J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Walke, Isaac, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. William Powers, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brown, William H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Holycross, S. B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Kent, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Rea, Joseph W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, Reuben I., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, W. S., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Schade, B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Valentine, James F., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Capt. D. L. Norveil, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
First Lieut. James Biggs, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Second Lieut. James Smith, e. May 2, 1864. Died at Alexander Va., September 1, 1864.
Sergt. Theodore L. Wiswell, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. Daniel T. Paul, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. David S. Abbott, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

Sergt. Stephen Shirk, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. William R. Cranston, e. May 2, 1864. Died at Alexandria, Va., August 21, 1864.
Corp. Isarel Carter, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. S. Drake, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. E. Lockwood, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Benjamin Rochell, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Charles W. Smith, e, May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. A. Warner, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. David T. Wilkins, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician George W. Sudduth, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician Timothy Middleton, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wagoner S. J. Sterling, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Argo, David, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Bowen, Lewis, e. May 2, 1864. Died in hospital at Alexandria, Va.
Brooks, Nathaniel, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brillhart, Abraham, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brown, William H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brake, Elon, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brigham, Putman, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Ballinger, Lemuel, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Berry, Preston, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brown, Lewis, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Brown, John C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Basel, Adam, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Cranston, James, e. May 2, 1864. disc. September 1, 1864.
Converse, Samuel L., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Cratty, William P., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Christ, A. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Drake, A. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Dillon, A. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Dobbins, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Evans, Joseph P., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Fox, George W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Flickinger, Harvey, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Gleason, N. R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Green, Robert B., May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hosack, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hosack, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Holloway, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Herd, William H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Herd, Hiram D., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Herington, D. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Herington, O. E., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Jackson, William F., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Jenkins, Isaiah, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Jones, Andrew K., e. May 2, 1864, died near Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.
Johnson, Griffin, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Konkle, Abraham, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Licber, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Lockwood, Oliver, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Lockwood, D. B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Lockwood, I. O., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Maris, Jesse, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Middleton, D. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Myers, Michael, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McCrary, William T., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Newland, Isaac, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Norviel, Joshua, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Perkins, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Perkins, Michael, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Reynolds, V., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Ralston, John, e. May 2, 1864, died in Hospital at Alexdria, Va., August, 1864.
Sevryn, James Y., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, Harvey, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, Calvin, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, James W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, Robert B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Scott, Gabriel, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Shirk, John H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Shirk, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Stults, Henry N., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Spanks, Charles F., e. May 2, 1864, died at Washington, D. C., September 1, 1864.
Smith, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. August 11, 1864.
Taylor, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Thompson, M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Thompson, George F., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Thompson, D. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Turner, Franklin, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wilson, John F., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wood, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wheeler, T. J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wells, Elisha, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Hoover, Samuel, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864, died October 14, 1873.
McCrackin, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Davis, T. J. e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Charles Fullington, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
First Lieut. J. B. Ritchey, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Second Lieut. A. D. Reed, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. French Garwood, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. Isaac Marsh, e. May 2, 1862, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. W. Q. Porter, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. William M. Winget, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. Wilson Young, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Aaron Boylan, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Joseph Davis, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. O. Griswold, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. J. Hammond, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Joseph Haltsman, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. V. G. Hush, e. May 2, 1864, disc September 1, 1864.
Corp. Harrison Miller, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Corp. Owen Wilber, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician W. C. Burrows, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician C. B. Holycross, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician S. M. Richmond, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wagoner Thomas Reed, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Burnham, H. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864, died at home, December 15, 1864.
Beck, O. J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Beck, Thomas M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Bland, Peter, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Blake, N. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Blake, Moses, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Burrows, L. K., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Battees, J. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Blackburn, J. N., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Child, L. B , e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Cassil, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Carter, John W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Doty, J. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Davis, Alexander, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Davis, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Elliott, J. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Foote, E. B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Flowers, John, e. May 2, 1864. disc. September 1, 1864.
Freshwater, A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Freshwater, R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Gill, W. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Graham, F. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Graham, Christian, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Graham, Phineas, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hopkins, Asa, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

Haney, J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hathaway, Benjamin, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hallbrook, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hunt, B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Henderson, G. D., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Irwin, S. L., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Irwin, Robert, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Irwin, Thomas, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Jenkins, J. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Leonard, M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864, died September 11, 1877.
Lane, Isaiah, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Longbrake, G. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McGinnis, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McClound, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McGill, Timothy, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McWilliams, Robert, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Moody, Andrew, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Marsh, E. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Morse, R. G., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Mears, J. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Phipps, A. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Peck, J. D., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Russell, J., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Richey, J. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Reed, Allen, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Reed, William M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Robinson, W. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Robinson, W. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Ryan, Nathaniel, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Rodgers, J. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Suthwick, R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Snodgrass, Silas, e. May 2, 1861, disc. September 1, 1864.
Smith, A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Stewart, A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Stricker, T. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wilber, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wilber, Edward, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Williams, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Walk, Isaac, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Walk, Cornelius, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wilkins, B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wright, G. W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Young, Wilson, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Capt. A. B. Parmeter, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Samuel McAllister, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Second Lieut. B. J. Lamme, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. William B. Dunfee, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. William Green, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. James Guy, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Sergt. W. F. H. Pennington, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. J. L. Adams, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. T. G. Case, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Isaac D. Mapes, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. David McCune, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. John T. McCullough, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. B. B. McGowen, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. Reuben Savage, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Corp. George W. Stephens, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician George R. Anderson, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Musician William K. Baxter, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wagoner Edward Adams, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Allen, James P., e May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Bailey, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Bailey, William L., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Bidwell, Joseph, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Bowers, John W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Britton, Warren, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Barnes, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Case, P. A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Chapman, James F., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Cooperider, E., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Conklin, J. S., e. May 2 1864, disc. September 1 1864.
Croy, William W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Croy, James R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Carpenter, Jesse R., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Duvall, Hamlet, e. May 2, 1864, died September 1, 1864.
Dockum, L. A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Dull, Francis W., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.
Douglas, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Guy, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Guy, Marshall, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Guy, James A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Hoffman, George W., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Holycross, A. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Holycross, S. B., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Harris, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Kent, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Kent, Marion, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Kahler, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Lockwood, D. A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
La Rue, James, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Mitchell, Elijah, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Mitchell, E. D., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Mapes, Edward, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Martin, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Miller, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McCune, Zachariah, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McCullough, H. O., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McCloud, J. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
McFarland, John, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Neff, Henry, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Nunemaker, S. S., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Polen, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Preston, M. A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Robinson, James C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Rittenhouse, T. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Ruehlen, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Ralston, John C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Skeels, S. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Scott, T. M., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Slattry, Patrick, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865
Sager, David, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Tarpening, Ira, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1865.
Van Gordon, S. T., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wilcox, William, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Walke, George, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Windall, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Windall, J. H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Warner, Isaac H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wolford, John H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Worthington, J. K., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Welsh, L. A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wolford, D. C., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.
Wilkins, Charles, e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864
Wilkins, L. A., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 11, 1864, under Col. Anderson L. Jaynes. It reported at Charleston, W. Va., and was ordered to guard the line from Guyandotte to Charleston. It remained on this line until the expiration of its term of service, when it returned to Ohio, and was mustered out September 3, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Cherington, T. J., e. May 11, 1864, disc. September 3, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 12, 1864, under Col. William C. Cooper. After operating near Washington City until June 5, it was ordered to the front to guard supply trains through the Wilderness. It served in front of Petersburg until August 10, when it was ordered home, and was mustered out September 2, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Nash, C. e. May 11, 1864, disc. September 3, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 11, 1864, under Col. Samuel H. Hunt. It reported to Gen. Morris, at Fort McHenry. A portion of the regiment was in the engagement at Monocacy Junction, and suffered severely. In July, it moved toward the Shenandoah Valley, and on the 13th of August was attacked by the enemy while guarding a train at Berryville, Va. It was mustered out August 31, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Moody, Robert, e. May 11, 1864, killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

COMPANY F.

McNeal, J. I., e. May 11, 1864, disc. August 31, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 10, 1864, under Col. Henry C. Ashwell. It reported to Gen. Augur, at Washington, and was assigned as Garrison for the southern defenses of that city, on Arlington Heights. It was mustered out August 23, 1864.

COMPANY A.

First Lieut. Hugh J. Perry, e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.
Dilsaver, George T., e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.
Powell, Joseph, e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.
Stults, C., e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.
Williams, T. J., e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Riley, J,, e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Bowersmith, Jacob, e. May 10, 1864, disc. August 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under Col. Harvey Crampton. It performed garrison duty it Fayetteville until the expiration of its term of service. It was mustered out September 7, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Loucks, William, e. May 11, 1864, disc. September 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO NATONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 18, 1864, under Col. Thomas W. Moore. It served under Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred and at City Point until the last of August, when it returned to Ohio, and was mustered out September 14, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Wilcox, J. W., e. June 1, 1864, disc September 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 9, 1864, under Col. Robert Stevenson. During its term of service it operated in the vicinity of New Creek and Greenland Gap, Va. It was mustered out on the 1st of September, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Randall, J. H., e. May 9, 1864, disc. September 1, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 11, 1864, under Col. Lyman J. Jackson. It reported to Gen. Lew Wallace, and was assigned to the northern defenses of Baltimore. A portion of the regiment was mounted, and took an active part at Monocacy. It was mustered out August 24, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Flesher, George W., e. May 11, 1864, disc. August 17, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Moore, W. W., e. May 11, 1864, disc. August 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 12, 1864, under Col. Hiram Miller. It served at Washington until June 8, when it moved to White House, Va., and thence to Bermuda Hundred. It was engaged in skirmishing on the James River, and assisted in building Fort Pocahontas. It was mustered out September 10, 1864.

COMPANY D.

McCune, James M., e. May 12, 1864, disc. September 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 19, 1864, under Col. Nathaniel Haynes, and at once moved to Washington City, where it remained on duty during its term of service. It was mustered out September 4, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Dyer, H., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was organized May 7, 1864, under Col. Joel F. Asper. It was engaged in guard and fatigue duty at Johnson's Island

D. W. Henderson M.D.

until June 9, when it moved to Kentucky. It met with Morgan's command and after a desperate struggle was obliged to surrender. The men were soon paroled and returned to Johnson's Island. The regiment was mustered out August 20, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Everetts, Henry E., e. May 7, 1864, disc. August 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 18, 1864, for one year's service, under Col. John H. Hurd. It moved to Nashville immediately after muster in, where it performed guard duty until Hood's invasion, when it took an active part in the trenches and in the support of batteries.

The regiment operated in Tennessee until its term of service expired, when it was mustered out, on the 28th of June, and after reaching Ohio, was discharged at Camp Dennison, on the 5th of July, 1865.

COMPANY B.

McGinnis, Andrew, e. September 18, 1864, disc. July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Under the President's call of July, 1864, for troops to serve for one year, two full companies were recruited in Union County. Leaving Marysville for Camp Chase on the 31st of August, they were assigned as Companies B and C, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry.

The original commissioned officers of Company B were U. D. Cole, Captain; Peter Hill, First Lieutenant, and George Harriman, Second Lieutenant. During its term of service, this company lost five killed in battle, six wounded, and twelve died in hospitals.

Company C was mustered in under the following commissioned officers: William H. Robb, Captain; W. B. Brown, First Lieutenant, and Joseph Swartz, Second Lieutenant.

Capt. Robb was discharged on account of wounds received at Murfreesboro, and Lieut. Brown was then promoted Captain, and was in command of the company until wounded at Kingston, March 10, 1865, after which the command devolved on Lieut. T. B. Myers.

Company C lost eight of its members on the field and in the hospitals, and fourteen wounded. Union County was represented among the field and staff officers of this regiment by A. J. Sterling, who served as Lieutenant Colonel from the organization of the regiment until its muster out.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio was organized September 21, 1864, under Col. John S. Jones, and, on the 23d, left Ohio for Nashville, Tenn., to report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. On arrival at Nashville, orders were received to proceed to Murfreesboro, which was then threatened by Forrest's rebel cavalry.

The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until October 27, when it moved to Decatur, Ala., and assisted in defending that garrison from an attack made by Hood's advance. After a movement to the mouth of Elk Creek and back again, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth remained at Decatur, until recalled to Murfreesboro to participate in the investment of that stronghold. It took an active and prominent part in the battle at Overalls's Creek, losing two officers wounded, six men killed, and thirty-eight wounded.

After this engagement the regiment was ordered on dress-parade and complimented in person by Gen. Rousseau for their gallantry. In the battle of the Cedars, it again distinguished itself by making a charge on the enemy's breastworks and capturing two cannons, a stand of rebel colors, belonging to the First and Fourth Florida, and about two hundred prisoners. The regiment lost in this engagement one commissioned officer killed and seven wounded; four men killed and twenty-two wounded. It was complimented in general orders for its conduct on this occasion.

After having participated in all the fighting around Murfreesboro, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth joined the Twenty-third Army Corps at Columbia, Tenn., and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of that corps. In January, 1865, it moved to Washington City, where it remained in camp until February 21, then proceeded to North Carolina, and, joining the forces under Gen. Cox, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Five Forks, at Kingston.

On the 10th of March it successfully resisted a fierce attack made by Gen. Hoke. It lost two officers wounded, four men killed and twenty-three wounded.

This was the last battle in which the regiment was engaged. It joined Sherman's forces at Goldsboro, and served under Gen. Schofield at Wadesboro, N. C., until mustered out at Charlotte, June 28, then returning to Columbus, Ohio, it was paid off, and discharged July 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Sterling, e. September 5, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Capt. U. D. Cole, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
First Lieut. Peter Hill, e. September, 1864, disc. May 16, 1865.
Second Lieut. George Harriman, e. September 7, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wd.
Sergt. Richard Buelot, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. R. M. Fields, e. August 5, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. Solomon Heasley, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. Andrew McGinnis, e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. George W. Snodgrass, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. David Wood, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.

Corp. Robert E. Benson, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Jeremiah Cole, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John Harris, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at "The Battle of the Cedars, Tenn.," December 7, 1864.
Corp. Alexander S. Hornbeck, e. July 25, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John Lister, e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. H. C. Moffitt, e. August 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John A. Roach, e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. A. J. Sellers, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Musician R. B. O'Harra, e. August 24, 1864.
Allen, Homer, e. September 1, 1864, killed at Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865.
Allen, Hiram, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Atha, Washington, e. August 26, 1864.
Adamson, C. W., e. August 9, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Beach, Amos, e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Benson, John, August 19, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Bosh, Thomas C., e. August 8, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Bushong, Milton, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Bushong, John, e. August 3, 1864, disc. February 12, 1865.
Berry, John L., e. August 15, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Berry, Josiah, e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Brown, William, e. August 31, 1864, died in hospital.
Benson, William, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 6, 1865, wounded at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Brown, M., e. August 31, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Brown, Silas, e. August 31, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Brown, Vincent, e. September 1, 1864.
Brown, John, e. August 30, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Crawford, Edward, e. August 16, 1864, died at Washington, D. C., February 15, 1865.
Cassiday, George, e. August 8, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Carter, James H., e. July 27, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Clark, J. W., e. September 18, 1864 disc. June 28, 1865.
Cartmell, T. J., e. September 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Crabtree, Matthew, e. August 15, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.
Debolt, M., e. September 8, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Dunham, A. D., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Dobbins, William, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Dickinson, T. K., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Edwards, G. C., e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Everingham, S. S., e. August 3, 1864, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 10, 1865.
Ford, H. C., e. July 25, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Foster, M. W., e. August 30, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Figley, Robert, e. August 16, 1864, disc. May 25, 1865.
Foote, A. J., e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Gray, Wesley, e. August 8, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Godfrey, William A., e. August 26, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Gandy, Abijah, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Hartman, John, e. September 8, 1864, died at Washington, D. C., February 1, 1865.
Hemminger, James, e. August 15, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Hemminger, N., e. August 18, 1864.
James, C. H., e July 27, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Jones, Samuel, e. July 26, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Johnson, Joseph, e. August 30, 1864, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 1, 1865.
Johnson, Silas, e. July 27, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
King, Michael, e. September 17, 1864.
King, John, e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Lawson, F. H., e. August 2, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Livingston, George W., e. August 6, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, died at Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.
Livingston, John J., e. August 11, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Lalley, John, e. September 17, 1864.
Lansdown, R. P., e. August 20, 1864. disc. June, 28, 1865.
Loring, William, e. August 23, 1864, disc. May 22, 1865.
Leslie, S. D., e. August 26, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mobley, Isaac, e. August 9, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mobley, John, e. August 9, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tenn.
Melching, William, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
McQuean, James, e. September 8, 1864.
McMullen, A., e. September 20, 1864.
McIlroy, John H., e. August 30, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
McNier, P. H., e. September 3, 1864, disc. May 31, 1865.
Miller, Jacob, e. August 17, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Died at Richwood.
Mullen, Lafayette, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mitchell, Albert, e. August 3, 1864. Killed at Overalls Creek, Tenn., December 4, 1864.
Minshall, Ellis, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Murphy, James G., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Moody, Robert, e. September 2, 1864. Killed in "the battle of the Cedars," Tenn., December 7, 1864.
Mulvaine, Daniel, e. August 30, 1864. Killed at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Neal, A. D., e. August 6, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Died at Richwood, 1868.
Oliver, James, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Oliver, William, e. August 29, 1864.
Potts, William, e. August 16, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tenn., January 26, 1865.
Pearse, Wesley, e. August 3, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 22, 1865.
Robertson, E., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 23, 1865.
Ross, John A., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 7, 1865.
Swank, T. L., e. September 5, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Simpson, Solomon, e. September 1, 1864. Died at Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1865.
Spinning, Albert, e. August 16, 1864.
Speese, George W., e. July 31, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Spicer, Joseph, e. August 20, 1864. Died at Murfeesboro, Tenn., January 12, 1865.
Spicer, William W., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Wounded in "the battle of the Cedars," Tenn., December 7, 1864.
Sparks, James, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865
Spratt, A. J., e. August 24, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Wood, William, e. July 26, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Winters, T. J., e. July 27, 1864, disc. June 14, 1865.
Welsh, Franklin, e. August 20, 1864. Killed at Kingston, March 10, 1865.
Wells, Levi, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Woolly, John, e. June 30, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Capt. William H. Robb, e. September 6, 1864, disc. May 12, 1865. Wounded at Murfeesboro, Tenn., December 7, 1864.
First Lieut. William B. Brown, e, Augwst 15, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865. Wounded at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865; left arm amputated.
Second Lieut. Joseph Swartz, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 7, 1864; since died.
Sergt. V. F. Collier, e. August 20, 1864, disc. May 26, 1865. Wounded at Overall's Creek, Tenn., December 4, 1864.
Sergt. J. C. Marshall, e. August 11, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sergt. J. S. Newcomb, e. September 13, 1864, disc. May 29, 1865. Died since the war.
Sergt. A. M. Sherwood, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Wounded at Overall's Creek, Tenn., December 4, 1864.
Sergt. Charles H. Webster, e. August, 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. C. M. Adams, e. August 30, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John M. Dollison, e. August 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John Hudson, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John W. Lynn, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. John Reed, e. September 2, 1864, disc. June 28. 1865.
Corp. C. J. Sayre, e. August 2, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Corp. Greenbery Shipley, e. August 4, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Wounded in "battle of the Cedars," Tenn., December 7, 1864.
Corp. J. P. Winget, e. August 4, 1864, disc. May 16, 1865.
Corp. George C. Woodruff, e. August 20, 1864. Killed at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Musician Z. T. Alexander, e. August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Musician Henry A. Myers, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Musician B. E. Tucker, e, August 29, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Hostler T. H. Moore, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Argo, Andrew, e. August 21, 1864. Died at Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1865.

Browning, W. J., e. August 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Bell, E. B., e. August 22, 1864, disc. June 16, 1865.
Bowie, B. C., e. September 1, 1864, disc. May 29, 1865.
Burrows, William F., e. August 8, 1864, disc. June 7, 1865.
Crawford, John, e. August 22, 1864, disc. June 14, 1865.
Caryl, A. L., e. August 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Coffinburger, S. B., e. September 5, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.
Danforth, Hiram, e. August 2, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Died since the war.
Everetts, H. E., e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Gill, Frank L., e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Wounded at Decatur, Ala., November, 1864.
Hager, D. B., e. August 22, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Hornbeck, C. H., e. August 17, 1864, disc. May 30, 1865.
Hodglen, Henry, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Hamler, John, e. August 24, 1864, died at New Berne, N. C., May 27, 1865.
Hamler, Isaac, e. August 24, 1864, died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 24, 1864.
Ingman, C. M., e. September 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Isaac, John, e. September 14, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Knachel, Joseph, e. September 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Lee, J. T., e. September 17, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Langstaff, L., e. July 26, 1864, disc. May 30, 1865.
Livingston, William, e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Livingston, S. P., e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Langstaff, Asa, e. August 20, 1864, disc. May 30, 1865.
Long, T. F., e. September 4, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Little, David D., e. September 20, 1864, disc. July 18, 1865.
Lynn, John W., e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Lemon, William A., e. August 19, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mallory, M. E., e. September 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Mather, O. B., e. September 6, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Michael, John H., e. August 6, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Meek, Eli, e. August 18, 1864, disc. June 3, 1865.
Munnell, George W., e. August 12, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Moody, James, e. August 31, 1864.
Mallory, M. G., e. August 20, 1864, died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 25, 1864.
McDowell, A., e. August 22, 1864.
McAllister, Nelson, e. August 20, 1864, died at Goldsboro, N. C., April 10, 1865.
McKitrick, D. F., e. September 3, 1864, disc. May 22, 1865.
McCloud, E. B., e. September 3, 1864, disc. May 23, 1865.
Newlove, Brown, e. September 1, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865, wounded in battle of the Cedars, Tennessee.
Orahood, Hiram, e. August 23, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Orahood, Reuben, e. August 22, 1864. Disc. June 28, 1865. Died since the war.
Perry, A. T., e. August 14, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Overall's Creek, Tenn., December 4, 1864.
Perry, Ezra, e. September 3, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865, wounded at Overall's Creek, Tenn., December 4, 1864. Died since the war.
Perry, Charles W., e. September 22, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.
Roberts, J. S., e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 16, 1865.
Rice, John H., e. September 5, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Reed, R. M., e. August 14, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Overall's Creek, Tenn.
Spain, John W., e. August 24, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Snowden, S. H., e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Stevens, L. A., e. August 22, 1864, killed at Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865.
Safford, D. L., e. August 27, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Scott, Isaac, e. August 11, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Overall's Creek, Tenn.
Sands, Almeron, e. August 22, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sheets, John, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865. Died since the war.
Snider, H. L., e. August 22, 1864, disc June 28, 1865.
Smith, Elijah, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Swiger, Joseph, e. September 21, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Snider, Frederick, e. September 5, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Sherwood, A. B., e. August 31, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Turner, Robert, e. August 4, 1864, disc. May 27, 1865.
Taylor, J. A., e. September 3, 1864, disc. June 16, 1865.
Vansant, J. D., e. September 3, 1864, disc. June 2, 1865, wounded in battle of the Cedars, December 7, 1864, died in autumn of 1882.
Wurtsbaugh, D. H., e. August 24, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Wurtsbaugh, J. W., e. August 14, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Wurtsbaugh, T. F., e. August 24, 1864, disc. May 29, 1865.
Webster, C. W., e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Winget, W. C., e. August 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Wheatley, William B., e. August 31, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Wolford, William, e. August 16, 1864, died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 6, 1864.
Wells, M. W., e. September 17, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Wells, Ambrose, e. September 3, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Zuch, William H., e. August 20, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Browning, O. D., e. September 5, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Debolt, Jackson, e. September 2, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Finch, H. W., September 13, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Blue, Adam, e. September 12, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Landon, S. M., e. August 16, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865, wounded at Kingston, N. C.
Price, John, e. September 12, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Rodgers, Napoleon, e. September 7, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.
Vestal, M., e. September 7, 1864, disc. June 28, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized October 11, 1864. It entered the field in Tennessee and performed garrison duty during Hood's invasion. It took a prominent part in the engagement at Franklin, and remained in Fort Negley during the battle of Nashville, then moved to Columbia and guarded railroads until mustered out, July 13, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Vigor, John H., e. October 11, 1864; killed.

COMPANY F.

Atkinson, S. W., e. October 11, 1864, disc. July 13, 1865.
Buckner, James E., e. October 11, 1864; disc. July 13, 1865.
Dillon, H., e. October, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 21, 1864, for the term of one year, under Col. Edwin C. Mason. It served in Tennessee, and was in the works during the siege and battle of Nashville. It was mustered out June 18, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Wells, David E., e. August, 1864; died.

COMPANY E.

Stoop, I., e. August, 1864; disc. June 16, 1865.
Longberry, H., e. August, 1864; disc. June 16, 1865.
Stillings, Lewis, e. August, 1864; died.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1864, under Col. Joab A. Stafford. It reported to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, took part in the

siege of Murfreesboro, and in several engagements in North Carolina. It joined Sherman at Goldsboro, and was mustered out July 7, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Brown, Frederick, e. September, 1864, disc. July 9, 1865.
Ramery, W. W., e. October, 1864. Died.
Sherman, V. M., e. October, 1864. Died.

COMPANY C.

Wilcox, N. C., e. August, 1864, disc. July 9, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Second Lieut. A. Gardner, e. September, 1864, disc. July 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 28, 1864, under Col. Henry Sage. It operated in Nashville, Tenn., during its term of service, and was discharged June 18, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Commissary Sergt. W. M. Winget, e. September 2, 1864. disc. June 17, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Corp. S. W. Atkinson, e. September 17, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Barnes, William, e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Dillon, A. H., e. September 21, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Downer, A. W., e. September 16, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Hildebrand, J. F., e. September 1, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Marsh, L. T., e. September 3, 1864. disc. June 17, 1865.
Marsh, Stanton, e. September 3, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Marsh, Loyal, e. September 2, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Poling, Nathan, e. September 2, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.
Stillings, Lewis, e. September 3, 1864. Died.
Walker, Curtis, e. August 8, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized October 9, 1864, for one year's service, under Col. Willard Warner. It operated in Tennessee until January, 1865, when it moved to Washington, thence to North Carolina, and was present at the battle of Kingston. It was mustered out July 25, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Corporal John A. Brown, e. September 7, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Wells, D. F., e. September 15, 1864; died.

COMPANY G.

Corporal J. J. Van Sant, e. September 28, 1864; died a Alexandria, Va., March 2, 1865.
Konkel, Abraham, e. September 27, 1864; disc. June 20, 1865.
Miller, J. B., e. September 13, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant R. H. Brannan, e. September 17, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Sergeant L. Roseberry, e. September 17, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Brooks, D. W., e. September 19, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Boswell, William N., e. September 18, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Bailey, W. C., e. September 19, 1864; disc. July 26, 1865.
Barnhart, N. C., e. September 19, 1864, disc. July 12, 1865.
Cole, Leonard, e. September 18, 1864; disc. June 2, 1865.
Hodgden, Charles, e. September 19, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Hopkins, George, e. September 17, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Kimble, John, e. September 19, 1864; disc. June 8, 1865.
Philips, Thomas, e. September 18, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Price, L., e. September 17, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Sells, John, e. September 17, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
Wynn, Edward, e. September 1, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized October 26, 1864, under Col. Lewis Butler. It served in Tennessee, taking a prominent part in the battle of Nashville. It was mustered out in July, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Myers, H. A., e. September, 1864; disc. July 13, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Gallent, Elias, e. October, 1864; disc. July 13, 1865.

COMPANY E.

McKitrick, J. W., e. October 3, 1864; disc. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Philips, W. F., e. September 15, 1864; disc. July 13, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized February 21, 1865. It served in Tennessee and Alabama, guarding railroads, until mustered out of the service in September, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Allers, Hiram, e. February 21, 1865; disc. September 27, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Conklin, Edward, e. February 21, 1865; disc. September 27, 1865.
La Rue, James, e. February 21, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
La Rue, John, e. February 21, 1865; disc. September 27, 1865.
Spain, John, e. February 21, 1865; disc. September 27, 1865.
Wolford, M., e. February 21, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized February 26, 1865, under Col. John E. Cummins. It performed garrison duty in Kentucky until the close of the war, and on September 26, 1865, was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky.

COMPANY A.

Bonnett, S. W., e. February 5, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.

COMPANY C.

McCloud, C., e. February 9, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Atkinson, S. P., e. February 10, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.
Atkinson, S., e. February 14, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.
Bailey, T. C., e. February 10, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.
Harvey, A. P., e. February 16, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.
Skidmore, Calvin, e. February 10, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.
Skidmore, Thomas, e. February 10, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Grauman, William, e. February 8, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Graham, Robert H., e. January 24, 1865, disc. September 26, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized March 2, 1865, under Col. Thomas F. Wildes. It operated in Tennessee and Georgia until ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out on the 25th of September, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Roney, Charles M., e. February 21, 1865, disc. September 18, 1865.

COMPANY C.

James, Lewis, e. February 10, 1865, disc. September 18, 1865.

Spurgeon, T. J., e. February 21, 1865, disc. August 11, 1865.

Webb, William H., e. February 14, 1865, disc. September 18, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Chamfer, Jacob, e. January 23, 1865, disc. September 18, 1865.

Kinney, C. E., e. February 24, 1865, disc. September 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio was one of the regiments raised under the last call of President Lincoln for troops to serve for one year. It was organized March 1, 1865, under Col. R. Z. Dawson, and soon after muster received orders to move to Nashville, Tenn. From there it proceeded to Dalton, Ga., where it remained in camp for two months, attending to drill and discipline and performing scouting service.

The regiment then moved to Kingston and received the paroles of about 2,000 rebel soldiers, who presented themselves at that place, professing to belong to the surrendered armies of Johnston and Lee.

Returning to Dalton, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh spent another month in camp at that place, when, the railroad having been repaired, it was placed on the cars, taken to Macom, Ga., where it performed provost duty until mustered out in January, 1866. It then returned to Ohio and was finally paid off and discharged on the 23d day of that month.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh drew one company from Union County. Company B was wholly recruited in the county, and left Marysville for Camp Chase on Tuesday morning, February 14, 1865, where it was mustered into the United States service, under the following commissioned officers: W. P. Welsh, Captain; J. K. Guthrie, First Lieutenant; and N. C. Welsh, Second Lieutenant.

While in the service one of the members of Company B was wounded in a skirmish at Dalton, Ga., and five, including Capt. J. K. Guthrie, died in the hospitals.

COMPANY B.

Capt. John C. Bybee, e. March 1, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Capt. William P. Welsh, e. March 1, 1865; resigned June 13, 1865,

Adjt. and First Lieut. Emery F. Malin, e. March 1, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866, promoted to Captain

First Lieut. Joseph K. Guthrie, e. March 1, 1865: promoted to Captain July 10, 1865; died in September, 1865.

First Lieut. R. M. Miller, e. January 14, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Second Lieut. William M. Church, e. March 2, 1865; promoted to First Lieut. July 10, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Second Lieut. O. K. Shadrack, e. February 18, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Second Lieut. N. C. Welsh, e. March 1, 1865; resigned June 4, 1865.

Sergt. William Arthur, e. February 13, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Sergt. William S. Filler, e. January 25, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Sergt. J. P. Henderson, e. February 7, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Sergt. Martin V. Lee, e. February 10, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Sergt. James K. Welsh, e. February 14, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. Peter Aller, e. February 10, 1865; dis. January 20, 1866.

Corp. James Curry, e. February 6, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. Thomas Cody, e. January 20, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. David G. Cassil, e. January 25, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. John G. Langstaff, e. February, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. Albert I. Smith, e. February 14, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. Martin White, e. February 13, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Corp. Thomas J. Wheeler, e. February 14, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Drummer J. N. Rodgers, e. January 20, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Arthur, N., e. January 23, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Armstrong, I. W. N., e. February 24, 1865.

Brake, L. A., e. February 6, 1865.

Burrows, Leonard, e. February 25, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Bailey, Joseph, e. February 1, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Bird, Daniel, e. February 15, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Berry, Amos, e. January 14, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Bonnett, S. W., e. February 18, 1865; died at Dalton, Ga., April 23, 1865.

Breeke, L. A., e. February 15, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Bethard, C. W., e. February 6, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Clark, A. M., e. February 26, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Caryl, William S., e. January, 1865; disc. January 20, 1866.

Croy, James R., e. February 10, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Collier, Arthur, e. January 31, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Cassil, William S., e. January 21, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Davis, F. D., e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Dickson, Andrew, e. February 13, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Darling, James P., e. February 10, 1865, died at Dalton, Ga., April 20, 1865.

Doty, J. M., e. February 17, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Edwards, F., e. February 4, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Emmons, John, e. February 6, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Gibson, Albert, e. February 4, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Geffs, Robert, e. February 1, 1865, disc. May 4, 1865.

Gray, S. G., e. February 9, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Gallant E., e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Guy, Nathan, e. February 17, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Hawn, P. M., e., February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Harris, O. I., e. February 7, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Hedges, Silas, e. January 20, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

Hull, John H., e. February 1, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866,

Hurley, D., e. February 1, 1865.

Huggert, J. A., e. January 14, 1865, disc. May 5, 1865, wounded at Dalton, Ga.

Hildebrand, H., e. February 16, 1865, disc. January 2 1865.

Johnson, J. M., e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Kirk, H., e. January 25, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Lockwood, J., e. February 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Louck, David, e. January 25, 1865, disc. August 22, 1865.
Loring, Emery, e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Love, S. C., e. February 11, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Livingston, L., e. February 1, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Long, J. E., e. February 11, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Lash, George W., e. February 4, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Leeper, Samuel, e. February 13, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Latson, Joseph, e. January 14, 1865, disc. July 6, 1865.
McIntire, Samuel, e. January 28, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McIntire, William, e. January 25, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McElroy, Samuel, e. April, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McFadden, William, e. February 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McKelsey, Samuel, e. January 20, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McCampbell, J. L., e. February 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McCampbell, A. T., e. February 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1865.
McDermott, A. J., e. January 28, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
McDermott, J. W., e. January 31, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Moffitt, Thomas, e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Mulvane, J., e. January 14, 1865, disc. July 12, 1865.
Moses, E., e. January 20, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Norton, Thomas, e. February 1, 1865, disc. July 12, 1865.
Phelps, William A., e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Post, F. M., e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Patrick, James, e. February 11, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Poems, William.
Predmire, L., e. February 15, 1865, died in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17, 1865.
Romine, J. M., e. February 7, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Romine, H. C., e. February 13, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Reed, A. W., e. January 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Reed, E. G., e. February 10, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Reary, David, e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Randall, E. L., e. January 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Rice, J. G., e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Rea, David, e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Shearer, O. A., e. January 13, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866
Swartz, Winfield, e. February 1, 1865, died in hospital at Macon, Ga.
Sparks, J. C., e. February 1, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Snider, Adam, e. February 13, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Shape, James, e. February 2, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Scott, Gabriel, e. February 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Sibey, L., e. February 10, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Smith, Christopher, e. February 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Stevenson, George, e. February 13, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Turner, A. M., e. January 21, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Trembly, George B., e. February 10, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Van Voorhies, J. H., e. February 24, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Weaver, Calvin L., e. January 21, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Winget, H. H., e. January 25, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Winters, S. C., e. February 10, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Woodburn, Heber, e. February 11, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Wolford, M. T., e. February 11, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.
Webster, L. T., e. February 7, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

COMPANY E.

Burge, T. C., e. January 15, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

COMPANY I.

Hall, Samuel, e. February 14, 1865, disc. January 20, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized March 4, 1865, under Col. Jacob E. Taylor. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee until mustered out September 21, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Hoover, John, e. February 25, 1865, disc. September 28, 1865.
Hoover, Charles, e. February 25, 1865, disc. September 28, 1865.
Hoover, Henry, e. February 25, 1865, disc. September 28, 1865.
Phelps, W. A., e. March 4, 1865, disc. September 28, 1865.
Storms, William H., e. February 25, 1865, disc. September 28, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio was organized March 10, 1865, under Col. Robert L. Kimberly. It served under Gen. Hancock in the Shenandoah Valley until mustered out in September, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Clarridge, E. C., e. February 1, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Cavice, James, e. February 22, 1865, disc. July 11, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Bolenbaugh, L. W., e. March 2, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Curb, E. F., e. February 16, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Evans, Lewis, e. March 22, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Goldsmith, Joseph, e. March 6, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Goldsmith, J. J., e. March 2, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Hensel, Henry, e. March 2, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Laird, W. J., e. February 25, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Morrow, Charles W., e. March 2, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Shirk, John H., e. February 16, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Storms, Judson, e. February 21, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Spring, J. W., e. 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Langstaff, E. W., e. February 18, 1865, disc. May 31, 1865.
McCarney, L. S., e. February 15, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Smith, William C., e. February 6, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Corp. James Thompson, e. February 27, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.
Wall, James H., e. February, 1865, disc. August 27, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized March 15, 1865, under Col. F. W. Butterfield. It operated

n Virginia until September 1, 1865, when it was mustered out at Winchester.

COMPANY D.

Musician Albert Bird, e. February 17, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Baldwin, N. M., e. February 20, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Dutton, William B., e. February 18, 1865, disc. September 1, 1865.
Fields, A. J., e. February 14, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Green, J. A., e. February 14, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Moffitt, Israel, e. February 13, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Mayberry, J. M., e. February 14, 1865, died at Fredericksburg, Va., April 24, 1865.
Mayberry, T. H., e. February 14, 1865, disc. June 29, 1865.
Snell, S. R., e. February 14, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Swallow, Washington, e. January 25, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Simpson, Samuel, e. February 4, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Simpson, Daniel, e. February 4, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.
Thornton, Z. R., e. January 30, 1865, died in Island Hospital, March 23, 1865.
Wright, Charles, e. February 14, 1865, disc. May 13, 1865.
Williams, S. M., e. February 9, 1865, died at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, March 25, 1865.
Woodruff, H., e. February 19, 1865, wounded at Reed's Hill, September 27, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Ellison, J. L., e. February 27, 1865, disc. September 27, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Green, A. H., e. February 21, 1865, disc. September 1, 1865.
Temple, L. B., e. February 21, 1865, disc. September 1, 1865.
Williams, C., e. February 21, 1865, disc. June 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized March 14, 1865, under Col. Anson G. McCook. It served in West Virginia until Lee's surrender; then moved to Washington City and performed garrison duty until mustered out October 24, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Smith, B. W., e. March 14, 1865, disc. October 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and mustered into the service on the 25th of March, 1865.

More than two-thirds of the men composing this regiment had belonged to other organizations, and had been honorably discharged for wounds or expiration of term of service.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth was assigned to the Ohio Brigade at Winchester, W. Va., where it remained until July, and gained the reputation of being a well-drilled and well-disciplined organization. In July, it was ordered to Baltimore, and assigned to duty in the fortifications around the city, a portion of it being sent to Fort Delaware. On the 11th of September, it was mustered out at Baltimore, Md., it being the last volunteer organization in that department.

As an organization, this regiment was probably excelled by but few in appearance, discipline and soldierly bearing; and although it was not entitled to inscribe on its colors the name of any engagement, still nearly every battle-field in the Union was represented in its ranks.

COMPANY B.

Dever, Zedekiah, e. Marsh 8, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Middleton, Joseph, e. March 8, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Smith, John, e. March 8, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Kearns, Gideon, e. May 9, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Beake, Michael, e. March 25, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
McMahan, H., e. March 8, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Rochel, Benjamin, e. March 8, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Ryner, John, e. March 8, 1865, disc. September 14, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Davis, Alexander, e. May 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Kent, David, e. March 4, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Corp. Owen Wilber, e. May, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.
Wilber, E., e. May, 1865, disc. September 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The war closed before the organization of this regiment was completed.

COMPANY B.

Ogan, John, e. March, 1865, disc. July, 1865.

FIRST OHIO CAVALRY.

About fifty men were recruited in Union County for the First Ohio Cavalry, and this detachment was assigned about equally to Companies D and K. They enlisted during the month of August, 1861, under the first call for three years' troops.

Company K was organized at Plain City, the men having been recruited in Union, Madison and Franklin Counties. They left Plain City for Camp Chase on the 8th day of September, 1861, going across the country in carriages and wagons. A few days later the election of officers was held, and T. W. Forshee, of Madison County, was elected Captain; James Cutler, of Union, First Lieutenant; and A. H. McCurdy, Second Lieutenant; and W. L. Curry was appointed Orderly Sergeant.

There were no commissioned officers in Company D from this county, but several of the bravest and best non-commissioned officers in the regiment were Union County boys in this company, among whom were Sergeants John Newlove, Alvin Thompson, Leroy Scott and Thomas Amrine; and John Barbour, who was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment. The officers of Company D were from Licking County. Two Captains of this company were killed in battle—Capt. D. A. B. Moore, who had been promoted to Major, and Capt. W. H. Scott—and Lieut. Ira Stevens died of disease.

Of Company K, Capt. Forshee and Lieut. McCurdy both resigned in June, 1862, when the command of the company devolved upon Lieut. James Cutler.

To record the service of the First Ohio Cavalry is to write the history of every battle of the Army of the Cumberland, from Mill Springs, 1862, to Nashville, 1864. This regiment was organized during the summer of 1861, and was mustered in at Camp Chase on the 5th day of October, 1861. Whitelaw Reid says in his history, "Ohio in the War:" "It may well be doubted whether more applicants were ever rejected from a similar organization in the service or if a nobler band of men in physical development could possibly have been selected from the yeomanry of Ohio."

Strict military discipline was inaugurated by Col. Ransom—who was a regular army officer—in drill, reports, and everything that pertained to the regular service of camp duty. On the 9th day of December, 1861, the regiment broke camp, marched through the capital and embarked on their first campaign, from whence many comrades were destined never again to return. Arrived at Cincinnati at daybreak the next morning, took boats and reached Louisville, Ky., on the morning of the 11th, the first regiment of cavalry to enter that department save Wolford's Kentucky regiment; and again quoting from Reid's history: "The First Ohio was the nucleus of that host of cavalry which, under the leadership of Stanley, Crooks, Mitchell, McCook, Kilpatrick, Long, Minty, Millikin and Wilson, achieved such triumphs for the country and fame for themselves."

The history of the cavalry of the Southwest —"its fearless rides, its daring raids, its bloody charges, its long nights of weary marching, as it carried desolation and destruction into the very heart of treason"—is a record of heroic achievements unsurpassed in the annals of that service.

The regiment remained at Camp Buell, Louisville, drilling, until the 16th of January, 1862, when orders were received to join Gen. Thomas, at Mill Springs. Never will the soldiers of the First Ohio forget that four days' march to Lebanon, through such rain as can only pour down in Kentucky and Tennessee, or Camp Frankenberger, where saddles and equipments were washed off by the mountain torrents on that memorable night, January 18. On the 19th Lebanon was reached and the regiment halted and resumed the regular routine of camp duty. While in this camp, the First Ohio encountered the enemy for the first time and made its first dash after John Morgan.

On the 14th of February, 1862, the regiment marched from Bardstown to Louisville, and on the 28th embarked for Nashville, where it arrived on the 6th of March. On the 14th, it led the advance of Gen. Buell's army to Pittsburg Landing, by making a dash in the night to save the bridge at Columbia across Duck River; but the bridge was burned by the fleeing rebels, and swimming their horses across the river, the cavalry took possession of the beautiful little city, which it held until the army arrived, laid pontoons, crossed the river, and made that ever-memorable march through rain and mud to Pittsburg Landing, leaving the wagon train and camping for weeks on the battle-field, without tents, raining constantly, and drinking the water from ravines draining from dead horses and men. Here the regiment saw its first real service in front of the rebel army, as the cavalry stood picket in advance of the infantry, and was constantly on duty in the advance on Corinth, skirmishing with the enemy almost daily. After the evacuation of Corinth and the pursuit of Bragg's army, the First Ohio went into camp, Company D having lost in a skirmish at Blackland R. W. Irwin and James Anderson, wounded. Col. Smith left the regiment on the 10th of June, and on the 17th Col. Milliken took command.

The regiment then moved east to Tuscumbia, and was scattered along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad guarding bridges. Companies E and K were stationed at Courtland, Ala., and on the 28d of July B. F. Lucas, of Company K, was killed near that place.

On the 25th, this detachment, with two companies of Kentucky infantry, was attacked by a brigade of confederate cavalry, under Gen. Armstrong, and after a sharp fight the two companies of infantry and about ten men of Company K—Lieut. Cutler, W. L. Curry, A. S Chears, Lewis Latham, John Patterson, A. L. Sessler, John Johnson, William Johnson, J. F. Winters and S. P. Clark—were taken prisoners. The company was then commanded by Sergt. John Lucas until October, 1862, when Lieut. Cutler, having been exchanged, returned to the regiment, was promoted Captain, and commanded the company until he resigned, in March, 1863, when Sergt. Curry, who had been exchanged in February, 1863, and promoted to First Lieutenant, took command of the company. The First Ohio had its full share of hard service on the counter-march of Buell's army back to Louisville, Company D losing Marion Lansdown wounded in a skirmish at Bardstown, Ky., October, 1862, then participated in the battle of Perryville, in which A. W. Lock and J. M. Shultz, of Company K, were wounded.

It was actively engaged in the advance on Murfreesboro, losing heavily at Stone River. The list of killed included Col. Millikin, Maj. Moore, and Lieut. Conditt; also Wesley Poling, of Company D, and Adjt. Scott, wounded, with a long list of heroes unnamed, but of undying fame. "The regiment fell back from its field of glory, where it had made one of the most heroic charges of the war, with saddened hearts, for weltering in his life's blood on the field of carnage, lay its young and gallant commander. He was mourned by his comrades as the brave mourn for the brave."

On the 24th of June, 1863, the regiment moved on the extreme left of the army, and shared in some hard fighting around Tullahoma and Elk River. In August, Lieut. Curry was

transferred to the command of Company M, which he commanded through the Chickamauga campaign. In the advance on Chattanooga, the First Ohio, under command of Lieut. Col. Cupp, crossed the Tennessee River September 2, and was conspicuous in the expedition under Gen. Stanley in the attempt to cut the railroad south of Chattanooga. After a severe encounter with a large force of the enemy near La Fayette, Ga., it passed up the Chattanooga valley, reached the battle-field of Chickamauga early on the morning of September 20, and lost heavily in the engagement of that day. Col. Cupp was killed while forming the regiment for a charge. His death was a severe blow to the regiment, as he was universally beloved. Of the 900 men composing the Second Brigade, 134 were killed and wounded. Company K lost in this engagement Abe Orr, killed, and Sergt. J. W. Chapin, J. F. Young, William Hiser and C. S. Irwin, wounded, and Lieut. Curry and C. Zeibold had horses shot under them. After falling back to Chattanooga, the troops were allowed no rest, but on the 26th of September started on the famous raid, driving Wheeler's cavalry from Washington, Tenn., to Muscle Shoals, Ala., taking more than 1,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

In an engagement at Washington, Tenn., with Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, October, 1863, John Newlove, of Company D, was taken prisoner, and of Company K, Sergt. C. Byers, E. Garner and P. E. Goff were wounded, and James Henry, Sergt. E. Young. James Stanton, David Nedrow and Fred Wedo were taken prisoners. P. E. Goff, E. Garner and Fred Wedo died in Andersonville Prison. The regiment then returned to Chattanooga and took part in the assault upon Mission Ridge, where William Johnson, of Company K, was killed, and Thomas Amrine, of Company D, was wounded. After the battle of Mission Ridge, the First moved to the relief of Burnsides, at Knoxville, being the first regiment to reach that city, having several skirmishes on the way, and capturing many prisoners.

On the 16th of December a detachment of the regiment made a brilliant charge at Calhoun upon a rebel brigade commanded by Gen. Wheeler, with a loss of one killed and three wounded, and capturing 130 prisoners.

In November, 1863, Lieut. Curry again took command of Company K, re-enlisted with the regiment in January, 1864, and after the fall of Atlanta was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, was promoted to Captain on the 14th of December, 1864, but the company was so much reduced in numbers he could not be mustered as Captain.

After the veteran furlough the regiment was re-organized at Nashville, and on the 22d of May, 1864, started to join the advancing column of Sherman's army near Rome, Ga., encountering the enemy near Decatur, Ala., on the 26th, and in the skirmish which followed, Corp. Samuel Darrah, of Company K, captured the flag of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry. Darrah was a brave and gallant soldier. After the war, he emigrated to Missouri, where he died a few years ago. On the 27th, the First Ohio took part in the engagement at Courtland, losing on this occasion five men wounded, and on the 29th participated in a severe skirmish at Moulton, with a loss of twenty killed and wounded. Of Company K, H. George was killed and L. Cooper wounded.

The regiment was in the memorable "one hundred days under fire" from Chattanooga to Atlanta, losing severely. Of Company D, Daniel Shobbell was killed near Atlanta. The losses of Company K in this campaign were Thomas Armstrong, Jeremiah Griffith and George Pearl, killed, and William Hiser, J. W. Robins and J. M. Shultz, wounded.

When Hood attempted to cut Sherman's communication between Atlanta and Chattanooga, the First Cavalry followed in pursuit and was engaged in several sharp fights, and when Sherman commenced preparations for his march to the sea, it joined the forces under Gen. Thomas, and after the victory at Nashville, rendezvoused at Gravelly Springs until March, 1865. On the 1st of April the regiment with Gen. Alexander's division gained a brilliant victory over Forrest's cavalry at Ebenezer's Church, Company K losing Sergt. F. P. Allen killed and John M. Shultz, wounded. On the 2d of April, Selma, Ala., was taken after a hard struggle.

The last fight of the First Ohio Cavalry was at Columbus, Ga., which was captured by a bold saber charge, Company K losing William Griffith, wounded, on this occasion.

A detachment of the First Cavalry under command of Capt. J. O. Yeoman, was with the command that captured the President of the Confederacy, among whom was John Newlove, of Company D, and J. F. Young, of Company K, both of Union County. Of the $100,000 reward paid for the capture of "Jeff Davis," Capt. Yeoman received $3,000 and Newlove and Young, $402 each.

The regiment garrisoned Georgia and South Carolina from April until September, then returned to Ohio and was mustered out at Camp Chase on the 28th of September, 1865, after four years' hard service, Company D having lost ten men on the field and in the hospitals, and twenty-eight taken prisoner, making a total loss of thirty-eight, and Company K having lost nine killed, twelve died in hospitals, twelve wounded and ten taken prisoner, making a total loss of forty-three.

During its term of service, Company D lost by death James Newman, Lieut. Ira Stevens and Harry Hildreth, and of Company K Martin Brant, William Newland, David Anderson, E. Garner, Fred Wedo, Francis Jones, J. S. Ewing and H. D. Warner, died.

The First Ohio Cavalry carried on its muster-roll nearly 1800 names and mustered out at Camp Chase 701 men. It has a long roll of gallant heroes who were klled on the field of

battle, many wasted and died of diseases in the hospitals and prison pens of the South. Of those mustered out of service eighteen years ago, many are sleeping their last sleep in honored graves. Col. T. J. Patton was killed in a railroad collision on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. Maj. J. W. Scott, Maj. J. C. Frankenberger, Lieut. A. Overly, Lieut. T. Scott, Capt. L. Pickering and Sergeon John Cannan are all dead. Thus one by one they are being mustered out of life's service. This regiment has written in characters of blood upon its battle-flag, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy and skirmishes numbered by the score. True, it was no braver nor better than other regiments. Its roll of honored dead was no larger than many others, but it never failed to respond to any call that was made upon it. The unnumbered and unlettered graves of the Fiist Ohio are scattered over every battle-field of the Army of the Cumberland.

COMPANY A.

Corp. S. J. Robertson, e. March 31, 1863, disc. September 13, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Sergt. Thomas H. Amrine, e. August 31, 1861, wounded at Mission Ridge, disc. September 13, 1865.
Sergt. John Newlove, e. August 26, 1861, taken prisoner at Washington, Tenn., October, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.
Sergt. L. L. Scott, e. August 26, 1861, disc. October 6, 1864.
Sergt. Alvin Thompson, e. August 26, 1861, disc. October 6, 1864.
Corp. M. C. Cole, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Corp. Chas. J. Scott, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Barbour, John, e. August 26, 1861, died at Marysville, Ohio, October 6, 1862.
Burrows, Enoch, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Cross, Robert, e. 1861.
Cole, Joshua, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Chapman, G. W., e. August, 1861, disc. October, 1864.
Foot, Horace L., e. August 26, 1861, disc. October, 1864.
Hildreth, Harry, e. August 26, 1861.
Halliday, Thomas, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Irvin, R. W., e. August 31, 1861, disc. June 20, 1865, wounded at Blackland Mississippi,
Kipp, William H., e. August 5, 1861.
Lansdown, Marion, e. August 26, 1861, disc. 1862.
Lee, Howard, disc. at Corinth, Mississippi.
Montgomery, H. D., e. September 5, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Montgomery, G. W., e. September 5, 1861.
Montgomery, B. B., e. September, 1863.
Martin, John, e. August 31, 1864.
Newgent, William, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865. Died at home.
Powers, William.
Powers, J. W., e. March 9, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.
Tracy, D., e. August 31, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Turner, Taylor, e. Feb. 23, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.

COMPANY E.

McKim, John, e. August, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Pyers, Emett, e. August 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Capt. William L. Curry, e. September 3, 1861, taken prisoner at Courtland, Ala., July, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant June 16, 1862, First Lieutenant March 31, 1863, and Captain December 14, 1864; disc. December 30, 1864.
Capt. James Cutler, e. September 30, 1861, taken prisoner at Courtland, Ala., July, 1862, disc. April 20, 1863.
Sergt. Franklin P. Allen, e. September 13, 1861, killed at Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 1, 1865, promoted First Lieutenant March, 1865.
Sergt. Cornelius Byers, e. August, 1861, taken prisoner at Washington, Tenn., September 30, 1863. In Libby and Andersonville seventeen months.
Sergt. Patterson Bradley, e. September 23, 1861.
Sergt. A. S. Chears, e. September 24, 1861, disc. October 6, 1864.
Sergt. John W. Chapin, e. September 24, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. October 6, 1864.
Sergt. C. S. Irwin, e. April 23, 1861, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months, disc. August 18, 1861; e. September 27, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. September 13, 1865.
Sergt. James W. Robbins, e. October 1, 1861, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 27, 1864, disc. September 13 1865.
Sergt. A. L. Sesler, e. October 26, 1861, taken prisoner at Courtland, Ala., July, 1862, disc. September 13, 1865.
Sergt. Elliott Young, e. September 23, 1861, taken prisoner at Washington, Tenn., September 30, 1863, in Libby and Andersonville prisons seventeen months, disc. March 14, 1865.
Corp. William Griffith, e. September 24, 1861, wounded at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865, disc. September 13, 1865.
Corp. A. A. Hill, e. February 15, 1862, disc. September 13, 1865.
Corp. William B. Harriott, e. February 26, 1864, disc September 9, 1865.
Corp. A. W. Lock, e. October 1, 1861, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862.
Corp. John M. Shultz, e. September 22, 1861, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June, 1864, and at Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 1, 1865, disc. September 13, 1865.
Corp. John F. Young, e. September 28, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, disc. September 13, 1865.
Armstrong, Thomas, e. August 13, 1861, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864.
Anderson, David, e. September 23, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss., May, 1862.
Bull, Eugene M., e. February 26, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.
Brant, Martin, e. September 25, 1861, died at Louisville, Ky., January, 1862.
Bidwell, M., e. February 27, 1864, dis. September 13, 1865.
Clark, S. P., taken prisoner at Courtland, Ala., July, 1862.
Clements, J. C., e. September 22, 1861.
Chapman, S. W., e. September 26, 1861.
Corporal Darrah, Samuel, e. September 24, 1861, captured flag of Seventh Alabama Cavalry, at Decatur, Ala., May 26, 1864, died in Missouri.
Evans, E. D., e. February 26, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.
Ewing, James S., e. February, 1864, died at Columbus, Ohio, March 19, 1864.
Fox, Henry C., e. September 3, 1861.
Gill, James, e. October 20, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss. July, 1862.
George, Hannibal, e. February 26, 1864, killed at Moulton, Ala., May 29, 1864.
Goff, Presley E., e. October 15, 1861, wounded at Washington, Tenn., died in Andersonville Prison.
Garner, Edward, died in Andersonville Prison.
Garner, A. M., e. February 26, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.
Griffith, Jeremiah, e. February 16, 1864, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864.
Henry, James, e. September, 1861, taken prisoner at Washington, Tenn., September 30, 1863, in Libby and Andersonville Prisons.
Hiser, William, e. August 15, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1863, died of wounds received at Lovejoy, Ga., August 21, 1864.
Hill, Edward A., e. August 15 1861, killed at Paint Rock, Ala., December 1863.
Hill, Augustus, e. February, 1864, disc. September 28, 1865.
Hahn, D. G., e. March 29, 1865, disc. September 13, 1865.
Jones, Francis, e. February 26, 1864, drowned in Cotton Indian Creek, Ga., August 21, 1864.
Johnson, William, e. November 24, 1861, killed at Cleveland Tennessee, November 24, 1863.

Lucas, B. F., e. September 27, 1861, killed at Courtland, Ala., July 23, 1862.
Newland, William, drowned in Cumberland River, near Clarksville, Tenn., March, 1862.
Nedrow, David, e. September 10, 1861, taken prisoner at Washington, Tenn., September, 1863, disc. January 26, 1865.
Orr, A. S., e. September 18, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Pearl, George, e. September 22, 1861, killed at Lovejoy, Ga., August 20, 1864.
Ruehlen, S. H., e. November 28, 1861, disc. December 4, 1864.
Ruehlen, William, e. September 28, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Robbins, D. M., e. February 26, 1864, disc. September 13, 1865.
Robbins, Z. S., e. February 23, 1864, disc. January 12, 1865.
Stamats, M. E., e. October 1, 1861, disc. October, 1864.
Spicer, O. L., e. October 1, 1861.
Thompson, M. F., e. February 23, 1864, disc. June 16, 1865.
Thompson, Milton L., e. February 23, 1864, disc. June 26, 1865.
Tway, L. B., e. October 26, 1861, disc. September 13, 1865.
Wedo, Frederick, e. September 24, 1861. Died in Andersonville prison.
Warner, H. D., e. February 25, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1864.
Veterinary Surgeon John F. Winters, e. September 25, 1861, disc. October 6, 1864. Taken prisoner at Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1862.

THIRD OHIO CAVALRY.

The Third Ohio Cavalry was organized in September, 1861, under Col. Lewis Zahm. It operated with Buell in Tennessee, took part in the siege of Corinth and was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. It joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, participating in the engagement at Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Decatur. After the fall of Atlanta it followed in pursuit of Hood, fighting at Franklin and Nashville; then joined the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia, losing heavily at Selma. This regiment was mustered out August 14, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Hill, N. N.

COMPANY F.

Wood, Frank.

FIFTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry was organized in August, 1861, under Col. H. H. Taylor. It took an active part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, and in the engagement at Davis' Mill. It was present at the battle of Chattanooga, and followed Sherman to Knoxville. It joined the Atlanta campaign, and having lost most of its horses, acted as infantry. It was attached to Kilpatrick's command, and with him marched to the sea, and moved through the Carolinas, fighting and raiding all the way. After the war, this regiment served in North Carolina until mustered out October 30, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Miles Gregory, e. February, 1862, disc. 1865.
Carter, John.

COMPANY C.

Gleason, Charles.
Henninger, Joseph.

COMPANY M.

Lyttle, Samuel, e. December 26, 1863, disc. November 21, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Weldon, Robert, e. August 10, 1864, disc. 1865, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va.

SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Sixth Ohio Cavalry was organized in October, 1861, under Col. William R. Lloyd. It served in the Shenandoah Valley, and was engaged in the battles of Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain and the second Bull Run. It took part in the advance on Fredericksburg, and in the battles of Kelly's Ford and Gettysburg. It participated in a number of engagements in Meade's advance on the Rapidan. In the spring of 1864, the Sixth joined Grant's advance on Richmond, taking part in the many hard-fought battles culminating in the fall of that place. It was mustered out in August, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Bugler T. W. Burns, e. December 1, 1863, disc. June 27, 1865, taken prisoner at Vaughn's Road, 1864, wounded at Habaker's Run, 1865.

COMPANY C.

McClurg, John, e. June 18, 1861, disc. 1864.

SEVENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized October 3, 1862, under Col. Israel Garrard. It operated in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, and in July, 1864, joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, fighting almost daily. After the fall of that city it moved north and met the enemy at Franklin and Nashville, then followed in the pursuit of Hood across the Tennessee. In March, 1865, it joined Wilson's raid, fighting its way to Selma, Ala., and while pursuing the enemy to Andersonville, the news of Lee's surrender was received. The Seventh Ohio was mustered out July 4, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Baxley, W. H.

COMPANY F.

Sergt. J. S. Howland, e. October 8, 1862, disc. 1865, wounded at Dandridge, Tenn., December 31, 1863.

EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Eighth Ohio Cavalry was organized March 28, 1864, under Col. Samuel A. Gilbert. It moved to Virginia, and in June joined Averill's raid on Lynchburg. It engaged the enemy at Liberty, and again at Beverly. A part of the regiment participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

In January, 1865, the enemy surprised the camp and captured 500 officers and men. They were taken to Libby Prison, where they remained until exchanged in February. The regiment was mustered out in August, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Price, E. L., e. December, 1863, disc. July 30, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Slagle, James F., e. March 7, 1864, disc. July 30, 1865.

COMPANY I.

McNier, William H., e. April 14, 1864, disc. July 30, 1865, died at home in 1868.

NINTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The organization of this regiment was commenced in December, 1862. In April, 1863, four companies, designated as the First Battalion of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, entered the field in Kentucky; but it was not until December, 1863, that the regiment was completed by the organization of the Second and Third Battalions. It moved to Athens, Ala., to patrol the Tennessee River.

In July, 1864, it joined the Atlanta campaign, marched to the sea, fighting at Waynesboro; moved through the Carolinas, participating in the engagements at Aiken, Averysboro, Bentonville and Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender, was mustered out August 2, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Sergt. James McCune, e. 1862, disc. 1865.

COMPANY G.

Bailey, S. S., e. June, 1863, disc. August, 1865.

TENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Tenth Ohio Cavalry was organized in October, 1862, under Col. Charles C. Smith. It operated with the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and was actively engaged in all of Kilpatrick's movements during the Atlanta campaign. It followed Sherman to the sea, fighting at Macon, Griswoldsville, Waynesboro, and other places along the route; then moved north through the Carolinas. It was mustered out July 24, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Flowers, Edward, e. December 4, 1862, disc. July 24, 1865.

Voris, John H., e. December 4, 1862, died at Sweetwater, Ga., August 16, 1864, of wounds.

COMPANY B.

Saddler Heath Stewart, e. October 17, 1862, taken prisoner November 24, 1864.
Powell, Henry, e. October 7, 1862, disc. 1865.
Smith, M. B., e. October 10, 1862, disc. July 24, 1865.
Turner, William N., e. February 10, 1863, died ——— —— Tenn., June 28, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Mullen, Daniel, e. February 25, 1864, disc. July 24, 1865

COMPANY D.

Mattox, John A., Co. D, e. May 7, 1861, disc. June 17, 1865.
Wright, Alonzo, e. September 17, 1864, disc. July 24, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. J. P. Martin, e. August 18, 1862, disc. October 18, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Sergt. Thomas Moore, e. June 6, 1863, disc. January 24, 1865, died at Richwood, Ohio, in 1868.
Corp. Sherman McBratney, e. April 7, 1863, disc. July 24, 1865.
Bosh, James D., e. June 7, 1863, disc. July 24, 1865.
Bosh, W. J., e. June 7, 1863, disc. July 24, 1865.
George, James S., e. April 10, 1862, July 24, 1865.
Linder, Wallace, e. April 1, 1863, disc. July 2, 1864.
Linder, William W., e. April 6, 1863, disc. July 24, 1865.
McIntire, Darius, e. June 1, 1863, disc. November 2, 1864,

ELEVENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized by battalions; the organization being completed in July, 1862, was assigned to Indian warfare. It had about 1,000 miles of country to picket and was engaged in almost innumerable skirmishes. The ground of its operations was in the center of the Rocky Mountains, and embraced portions of Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The first Battalion was mustered out April 1, 1865 and the remaining companies not until July, 1866.

COMPANY C.

Corp. Anson Baughman, e. December 12, 1861, disc. April 1, 1865.
Benedict, W. H., e. August 25, 1864, disc. 1865.

COMPANY F.

Benedict, John B., e. 1861, disc. 1862.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. Calvin Holbrook, e. June 12, 1863.
Finch, S. J., e. June 12, 1863, disc. 1865.
Gearheart George, e. June 10, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Ports, William, e. February 23, 1864, disc. July 14, 1866.

TWELFTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The order for raising this important regiment was issued on the 20th of August, 1863. So zealous were the officers instructed with this care, and so filled with patriotic impulses were the true men that responded to the call that on the 24th day of November, 1863, the regiment was organized complete and ready for whatever duty awaited it. The men furnished from Union County were assigned to Company C.

While the organizaiton was yet incomplete, six companies were called to Johnson's Island to guard prisoners and meet, if need be, the threatened invasion of rebels from Canada, intent on releasing the 3,000 imprisoned rebel officers there. The companies thus employed were A, C, D, F, I and L. The other companies were quartered at Camp Chase until February, 1864, when the whole regiment was brought together at Camp Dennison. Here it was mounted, armed and vigorously drilled until the 27th day of March, when it started to the front and entered upon its memorable career.

Its first duty was to assist Gen. Burbridge in breaking up the armed bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers in Kentucky. Scattering itself over that State, it soon became a terror to marauders and rebel sympathizers, dispersed the guerrillas and restored order.

This task accomplished with commendable promptness, the Twelth joined in an expedition against Saltville, Va. But after a toilsome journey of several days, it was halted and turned about to make one of the most rapid marches known to warfare, traveling over 180 miles in fifty hours. It struck the rebel forces at Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the 9th of June, 1864, and gallantly led the charge. In this battle the regiment fought many times its number, but never for a moment wavered. At one time sixty men of the Third Battalion,

mostly from Company C, fought a rebel regiment for thirty minutes, losing many precious lives, but holding its ground till help came. Of this devoted little band, Union County furnished Joseph Smith, Hylas S. Moore and J. L. Cameron, others now living here Edward Routs, Fredrick Keller, Uriah Jolley and John Van Pearse, of Company M.

For its gallantry the Twelth was complimented at the close of the fight by Gen. Burbridge, who remarked that it had saved the day for him. These laurels were dearly bought for the loss of the regiment all told was 197 men. Of these were Maj. Moderwell, shot through the abdomen, (afterward recovered); Capt. Hunter, through shoulder; Orderly Sergt. Alfred Wetterige and Corp. Conner, killed, and many others of Company C wounded, among whom were J. O. Sweet, Peter Black, William Blue, Jefery Williams and Bently Williams.

The battle lasted all day, and at night the regiment remained on the battle-field. Company C, chosen for special guard duty, got no rest. Three days and nights' marching and fighting was now to be followed by a gallop of thirty-three miles to Lexington on the 10th; fresh horses drawn and on to Paris, Ky., on the 11th. Awaiting here for supplies and ammunition until evening, the regiment again mounted and forward for a nights' march to Cynthiana. Early on the morning of the 12th of June, while darkness was yet so dense that the lurid jets of powder flame blazed from the carbines, the regiment was leading the charge again in battle, sustaining itself heroically, and gaining a complete victory in this engagement. On the 14th of June the regiment received the thanks and congratulations of President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, and was again complimented for its gallantry by the commanding General.

Again braking into detachments, the Twelfth scattered over Kentucky, dispersing marauders and keeping order, until the month of September, when it concentrated at Mount Sterling and again started with Gen. Burbridge's expedition to Saltville, Va.

The expedition led over 300 miles without provision trains, tents or ambulances, was cause of much privation, and on the 2d of October was again at its accustomed place leading the advance into one of the most hotly contested battles of the war.

The rebel fortifications were in the deep mountain gorges and rendered operations by mounted men impossible, yet, dismounted, the Twelfth made again and again its famous carbine charges and reaching well up to the enemies' works. All day long the battle raged in the mountain fastness, but toward the close of the day ammunition was exhausted and the rebel forces re-enforced by 5,000 of Gen. Early's fresh troops, and Gen. Burbridge was compelled to abandon the expedition. Company C had all day been doing duty on the body guard of Gen. McLane and its couriers dashed here and there through the battle carrying orders. A rapid retreat began, and as it still had ammunition Company C was detailed a special guard for the rear, and many times during that disastrous night and the following day did this devoted little band halt in the mountain passes and hold the pursuing foe in check while the retreating column hurried on.

Forty-nine men of the Twelfth lay dead or wounded on the field of battle of this eventful day.

Returning to Lexington the regiment re-organized, drew fresh horses and supplies, and on the 10th of November was again in the saddle marching toward Cumberland Gap.

Reaching that point on the 26th, scattering again, it was engaged a short time destroying bands of marauders around Bean Station and Rodgersville. Gen Stoneman now took command, and being joined with Gen. Gillem the whole force, including the Twelfth, was in the earlier part of December marching in a third expedition against Saltville. On the morning of December 15, Kingsford was reached and a strong rebel force appeared on the opposite banks of the river. Halting his column, Gen. Stoneman sent Gillem to cross above and prepare for battle. The impatience of the Twelfth knew no bounds when in sight of the gray uniforms and eagerly they awaited the bugle sound to charge. That coming, with a wild yell they galloped up to the horses' joints in water to the opposite bank; opening a fire from carbines, and revolvers at short ranges the enemy was for a moment confused and Gen. Gillem then coming up aided to complete the rout.

Pursuit was given, and many of the enemy lay dead along the road, as the Twelfth poured into their fleeing ranks volley after volley from their carbines. Hurrying forward, Bristol was reached just before day. The Yankees dashed in, and in less than half an hour Bristol, with all its immense stores, was ours. Halting to complete the destruction of the rebel supplies and tearing up the railroad, the column again pushed forward to Abington. At Abington, Company F, of the Twelfth, a special escort of Gen. Burbridge, led the charge, and the regiment following, that place was taken, with a large number of prisoners and immense military supplies.

Sergt. Sherburn of Company F, and Lieut. Holt were both wounded, the former fatally. Several others of the regiment were wounded.

Pushing on, the column struck the army of the rebel Gen. Vaughn, which soon broke in confusion, and the boys of the regiment joined in a headlong chase of five miles, with drawn sabers. Many pieces of artillery were here taken.

Without halting, the troops pushed on, and on the 12th the regiment had the grim satisfaction of leading the charge into Saltville, capturing the place where so many prisoners were lost a few months previous. Every vestige of the place was destroyed. Returning, Wytheville was cap-

tured, and many skirmishes were had in the surrounding country. At the close of the day on the 17th, a desperate battle was fought with the troops of Breckinridge and Vaughn, near Marion. Here the brave Orderly Sergeant, John Van Pearse, of Company M, was seriously wounded while aiding to form the line.

Maj. Moderwell, the favorite of the regiment, was again among the wounded. Returning from this raid, the regiment collected at Lexington to draw fresh horses and close up the broken ranks. Scattering again, it was a short time doing general patrol duty and looking after rebel sympathizers and bushrangers in Kentucky; coming together again the last of February, at Louisville, Ky., the whole joined Stoneman's command and embarked for Nashville by river. On through to Murfreesboro, and thence to Knoxville, where a veteran brigade was formed by uniting the Twelfth Ohio, Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Tenth Michigan Cavalries. On the 20th of March, this brigade was in motion marching out to Strawberry Plains, thence on through Bull's Gap, Jonesboro to Yadkin River. The stream was badly swollen, and several comrades drowned. Uriah Jolly was rescued here by Comrade Cameron.

Pausing a short time to close up the ranks, the forces swept on galloping through Jacksonville, on to the line of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad at Christiansbury. This road was torn up and destroyed for many miles. Sweeping down into North Carolina, the Danville & Richmond Railroad was struck and destroyed for a great distance.

Hastening on, the troops brought up before Salisbury, a rebel force under Pemberton with several pieces of artillery came out to defend the town. Scarcely halting, the Twelfth led on the charge, and in spite of all opposition, Salisbury was soon in flames, many Union prisoners were released, and immense quantities of military stores consigned to the flames. On the 17th of April, the regiment marched on to Lincolnton, which place was captured by a charge led by Company C, of the Twelfth, under Lieut. Stewart; 200 picked men, under Maj. Moderwell were now chosen to march eighty miles to the Catawba River crossing and destroy the bridge of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad. On the morning of the 30th, they came across the forces of Vaughn and Duke. Sweeping down upon them, cut their way through, captured thirty-five prisoners, a large quantity of small arms and two pieces of cannon and some seven officers and 223 men; paroling the prisoners on the spot, the command returned to the regiment at Dallas, Company C having some wounded, but not fatally. On the 23d, the regiment started for Knoxville; but learning that President Lincoln had been assassinated, they joined in a headlong chase after Davis. Finally returning to Sweet Water, Tenn., thence on to McMinville, thence to Nashville, on the 24th of November, the regiment was discharged. Of 1,462 men, only 628 remained.

Thus melted away and passed into history the brave and patriotic Twelfth Ohio Cavalry.

COMPANY C.

Corp. William Bushing, e. September 26, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.
Corp. Jesse L. Cameron, e. October 23, 1863, disc. August 31, 1865.
Corp. Uriah Jolly, e. October 15, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.
Channell, William S., e. September 7, 1863, died in hospital at Lexington, Ky., August 10, 1864.
Moore, H. S., e. October 5, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.
Routt, E. E., e. September 7, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.
Smith, Joseph, e. October 21, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Edgar, Jacob, e. October 1, 1863, disc. October 1, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Ackely, Jacob, e. November 6, 1863, disc. November 14, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Corp. William H. Davis, e. September 27, 1863, disc. October 12, 1865, wounded and taken prisoner June 8, 1864.

COMPANY M.

Sergt. John Van Pease, e. October 9, 1863, wounded and taken prisoner at Marion, Va., December, 1864, disc. by General Order No. 77, dated at Washington April 28, 1865, disc. June 10, 1865.

THIRTEENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry was organized May 6, 1864, under Col. Stephen R. Clark. It immediately joined the Army of the Potomac, and, acting as infantry, participated in the battles of White House Landing and Charles City, in the siege of Petersburg and in the engagements at Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station, Poplar Grove Church, Pegram's Farm and Boydtown Plank-road. In December, 1864, the regiment received cavalry equipments. It took part in the battle at Hatcher's Run, aided in the rout, destruction and capture of the army under Lee, and was mustered out of the service August 10, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Corp. George Moder, e. February 22, 1864, disc. August 10, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Blacksmith R. L. Richardson, e. December 17, 1864 disc. May 3, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Wright, G. W., e. February 10, 1864, disc. June 5, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Second Lieut. J. E. Corey, e. December 17, 1863, wounded at Moorfield, died at home, disc. June 5, 1865.
Corp. Lewis Logan, e. April 24, 1864, wounded at Richmond, disc. May 25, 1865.
Corey, C. L., e. February 24, 1864, disc. August 25, 1865.
Green, John, e. April 5, 1864, disc. June 5, 1865, died at home.
Morrow, W. M., e. March 28, 1864, disc. June 16, 1865.
Morrow, John A., e. March 20, 1864, disc. June 5, 1865.

UNION LIGHT GUARD.*

"This organization was perfected in December of 1863, and was intended by Gov. Tod as

*Taken from "Ohio in the War."

the body-guard of President Lincoln. The Governor had previously visited Washington, and while there noticed the unguarded situation of the capitol, the President's house and the person of President Lincoln, and knowing the desperate character of the Cabinet at Richmond, he came home somewhat apprehensive for the safety of the public offices, and more especially for the life of the President. He at once commenced raising the Union Light Guard, by recruiting one man in each county of the State. By December 22, 1863, the company was completed, and on the morning of that day it started for Washington City.

"Reaching the capital, its commanding officer reported to the Secretary of War, and was assigned to duty in and around the city, a strong detail being placed near the President's house, the Treasury building, War office, and other public buildings.

"In this description of duty the Union Light Guard served through 1863–64–65, and part of 1866, when it was sent home to Ohio, paid, and mustered out of the service. Its original strength was 103 men."

Quartermaster Sergt. W. P. Anderson, e. November 30, 1863, disc. September 9, 1865.
Sergt. W. J. Barbour, e. November 14, 1863, disc. September 9, 1865.
Lawrence, Joseph, e. November, 1863, disc. September 9, 1865.

SEVENTH INDEPENDENT COMPANY SHARP-SHOOTERS, OR SHERMAN'S BODY GUARD.

This company was mustered into the service for three years, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1863, with the following commissioned officers: Watson C. Squire, Captain; William McCrory, First Lieutenant; and James Cox, Second Lieutenant.

This Company first served under Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge.

At the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, was ordered to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, and remained on duty near the person of the Commanding General until the close of the war.

The Company was commanded by Capt. Squire until he was detailed as Judge Advocate, after the battle of Chickamauga; then by Capt. McCrory, except during the march to the sea, when, in the absence of Capt. McCrory, Lieut. Cox assumed command.

The Company was mustered out at Camp Chase on the 28th of July, 1865.

COMPANY 7.

Capt. William M. McCrory, e. October 8, 1862.
Sergt. William M. Hains, e. August 28, 1862, disc. July 12, 1865.
Corp. N. G. Dillon, e. October 12, 1862, disc. March 10, 1865.
Atha, P. H., e. October 18, 1862, died at Camp Dennison, 1864.
Bushon, James, e. February 28, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
Dirflinger, L., e. February 25, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
Dirflinger, E., e. February 25, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
Davidson, William, e. October 8, 1862, disc. July 28, 1865.
Dickson, Samuel, e. October 11, 1862, disc. September 8, 1863.
Furrow, James, e. February 25, 1861 taken prisoner at Kingston, Ga., 1864, disc. June 9, 1865.
Furrow, Edward, e. February 25, 1862, taken prisoner at Kingston, Ga., 1864, disc. June 9, 1865.
Foote, George W.
Foote, Andrew J., e. February 28, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
Foote, Thomas I., e. February 28, 1864, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20, 1865.
Grubb, Daniel, e. October 12, 1862, disc. July 28, 1865.
Grimes, William H., e. February 26, 1862, disc. July 28, 1865.
Huffman, John, e. February 28, 1864, disc. July 28. 1865,
Johnson, James E., e. October 18, 1862, disc. July 28, 1865.
Larkum, L., e. October 18, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 20, 1863.
Lingrell, H. C., e. February 28, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
McIntire, William, e. October 12, 1862, taken prisoner near Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864, disc. June 9, 1865.
Mullen, D. M., e. February 28, 1864, disc. July 28, 1865.
Merser, B., e. October 11, 1862, died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 27, 1863.
Stickney, John, e. October 12, 1862, disc. 1865, died at home Dec. 11, 1875.
Yantis, Augustus, e. February 25, 1864, died at Rome, Ga. July 11, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

About forty men were recruited in Union County for this regiment. Of this number fifteen died on the field and in the hospitals, four were wounded and three were taken prisoners.

The Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry was composed of twenty-four companies. The Second Battalion of eight companies was organized at Camp Thomas, near Columbus, Ohio, during the summer of 1861. H. B. Carrington, who was then Adjutant General of Ohio, was appointed Colonel of the regiment. Col. Carrington was afterward promoted to Brigadier General.

The regiment was ordered to Kentucky, early in the winter of 1861, and its first battle was at Mill Springs, under Gen. Thomas. It marched with the army under Gen. Buell to Pittsburg Landing, took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. The regiment sustained its heaviest loss in the engagement at Stone River.

After the fall of Atlanta, it was transferred to the Twenty-third Corps, and fought under Gen. Schofield at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., then moved with the corps to the Department of the East, and at the close of the war was at Fort Fisher.

During the greater part of the war, the regiment was commanded by Maj. Townsand. It was a splendid regiment, and saw much hard service in the Army of the Cumberland. On every battle-field where it fought the Eighteenth was conspicuous for the bravery of its officers and men.

COMPANY A.

Brown, Ira, e. September, 1862.
Crist, Alfred, e. October, 1861, died at Lebanon, Ky., December, 1862.
Courtright, A., wounded on picket in Tennessee.
Henderson, George A.
Johnson, A. A., e. September 19, 1861, disc. May 9, 1862.
Kezerty, Tip, disc. 1862.

Kelsey, George.
LaRue, W. H., e. September 12, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Loop, J. P., e. August 3, 1861, disc. June 27, 1862.
Phips, Aaron, disc. 1863.
Rhoads, Orville, e. September 9, 1861, taken prisoner at Snake Creek, Ga., June 17, 1864, died in Andersonville prison August, 1864.
Rhoads, W. W., e. September 9, 1861, disc. February 16, 1863.
Sash, Charles, disc. 1862.

COMPANY C.

Browning, H. A., e. August, 1861, disc. 1864.

COMPANY D.

Sergt. Charles Andrews.
Sergt. Joseph Kahler, e. August 6, 1861, disc. March 7, 1867.
Anderson, James, e. September 4, 1861, killed at Dallas, Ga., 1864.
Brittian, John, e. August 6, 1861, died at Nashville, Tenn.
Beals, George W, e. August 6, 1861, died at Nashville, Tenn., 1862.
Harper, Elisha.
Holycross, Henry, e. 1861, died at Lebanon, Ky., 1861.
Philips, Daniel.
Rider, Henry, killed at Ringgold, Ga., 1863.
Stierhoof, George, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Woolly, John, e. September 1, 1861, disc. June, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Sergt. R. W. Evans, e. October 22, 1861, disc. October 22, 1864.
Corp. Charles W. Bell, e. October 22, 1861, disc. October 22, 1864, wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River, Tenn., January 1, 1863.
Cheney, Alonzo, died at Lebanon, Ky., December, 1862.
Converse, Jasper, e. August, 1861, disc. August, 1864.
Wilson, George, missing at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
White, Alexander.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. G. J. McAdow, e. November 23, 1861, disc. November 23, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
McAdow, James W., e. September 15, 1862, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863,
Riderner, Henry, e. September, 1861, killed at Resaca, Ga., 1864.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. James McClung, e. March 4, 1862, disc. 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Sergt. W. M. Myers, e. January, 1862, disc. September, 1863, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Debolt, John W., e. March, 1862, disc. March, 1865, taken prisoner at Munfordsville, Ky.
Dial, Amos, e. 1863, died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gamble, Robert.
Gamble, William, missing at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

COMPANY G.

Mitchell, N., e. November, 1863, wounded at Black Water, Mo., February, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.

This regiment was organized during the summer and fall of 1863, and Col. J. W. Conine was commissioned commander.

In December, it joined Gen. Wild in the raid to Elizabeth City, N. C.; in January, 1864, moved to Yorktown, and in May accompanied Gen. Butler in the expedition against Fortress Monroe and Petersburg.

From the beginning of the siege of Petersburg, in June, until the 15th of August, the regiment was almost constantly in the trenches, building forts, or on the skirmish line; and on the 29th of September took an active part in the battle of Chapin's Farm, the storming of New Market Heights, and the capture of Fort Harrison. It joined Gen. Terry's expedition against Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and was afterward engaged in the assault on Sugar Loaf and Fort Anderson; then marched to Raleigh, N. C.

The Fifth was discharged on the 15th of October, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

COMPANY A.

Mayo, George W., wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Dious, Patrick, e. January, 1864, disc. April, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Johnson, A. J., e. August 25, 1864, disc. August 28, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Taborn, James, e. January, 1865, disc. April, 1865.
Taborn, John, e. January, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Hill, William.

TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.

COMPANY M.

Sanders, Streeter, e. January 17, 1865, disc. January 29, 1866.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT U. S. C. T.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops was organized at Camp Delaware, in January, 1864, under Col. Blackburn, Companies A and B being composed of recruits from Union and Logan Counties.

In April, the regiment entered the field, and having been assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps, commenced the campaign of 1864 in Virginia. It took a prominent part in the assault upon Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, Va., on the 30th of July, 1864, this being the first engagement in which the regiment was actively engaged. Of the troops from Union County, Harrison Taborn was killed, and H. H. Chavous and W. D. Evans were wounded in this engagement.

The regiment next shared in the expedition against Fort Fisher and in the capture of Fort Buchanan, with about five hundred prisoners. It then operated in North Carolina until the close of the war, when it moved to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out of the service in September, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. S. Heathcock, e. 1864, disc. 1865.
Corp. William Mifflin, e. 1864, disc. 1865.
Chavous, H. H., e. January 11, 1864, wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, disc. February 10, 1865.
Chavous, James, e. January 8, 1864, disc. September 21, 1865.
Evans, W. D., e. January, 1864, wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Taborn, Martin.
Taborn, Harrison, e. January, 1864, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Richardson, M., e. 1864, disc. September, 1865.

John Hubenseck

COMPANY H.

Harrison, J. H., e. April, 1864, disc. 1865.

COMPANY I.

Butcher, Joseph, e. August 29, 1864, disc. September 4, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS C. T.

RECRUITED IN UNION COUNTY.

Burns, William, e. May 23, 1863.
Hill, William, e. May 23, 1863.
Lewis, A. D., e. May 23, 1863.
Malone, James, e. May 23, 1863.
Malone, Ezekiel, e. May 23. 1863.
Owen, Osborn, e. May 23, 1863.
Richey, Henry, e. May 23, 1863.
White, George, e. May 23, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This list contains the names of soldiers of the county where there are only one or two represented in an organization, but the majority of the names are those of soldiers who enlisted from other counties, and many of them from other States, but who now reside in the county.

Ayers, D. W., Company B, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, e. March 1, 1864, disc. July 1, 1864.
Anthony, John, Company A, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry, e. 1862, disc. 1863.
Anderson, T. T., Company E, United States Engineers, e. February 1, 1865, disc. September 1, 1865.
Adams, P. C., Company G, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, e. January, 1864, wounded near Chattanooga June 30, 1864, disc. June, 1865.
Andrews, Byron, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, e. June, 1861, disc. July, 1865.
Amrine, R., Company E, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, e. July 27, 1861, disc. July 26, 1865.
Adams, L., Company L, Second Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, e. June 5, 1863, disc. September, 1865.
Bidwell, Benjamin.
Brannan, R. H., Company B, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, e. 1862, disc. 1864.
Banks, John, United States Navy, e. 1862, disc. 1864.
Sergt. T. M. Brannan, Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, e. August 22, 1862, wounded at Jackson, Miss., and Blakely, Ala., disc. July 22, 1865.
Baldwin, A.
Brown, James W.
Beem, Perry A., Company B, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, died at Mound City, Ill., 1863.
Beatty, E., Company I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, e. August 19, 1863, disc. August 23, 1865.
First Lieut. O. Beem, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois National Guards, e. May, 1865, disc. October, 1865.
Beaver, William.
Beaver, John.
Bell, S. L., Fourteenth Ohio Light Artillery, e. 1862, disc. 1865.
Bell, F. L., Fourteenth Ohio Light Artillery, e. December 11, 1861, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., 1864, disc. August 9, 1865.
Beswick, William, Company K, Ninth Iowa Infantry, e. September 17, 1861, disc. July 29, 1865.
Beams, T. J., Fourteenth Ohio Light Artillery, e. December 11, 1861, disc. 1865.
Bellus, A. C., Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, e. May 20, 1861, disc. June 10, 1865.
Baughman, H., Tenth Ohio Light Artillery.
Baughman, S. H., Tenth Ohio Light Artillery.
Burgoon, C. W., Company G, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. May, 1862, disc. February, 1865.
Blackburn, M., One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Clark, Isaiah, Twenty-second Ohio Light Artillery, e. May 13, 1863, disc. July 13, 1865.
Carder, J. H., Company B, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, e. January, 1864, disc. 1865.
Carey, E. M., e. September, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.
Cassill, Alexander, Fourteenth Ohio Battery, e. 1861, disc. 1864.
Crist, Alexander, Company F, Seventieth New York Volunteer Infantry, e. September 1, 1861, leg shot off at Stafford Court House, Va., April 3, 1862, disc. September 16, 1862.
Cushman, M., Mechanics' Department, e. 1862, disc. 1864.
Corp. O. Culver, Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, e. May, 1861, disc. June, 1865.
Cunningham, T.
Chamberlain, Isaac, e. September 16, 1862, disc. February 18, 1863.
Culver, L., Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, e. May, 1861, disc. June, 1865.
First Lieut. James B. Cole, Fourth United States Cavalry, e. June, 1862, disc. 1871.
Major Llewellyn Curry, United States Navy, Paymaster.
Steward Daniel Cone, United States Navy, e. January 14, 1862, disc. September 30, 1862.
Claflin, H. S., Company D, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, e. October 13, 1862, disc. February 15, 1866.
Coffin, Isaac, Company H, Twelfth Kansas Infantry.
First Lieut. I. N. Dillon, Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, e. May, 1861, killed at Franklin, Tenn., 1864.
Second Lieut. William C. Dillon, Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, e. May, 1861, disc. June, 1865.
Davis, A., Company H, e. May, 1864, disc. 1864.
Sergt. E. J. Drake, Company I, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, e. August, 1862, disc. August, 1864.
Dilsaver, E., e. October, 1862, disc. June, 1864.
Dennis, L. B., Company H, Fifteenth New York Engineers, e. April, 1861, disc. August, 1863.
Dow, E. L., Thirteenth Light Artillery.
Eaton, Charles, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died at home June 15, 1863.
Evans, William.
Lieut. D. T. Elliott, Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Independent; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, e. August 2, 1861, wounded at Perryville, Ky., October, 1862, and at Nashville, Tenn.; taken prisoner at Chattanooga, Tenn., disc. 1865.
Fields, H. E. W., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps, e. February 27, 1864, disc. July 20, 1865.
Foote, George W., Thirteenth Battery.
Fleming, William M., Company C., Third Virginia Cavalry, e. August, 1864, disc. June, 1865.
Focht, D., Fifteenth Battery, e. December, 1863, disc. July, 1865.
Orderly D. S. Ferguson, Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, e. April, 1861, disc. December, 1865.
Gum, R. G., Tenth Ohio Battery, e. January 20, 1864, disc. May 28, 1864.
Galliher, Thomas.
Horr, C. S., Company C, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, e. August, 1862, disc. 1865.
Heath, A. J., Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, e. January 12, 1863, disc. July 14, 1865.
Capt. John Hobensack, Company F, First New Jersey Cavalry, e. August 1, 1861, wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., and at New Hope Church, Va., disc. July 10, 1865.
Sergt. W. C. Hastings, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. May 12, 1864, disc. 1865.
Haag, John M., Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, e. August 16, 1862, disc. July 26, 1865
Haines, William M., e. August, 1862, taken prisoner at Kingston, disc. 1865.
Harrison, A.
Harper, Thomas A., Company B, Fourth Veteran Reserve Corps, e. October 30, 1861, disc. November 8, 1864.
Henderson, E. Artillery.
Hornbeck, T., Company F, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, e. December, 1864, disc. November, 1865.
Heminger, G. F., Company H, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, e. August 14, 1862, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., died at Memphis, Tenn., June 8, 1863.
Hill, Thomas, Company G, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. April 24, 1861, disc. July 9, 1864.
Harris, O. I., Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Hartley, F. P., Company A, Third Illinois Cavalry, e. August, 1861, disc. March, 1862.
Lieut. E. S. Hubbard, Company C, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, e. October 3, 1861, disc. 1865.
Sergt. F. Jennings, Company A, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, e. February 15, 1862, disc. June 26, 1865.
Jackson, Andrew, Company C, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, e. July 1, 1861, wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., 1862, taken prisoner at Richmond, 1864.

Corp. Thomas Keberry, Company A, Third Illinois Infantry, e. January, 1864, disc. 1865.
Kent, Warren, Company K, e. May 1, 1864, disc. August 8, 1864.
Kesot, Isaiah, Company E, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry e. November, wounded at Mobile, Ala., April 9, 1864, disc. November 22, 1864.
Kinney, George, Company F, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, e. November 22, 1862, taken prisoner January 18, 1864, disc. 1865.
Kimble, John, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Kyle, William. Company B, Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, e. May 2, 1864, disc. May 28, 1864.
Kent, P., Company D, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, e. August, 1862, disc. August, 1864.
Lower, Samuel, Company G.
Leonhard, Alexander, Thirteenth Ohio Battery, e. November 28, 1861, disc. November 27, 1865.
Lock, Benjamin, Company D, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. April, 1861.
Latimer, George W., United States Signal Corps, e. February 29, 1863, disc. 1865.
Low, Clark, Fourteenth Battery.
Logan, L. Artillery.
McFarland, A. H., Company C, First Maryland Cavalry, e. November 11, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.
McAdams, Perry, Company K, First United States Cavalry.
McCampbell, J. L., Company C, First Ohio Heavy Artillery.
Melching, F. W., Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Artillery, e. June, 1861, disc. December, 1865.
Miller, John.
Mallory, J. S., Company H, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Artillery, e. August 10, 1863, disc. February 23, 1865.
Morris, John P., Gunboat service.
Nick, C., e. September, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn.
Numeral, W.
Patch, H., Company H, Fifteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, e. August, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Poling, O., e. August, 1863, disc. 1863.
Price, David, e. March, 1863, disc. July 30, 1865.
Powers, J. B., Second Battery, e. May, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, 1863.
Corp. O. S. G. Perry, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Artillery, e. August, 1861, died at Jackson, Miss., September, 1862.
Perry, John, Ohio Dragoons, e. December 18, 1861, disc. February 8, 1862.
Perry, George S., Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Artillery, e. November, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., December, 1861.
Paugh, Richard.
Page, Thomas, One Hundred and Sixtieth Veteran Reserve Corps, e. August, 1862, disc. June, 1865.
Pyers J. M., Company H, Seventeenth United States Invalid Corps, e. August, 1862, disc. March, 1864.
Roseberry, L., Company E, Seventy-ninth Indiana, e. September 24, 1861, disc. 1863.
Surgeon R. A. Robertson, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, e. May 12, 1862, resigned June 25, 1864.
Robbins, John, Company A, Fifth Indiana Battery, e. July 3, 1863, disc. February 15, 1864.
Richards, Joseph, Fourteenth Light Artillery.
Ryden, W. P., Company C, Seventh Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
Reed, Nelson C., Gunboat service, e. March 15, 1864, disc. March 27, 1865, served on United States gunboat "Nymph."
Reed, Alexander, Company H, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, e. July 20, 1861, disc. December 26, 1861. Wounded.
First Lieut. George Ruehlen, Seventeenth United States Infantry, e. June 1, 1868.
South, S. C., Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, e. May, 1861, disc. 1861.
Southwick. J. A., Company E, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 16, 1865.
Corp. I. J. Sigler, Company G, Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps, e. December, 1861, disc. December, 1864.
Spring, James A.
Sweeringer, Peter, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry, e. March 29, 1870, disc. March 29, 1875.
Stanton, A., Company L, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, e. September, 1861, disc. September, 1864.
Sergt. J. C. Stubert, Company K, Merritt's Horse Regiment e. September 9, 1861, disc. October, 1864.
Savage, R. G., Tenth Ohio Light Artillery, e. January, 1862, disc. January, 1863.
Sanderson, William N., Company B, First Iowa Cavalry, e. March 4, 1864, disc. November 15, 1865.
Stiner, Joseph, Company F, United States Engineers, e. August 8, 1862, disc. June 27, 1865.
Schatz, W. F., Company G, Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Artillery, e. August 22, 1862, disc. August 3, 1865.
Tway, Nelson, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, e. May 7, 1863, disc. September 5, 1864.
Corp. W. T. Tway, Company G, Thirty-third Indiana, Infantry, e. 1861, taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, March 5, 1863, disc. June 26, 1864.
Taylor, M. F., e July, 1861, disc. November, 1861.
Thomas, George W., Company C, Fifty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, e. May 15, 1863, disc. 1865.
Thompson, Richard, Company A, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. June 15, 1861, disc. October 11, 1862.
Thomas, A. J., e. January, 1863, disc. 1865.
Musician A. W. Torrence, Second Brigade, Third Division Sixth Army Corps, e. December, 1863, disc. April, 1865.
Corp. A. S., Turner, Company C, e. August 5, 1862, taken prisoner March 27, 1864, disc. 1865.
Valentine, W. M., Company K, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, e. 1861, died September 26, 1862.
Van Gordon, J. W., Company G, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, disc. December 24, 1865.
Wood, W. T., Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Woods, H., Company I, Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps, e. August, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Winget, M. L., Company G, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, e. June, 1861, disc. June 14, 1864.
Warner, Charles Q., Company H, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. December, 1862, disc. August, 1865.
Wintrode, J., Company G, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, e. April, 1862, disc. July, 1865.
Adjt. C. R. Winget, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.
Sergt. L. Wurtsbaugh, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry, e. March 29, 1870, died at Fort Shaw, Mon. Ter., December, 1872.
Woodruff, William, Company C, First Kentucky Battery, e. August 19, 1861, disc. 1865.
Wells, Jeremiah, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry, e. March 29, 1870, died at Fort Shaw, Mon. Ter., January 17, 1873.
Walke, William, One Hundred and Sixtieth Reserve Corps, e. August, 1862, disc. June, 1865.
Wells, Edward.
Webster, W. A.
Welsh, L. A., United States Signal Corps.
Watt, Horace, Fifth Indiana Battalion, e. August, 1863, disc. March, 1864.
Whitacre, E., Fourteenth Battalion.
Weldon, Robert, Company K, e. August 10, 1864, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., 1864, disc. 1865.

SIEGE OF CINCINNATI.

When Ohio was threatened by invasion in September, 1862, Cincinnati especially being in danger of destruction, and the Governor called for inmediate help, hundreds of strong men poured forth from every county in the State.

On horseback and on foot—in companies, battalions and regiments—with squirrel rifles, shot-guns and bayoneted muskets—in regulation uniforms and in plain home-spun, they hurried forward to the music of the soul-stirring drum and fife, and took their places in the ranks of war.

Inside of three days Cincinnati was swarming with legions of brave soldiers, and "from early dawn to dewy eve," the streets resounded to the tread of martial columns.

The rebels were before the city about eight days, but it was not attacked. And soon after their withdrawal, the men who were thereaf ter to be known in history as "squirrel-hunt ers," were permitted to return to their homes

SQUIRREL HUNTERS IN SERVICE SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Captain, Charles Fullington.
First Lieutenant, R. Smith.
Second Lieutenant, R. B. Linman.
Sergeant, J. C. Filler.
Sergeant, Joseph Keltner
Sergeant, H. C. Tatrign.
Sergeant, A. M. Sherwood.
Corporal, David Danforth.
Corporal, B. G. Dolbier.
Corporal, Charles Erb.
Corporal, W. H. Fleck.
Corporal, O. Griswold.
Corporal, William Howard.
Corporal, Anthony Moran.
Corporal, Charles Philips.

PRIVATES.

Argo, D. S.
Beck, Thomas.
Black, N. N.
Burnham, H. A.
Berwin, W.
Bland, Peter.
Beard, F.
Beard, D.
Boxby, Joseph.
Bodkin, William C.
Bennett, John F.
Bidwell, Joseph.
Carter, C. M.
Cobit, John.
Curry, Addison.
Crusan, W.
Crowstan, D. R.
Danforth, Hyram.
Dort, J. B.
Dort, J. B.
Diehl, W.
Dixon, H.
Dilland, H.
Evans, B. D.
Fritz, Jacob.
Flowers, J. W.
Fay, D. C.
Goth, John.
Gillespie, J. H.
Gibson, Samuel.
Hopkins, J. M.
Hill, A.
Kimerly, Frederick.
King, H. J.
Kent, George.
Lockwood, F.
Lansdown, Picket.
Lape, Zachariah.
Myers, A. E.
Mears, J. M.
Marrim, John.
Maker, Albert.
Morris, A.
Miller, Harrison.
McCune, Zachariah.
Morse, Wallace H.
Morse, John.
Morse, Ray G.
Mitchell, Ross.
Nuffman, John.
Nuffman, A. W.
Orahood, John.
Orahood, W. W.
Reed, C.
Reed, Allen.
Reed, Samuel.
Richey, William.
Richmond, J. W.
Stewart, G.
Scott, Samuel.
Smith, R. B.
Sterns, Justin.
Smith, Harvey.
Smith, C. W.
Smith, James.
Sands, A.
Spur. J. T.
Spindle, Amos.
Thompson, D. W.
Turner, W.
Turner, V.
Voree, J. H.
Vaness, J.
Walker, A.
Walke, Isaac.
Wilkins, R.
Wise, Samuel.
Wilcox, J. B.
Wilcox, William.
Wendle, Joseph.

VETERANS.

In 1863, over twenty thousand soldiers, the remnants of about eighty Ohio regiments—that for three years had endured the hardships of camp life, the sufferings of the march, and the horrors of many battle-fields—offered themselves anew, a willing sacrifice to their country's need, by re-enlisting in the same regiment for "three years more, or during the war."

Of these regiments, the Sixty-sixth was the first to return to the State after its re-enlistment, on the veteran furlough of thirty days, by which the Government, expressed, in a measure, its gratitude and admiration for their loyalty and patriotism. It arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th of December, 1863, and was followed in rapid succession by a stream of others.

While home their broken ranks were filled with new recruits, and after "a month of joys and pleasures, a day of leave-taking and tears," they again took the field, perhaps for three years, perhaps never to return.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Doudna, Benjamin.

TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Hayden, W. W.

THIRTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Andrews, H. D.
Child, Isaac
Clark, David
Coe, Joseph
Courtney, D. W.
Doty, Samuel
Draper, John
Draper, B.
Draper, Gideon
Farnham, W. H.
Foote, A. H.
Gibson, Joseph
Graham, P. B.
Griffith, E. M.
Kennedy, H. H.
Price, John C.
Thompson, Tyler
Wilson, William H.
Wheeler, W. H.

FIFTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Burwell, H.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Andrews, C. C.
Bauer, P. H.
Ballinger, H. M.
Corbet, John
Connow, James
Cowgill, J. G.
Decker, H. H.
Grubbs, Thomas
Grubbs, Benjamin
Jordan, W. H.
Logan, George
Logan, Ephraim
Spencer, Samuel
Stratten, D. L.
Walker, Samuel

TWENTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Case, E. W.
McMahan, W. W.

TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Jacobs, Charles H.

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Huffman, C. W.
McDowell, T. C.
Spencer, James S.
Spicer, William

TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Howison, W. L.

TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Cooper, J. H.

THIRTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Beach, Amos
Beach, Joseph
Beach, Horace
Burton, B.
Bain, J. D.
Buckley, Joseph
Buckley, Samuel
Collier, William
Dennis, W. C.
Engle, John
Freshwater, George
Graham, H.
Huffine, W. H.
Huffiner, Lewis
Hahn, W. F.
Hahn, W. H.
Hill, Andrew
Laccource, A.
Laymaster, D. D.
Martin, Theodore
Moore, F. M.
Merryman, J. M.
Mahaffy, Alexander
McIntire, James
Noble, Lewis C.
Porter, John A.
Perry, Luther
Roney, Hiram
Skinner, L. B.
Smith, O. D.
Stephens, Saulsberry.
Thomas, Byron
Urton, T. P.
Warner, Elijah
Wells, Addison
Wallace, A. J.

THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Andrews, H. D.
Argo, Emanuel
Brigham, Eaton
Brake, William M.
Babbs, John C
Bault, R. N.
Bault, R. W.
Bethard, Thomas
Craven, B. F.
Clark, Emanuel
Chapman, T. H.
Chapman, Jesse
Cahill, James A.
Carter, J. N.
Cahill, David J.
Cooley, James
Carter, Cyrus
Carr, Wm. W.
Dodds, R. C.
Elliott, John
Eastman, R. H.
Fields, John

Filler, Charles W.
Gladhill, J.
Glasscock, Joseph
Gilliland, N. P.
Harriman, Joshua
Harriman, George
Holden, Jacob
Higgins, A. J.
Lister, Elijah
Laurence, J. S.
McKee, W. W.
McNeil, Samuel
Miller, J. J.
North, James A.
Oatley, Jerome
Pinkerton, J. S.
Price, Joseph
Roberts, B. F.
Stout, W. H. H.
Sterling, David
Shirk, T. H.
Swank, N. F.
Strickland, A.
Simmons, H. N. W.
Turner, John
Turner, Jeremiah
Williams, R.
Williams, William
Wright, C. C.
Wells, D. W.

THIRTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Bates, J. L. R.
Bates, Ancil
Bates, Thomas M.
Brothers, Jesse
Cook, George W.
Chancy, William
Conner, Florence
Davis, J. W.
Diltz, L. G.
Deavers, Moses
Downer, A. N.
Galloway, S. P.
Goodyear, W. J.
Glendening, A. D.
Groves, D. C.
Hopkins, Marion
Hill, William
Holycross, L. M.
Hamilton, Isaac
Hyde, F. E.
Hurd, L.
Jacques, Vernon
Jimpson, Benjamin.
Jacobs, George E.
Keys, H. H.
Lock, Benjamin.
Lane, John M.
Lawler, James W.
McDowell, John P.
McDowell, Andrew,
McDowell, T. C.
McLain, W. M.
McCloud, David.
McCollums, V.
McAdams, W. H.
McIntosh, H. I.
Merrifield, I. W.
Nelson, J. S.
Peters, J. K.
Peters, George F.
Robinson, J. B.
Reed, E. H.
Reed, Cyrus H.
Rosecrans, William.
SinClair, George.
Sparks, George M.
Stark, Gilbert J.
Stark, Gideon.
Secrist, S. C.
Safford, James E.
Snodgrass, W. G.
Swisher, C. N.
Sullivan, M.
Stewart, C. H.
Stewart, John.
Shepherd, J. H.
Webb, Dwight.
Wiley, John.
Wren, Thomas P.
Welsh. Matthias.

THIRTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Acton, William

THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Garrett, J. M.
Haines, Samuel.

THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Daugherty, Benjamin.

FORTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Southard, J. E.

FORTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Banks, Samuel J.
Noggle, W. D.
Noggle, Andrew.

FORTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Botkins, T.
Botkins, J. B.
Ferguson, N.
Hurt, Alex.

FORTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Andrews, William G.
Bennett, William.
Graham, C. M.
Harriot, William B.
Ketner, Rufus.
Obedier, William.
Smith, Aldem.
Webb, George.

FIFTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Skidmore, George.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Andrews, A. R.
Allen, G. W.
Cook, David.
Clark, James.
Case, Alfred.
Ferguson, A. J.
Goldsberry, M.
Goldsberry, W.
Goff, R. N.
Lavine, T. H.
Nessle, George.
Starr, John.
Stevens, Marion.
Wade, Thomas.
Weiser, J. H.

FIFTY-EIGHT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Reichling, John.
Richey, J. G.
Smith, David.

SIXTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Organ, M. G.
Seville, T. V.

SIXTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

McGuire, J. N.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Amrine, Alfred.
Amrine, John W.
Beightler, Daniel.
Burris, Martin.
Bancroft, William.
Cody, Edward.
Draper, Henry.
Elliott, Felix.
Edgington, J.
Griffith, Daniel.
Gibson, F. M.
Goal, J. W.
Guy, James.
Guy, William.
Gray, James.
Grow, George.
Horney, J.
Kent, Thomas.
McIlroy, J. M.
Myers, J. K.
Maggs, James F.
Mills, James.
McGlinn, James.
Monroe, D. B.
McKitrick, J. H.
Orahood, H. P.
Sharp, Henry.
Shout, I.
Smith, John.
Smith, J. F.
Smith, Matthias.
Scott, William.
Sharp, R. B.
Wilcox, Charles E.
Wyant, John J.
Welsh, Nathan.

SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Dawson, William.

SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Brooks, J. P.
Dull, John.
Surgeon Andrew Sabine.
Tilton, J. W.
Tracy, Henry.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Furgeson, W.
Fry, W. F.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Alexander, G. B.
Alexander, J. J.
Ault, W. D.
Biggs, Henry.
Bolenbaugh, D. D.
Bombaugh, Lewis.
Burgoon, W. S.
Boyd, W. H. H.
Boyer, A. D.
Curl, C. S.
Cahill, T. R.
Davis, J. P.
Davis, Washington.
Fawn, George.
Henson, D.
Horn, Thornton.
Hyde, W. D.
Hill, Peter.
Horn, Thomas.
Kennedy, George W.
Kepler, A. H.
Lanning, J. G.
McGinnis, A. M.
McGoon, David.
McElderry, John.
McGee, M. H.
McPeck, George M.
Marsh, Milton.
Porter, David.
Parker, N. S.
Ross, William.
Rea, O. A.
Rose, Albert.
Rothwell, J. T.
Rice, G. N.
Rose, Edwin.
Smith, J. S.
Thompson, W. H.
Wright, James W.
Winters, James S.
Whaley, Alvin.

FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Armine, T. H.
Allen, F. P.
Burrows, E.
Cole, M. C.
Curry, W. L.
Halliday, Thomas.
Irwin, R. W.
Irwin, C. S.
Lock, A. W.
McKim, John.
Montgomery, H. D.
Newlove, John.
Pyers, Emett.
Robbins, James W.
Sesler, A. L.
Tracy, D.
Tway, L. B.
Young, Elliott.
Young, John F.

FOURTEENTH OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Andrews, Bryon.

FOURTEENTH OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Bell, F. L.
Beams, T. J.

FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.

Hobensack, John.

INFANTRY.

Regiment.	Term of Enlistment.	Original Strength.	Strength at Muster Out.	Commandant at Entry into Service.	Commandant at Muster Out.	Left State.	Mustered Out.	Where Mustered Out.	Where Paid and Discharged	Status of First Commandant.
1st	3 years	1,001	471	Col. B. F. Smith	Lieut. Col. E. B. Langdon	Nov. 5, 1861	Aug. 15, 1864.	By Com. at Atlanta	Camp Chase	Appointed Colonel 126th O. V. I.
2d	3 years	913	383	Col. L. A. Harris	Col. A. G. McCook	Sept. 14, 1861.	Oct. 10. 1864.	Columbus	Camp Chase	Resigned December 24, 1862.
3d	3 years	910	310	Col. I. H. Morrow	Col. O. A. Lawson	Jan. 20, 1862.	June 23, 1864.	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison	Resigned February 4, 1862.
4th	3 years	1,004	177	Col. Lorin Andrews	Col. L. W. Carpenter	June 20, 1861.	July 12, 1865	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Tod Barracks	Died of disease October, 1861.
6th	3 years	931	525	Col. W. K. Bosley	Col. N. L. Anderson	June 30, 1861.	June 23, 1864.	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison	Honorably discharged August 19, 1862. Since died.
7th	3 years	1,006	240	Col. E. B. Tyler	Lieut. Col. S. McClelland	June 26, 1861.	July 8, 1864.	Camp Cleveland	Camp Cleveland	Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers.
8th	3 years	905	72	Col. H. G. Depuy	Lieut. Col. F. Sawyer	July 9, 1861.	July 13, 1864.	Camp Cleveland	Camp Cleveland	Resigned November 9, 1861.
10th	3 years	958	310	Col. W. H. Lytle	Col. J. W. Burke	June 24, 1861.	June 17, 1864	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison	Appointed Brig. Gen. Killed at Chickamauga.
11th	3 years	887	312	Col. C. A. De Villiers	Col. Ogden Street	July 7, 1861.	June 21, 1864	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison	Cashiered April 23, 1862.
12th	3 years	937	482	Col. John W. Lowe	Col. Carr B. White	July 6, 1861.	July 11, 1864.	Columbus	Camp Chase	Killed at Carnifax Ferry.
13th	3 years	900	142	Col. William S. Smith	Lieut. Col. D. Jarvis, Jr.	June 30, 1861.	Dec. 5, 1865.	San Antonio, Tex.	Camp Chase	App. Brig. Gen. of volunteers May 13, 1862.
14th	3 years	996	504	Col. J. B. Steedman	Col. George P. Este	Aug. 25, 1861.	July 11, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Cleveland	Appointed Major General of volunteers.
15th	3 years	938	502	Col. M. R. Dickey	Col. Frank Askew	Oct. 4, 1861.	Nov. 21, 1865.	San Antonio, Tex.	Camp Chase	Resigned October 24, 1862.
16th	3 years	923	477	Col. J. F. DeCourcey	Lieut. Col. P. Kershner	Jan. 12, 1862.	Oct 31 1864.	Morganza, La.	Camp Chase	Honorably discharged March 3, 1864.
17th	3 years	852	620	Col. J. M. Connell	Lieut. Col. B. Showers	Sept. 30, 1861.	July 16, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Tod Barracks	November 12, 1863.
18th	3 years	921	831	Col. T. R. Stanley	Col. C. H. Grosvenor	Nov. 6, 1861.	Oct. 9, 1865.	Augusta, Ga.	Camp Chase	Mustered out at expiration of service.
19th	3 years	996	478	Col. Samuel Beatty	Col. James M. Nash	Nov. 16, 1861.	Oct. 21, 1865.	San Antonio, Tex.	Camp Chase	Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers.
20th	3 years	916	444	Col. Charles Whittlesey	Col. Harrison Wilson	Oct. 21, 1861.	July 15 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Chase	Resigned April 19, 1862.
21st	3 years	889	378	Col. J. S. Norton,	Col. A. McMahan	Oct. 2, 1861	July 25, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Columbus	Resigned December 20, 1862.
22d	3 years	850	133	Col. C. J Wright	Col. Oliver Wood	Nov. 5, 1861.	Nov. 18, 1864.	Columbus	Columbus	Resigned September 9, 1862.
23d	3 years	927	732	Col. W. S. Rosecrans	Col. James M. Comly	July 25, 1861.	July 26, 1865.	Comberland, Md.	Camp Cleveland	App. Brig. Gen. Reg. army, and Maj. Gen. of vols.
24th	3 years	923	310	Col. Jacob Ammen	Col. A. T. M. Cockerill	July 26, 1861.	June 24, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase	Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers.
25th	3 years	940	352	Col. J. A. Jones	Lieut. Col. E. Culp	July 29, 1861.	June 18, 1866	Columbus	Tod Barracks	Resigned May 16, 1862.
26th	3 years	914	249	Col. E. P. Fyffe	Lieut. Col. William Clark	July 25, 1861.	Oct. 21, 1865.	Victoria, Tex.	Camp Chase	Transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.
27th	3 years	898	474	Col. J. W. Fuller	Col. I. N. Gilruth	Aug. 20, 1861.	July 11, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Dennison	App. Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. of volunteers.
28th	3 years	1002	194	Col. A. Moor	Col. Gottfred Becker	July 31, 1861.	July 23, 1865.	Wheeling, W. Va.	Camp Chase	Mustered out. Appointed Brig. Gen. of volunteers.
29th	3 years	988	426	Col. L. P. Buckley	Col. J. Schoonover	Jan. 17, 1862.	July 22, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Cleveland	Resigned January 26, 1863.
30th	3 years	796	282	Col. Hugh Ewing	Col. Theodore Jones	Aug. 30, 1861.	Aug. 13, 1865.	Little Rock, Ark.	Camp Chase	Appointed Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Gen. of volunteers.
31st	3 years	970	719	Col. M. B. Walker	Lieut. Col. M. B. W. Harmon	Sept. 13, 1861	July 20, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Chase	Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers.
32d	3 years	884	766	Col. T. H. Ford	Col J. J. Hibbitts	Sept. 15, 1861	July 20, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Tod Barracks	Dismissed November 18, 1862.
33d	3 years	839	368	Col. J. W. Sill	Col. Joseph Hinson	Sept. 13, 1861	July 12, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Dennison	App. Brig. Gen. of volunteers. Killed at Stone River.
34th	3 years	953		Col. A. S. Piatt	Col. F. E. Franklin	Sept. 15, 1861				Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers.
38th	3 years	968	697	Col. E. D. Bradley	Col. William Irving	Sept. 1, 1861.	July 12, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Cleveland	Resigned February 8, 1862.
39th	3 years	977	773	Col. John Groesbeck	Col. Daniel Weber	Aug. 18, 1861.	July 9, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Camp Dennison	Resigned July 8, 1862.
40th	3 years	890		Col. J. Cranor	Col. J. E. Taylor	Dec. 11. 1861.		Victoria, Tex.	Camp Chase	Resigned February 5, 1863.
41st	3 years	889	293	Col. W. B. Hazen	Col. E. S. Holloway	Nov. 13, 1861.	Nov. 26, 1865.	Camp Chase	Camp Chase	Appointed Major General of volunteers.
42d	3 years	941		Col. James A. Garfield	Col. L. A. Sheldon	Dec. 15, 1861.	Dec. 2, 1864.	Camp Chase	Camp Chase	Appointed Major General of volunteers.
43d	3 years	925	817	Col. J. L. Kirby Smith	Col. Horace Park	Feb. 21, 1862.	July 13, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Columbus	Killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862.
44th	3 years	925		Col. S. A. Gilbert	Changed to Eighth Cavalry	Oct. 14. 1861.	July 30. 1865.	Clarksburg, Va.	Camp Dennison	Resigned for disability.
45th	3 years	946	436	Col. B. P. Runkle	Lieut. Col. J. H. Humphrey	Aug. 20, 1862.	June 15, 1865.	Camp Harker, Tenn.	Columbus	Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers.
46th	3 years	865	308	Col. T. Worthington	Lieut. Col. E. N. Upton	Feb. 18, 1862.	July 22, 1865.	Louisville, Ky.	Columbus	Dismissed September 16, 1863. Restored.
47th	3 years	830	277	Col. F. Poschner	Col. T. T. Taylor	Aug. 28, 1861.	Aug. 11, 1865.	Little Rock, Ark.	Camp Dennison	Resigned July 17, 1862.
48th	3 years	938	267	Col. J. P. Sullivan	Lieut. Col. J. R. Lynch	Feb. 17, 1862.	May 9, 1866.	Galveston, Tex.	Tod Barracks	Resigned August 17, 1863.

Regiment.	Term of Enlistment.	Original Strength.	Strength at Muster Out.	Commandant at Entry into Service.	Commandant at Muster Out.	Left State.	Mustered Out.	Where Mustered Out.	Where Paid and Discharged	Status of First Commandant.
52d	3 years	978	437	Col. Daniel McCook	Lieut. Col. C. W. Chancey	Aug. 25, 1862	June 3, 1865	Washington, D. C.	Columbus	App. Brig. Gen. of volunteers. Died of wounds
53d	3 years	899	416	Col. J. J. Appler	Col. W. S. Jones	Feb. 16, 1862	Aug. 11, 1865	Little Rock, Ark	Camp Dennison	Mustered out April 18, 1862
54th	3 years	769	256	Col. T. K. Smith	Lieut. Col. I. T. Moore	Feb. 17, 1862	Aug. 15, 1865	Little Rock, Ark	Camp Dennison	Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
55th	3 years	966	378	Col. John C. Lee	Lieut. Col. E. H. Powers	Jan. 25, 1862	July 11, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Cleveland	Resigned May 8, 1863. Appointed Brevet Brig. Gen.
56th	3 years	868	263	Col. Peter Kinney	Lieut. Col. H. E. Jones	Feb. 12, 1862	March, 1866	New Orleans, La	Tod Barracks	Resigned April 2, 1862
58th	3 years	873	364	Col. V. Bausenwin	Lieut. Col. W. S. Friesner	Feb. 11, 1862	Jan. 14, 1865	Vicksburg, Miss	Camp Chase	Dismissed and restored
60th	3 years	.....	563	Lt. Col. J. N. McElroy	Maj. H. R. Stevens	April, 1864	July 25, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	Camp Chase	Discharged on disability by wounds
61st	3 years	876	.....	Col. N. Schleick	.....	May 27, 1862	.....	.....	.....	Resigned September 23, 1862
62d	3 years	936	.....	Col. F. B. Pond	.....	Jan. 17, 1862	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out at expiration of service
63d	3 years	904	561	Col. J. W. Sprague	.....	Feb. 18, 1862	July 8, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Dennison	App. Brig. Gen. of volunteers, and Bvt. Maj. Gen.
64th	3 years	890	238	Col. John Ferguson	Col. Samuel M. Wolu	Dec. 16, 1861	Dec. 3, 1865	Victoria, Tex	Camp Chase	Dismissed
65th	3 years	909	144	Col. C. G. Harker	Lieut. Col. Orlow Smith	Dec. 18, 1861	Dec. 16, 1865	San Antonio, Tex	Camp Chase	Appointed Brig. Gen. of volunteers. Killed in battle.
66th	3 years	921	439	Col. Charles Candy	Lieut. Col. J. T. Mitchell, Jr.	April 19, 1862	July 17, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Dennison	Resigned August 9, 1862
69th	3 years	900	536	Col. L. D. Campbell	Lieut. Col. J. H. Brigham	Jan. 17, 1861	July 15, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Dennison	Resigned April 13, 1864
70th	3 years	944	355	Col. J. R. Cockerill	Lieut. Col. H. L. Phillips	Feb. 17, 1862	Aug. 14, 1865	Little Rock, Ark	Camp Chase	Cashiered, restored and honorably discharged
71st	3 years	879	377	Col. Rodney Mason	Lieut. Col. J. H. Hart	Feb. 10, 1862	Nov. 30, 1865	San Antonio, Tex	Camp Chase	Resigned May 16, 1863. App. Bvt. Brig. Gen. of vols.
74th	3 years	970	457	Col. Granville Moody	Col. R. P. Findley	April 20, 1862	July 10, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Dennison	Appointed Major General of volunteers
76th	3 years	929	433	Col. Charles R. Woods	Col. Edward Briggs	Feb. 9, 1862	July 15, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Chase	Appointed Major General of volunteers
78th	3 years	908	521	Col. M. D. Leggett	Col. G. F. Wiles	Feb. 11, 1862	July 11, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Tod Barracks	Resigned August, 1864. App. Bvt. Brig. Gen. of vols.
79th	3 years	859	531	Col. H. G. Kennett	Col. A. W. Doane	Sept. 3, 1862	June 9, 1865	Washington, D. C.	Camp Dennison	Resigned February 14, 1864
80th	3 years	919	325	Col. E. R. Eckley	Lieut. Col. T. C. Morris	Feb. 20, 1862	Aug. 15, 1865	Little Rock, Ark	Tod Barracks	Resigned July 30, 1864
81st	3 years	950	588	Col. Thomas Morton	Lieut. Col. W. H. Hill	Sept., 1861	July 13, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Camp Dennison	Killed in battle August 29, 1862
82d	3 years	931	727	Col. James Cantwell	Col. S. J. McGroarty	Jan. 25, 1862	July 24, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Tod Barracks	Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
83d	3 years	1,010	.....	Col. F. W. Moore	Col. F. W. Moore	Sept. 3, 1862	July 24, 1865	Galveston, Tex	Camp Dennison	.....
85th	3 m'ths	871	.....	Col. C. W. B. Allison	Col. C. W. B. Allison	June 10, 1862	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out of service
86th	3 m'ths	968	.....	Col. B. Burns	Col. B. Burns	June 16, 1862	Sept. 25, 1862	Camp Delaware	Camp Delaware	Mustered out of service
86th	6 m'ths	977	.....	Col. W. C. Lemert	Col. W. C. Lemert	Aug. 8, 1863	Feb. 10, 1864	Cleveland	Camp Cleveland	Mustered out of service
87th	6 m'ths	1,024	.....	Col. H. B. Banning	Col. H. B. Banning	June 12, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Camp Chase	Camp Chase	Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
88th	6 m'ths	620	.....	Col. E. A. Bratton	Col. Peter Zinn	.....	.....	Camp Chase	.....	.....
89th	3 m'ths	993	418	Col. J. G. Marshall	Lieut. Col. W. H. Glenn	Sept. 3, 1862	June 7, 1865	Washington, D. C.	Camp Dennison	Dismissed October 7, 1862
90th	3 m'ths	965	457	Col. Isaac N. Ross	Col. S. N. Yeoman	Aug. 29, 1862	June 13, 1865	Camp Harker, Tenn	Camp Dennison	Resigned April 14, 1863
91st	3 years	954	741	Col. John A. Turley	Col. B. F. Coates	Sept. 13, 1862	June 24, 1865	Cumberland, Md	Camp Dennison	Discharged for wounds, November 4, 1863
94th	3 years	1,010	418	Col. J. W. Frizzell	Col. R. P. Hutchins	Aug. 28, 1862	June 6, 1865	Washington, D. C.	Camp Chase	Resigned for wounds, February 22, 1863
95th	3 years	1,017	359	Col. M. L. McMillen	Maj. W. R. Warnock	Aug. 20, 1862	Aug. 19, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Tod Barracks	Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
96th	3 years	1,014	427	Col. J. W. Vance	Lieut. Col. A. H. Brown	Sept. 1, 1862	July 7, 1865	Mobile, Ala	Camp Chase	Killed in action, April 8, 1864
97th	3 years	964	371	Col. John Q. Lane	Col. John Q. Lane	Sept. 7, 1862	June 12, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Tod Barracks	Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
98th	3 years	985	401	Col. George Webster	Col. John S. Pearce	Aug. 23, 1862	June 3, 1865	Washington, D. C.	Camp Cleveland	Killed at Perryville, October 8, 1862
99th	3 years	1,020	.....	Col. A. Langworthy	.....	Aug. 31, 1862	.....	.....	.....	Discharged November 4, 1862
102d	3 years	1,061	631	Col. William Given	Lieut. Col. John Huston	Sept. 4, 1862	June 30, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Tod Barracks	Mustered out. Since deceased
104th	3 years	1,017	640	Col. J. W. Reilly	Col. Oscar W. Sterl	Sept. 1, 1862	June 17, 1865	Greensboro, N. C.	Camp Cleveland	Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
107th	3 years	850	491	Col. S. Meyer	Lieut. Col. J. S. Cooper	Sept. 25, 1862	July 10, 1865	Charleston, S. C.	Camp Cleveland	Resigned February 8, 1864
110th	3 years	797	627	Col. J. W. Keifer	Col. O. H. Binkley	Oct. 19, 1862	June 25, 1865	Washington, D. C.	Tod Barracks	Appointed Brevet Major General of volunteers
111th	3 years	1,011	557	Col. John R. Bond	Lieut. Col. T. C. Norris	Sept. 11, 1862	June 27, 1865	Salisbury, N. C.	Camp Cleveland	Honorably discharged October 8, 1862
113th	3 years	819	526	Col. J. A. Wilcox	Col. Toland Jones	Dec. 27, 1862	July 6, 1865	Louisville, Ky	Tod Barracks	Resigned April 29, 1863
114th	3 years	940	393	Col. J. Cradlebaugh	Col. John H. Kelley	Dec. 1, 1862	July 31, 1865	Houston, Tex	Tod Barracks	Resigned September 20, 1863
116th	3 years	897	590	Col. J. Washburn	Lieut. Col. W. B. Teters	Sept. 1, 1862	July 14, 1865	Richmond, Va	Camp Dennison	Mustered out at expiration of service
117th	3 years	796	.....	Col. C. G. Hawley	.....	Oct. 2, 1862	Aug. 1, 1865	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison	Transferred to First Ohio Heavy Artillery
118th	3 years	908	530	Col. S. R. Mott	Lieut. Col. Edward Sowers	Sept., 1862	June 24, 1865	Salisbury, N. C.	Camp Cleveland	Resigned February 10, 1864

120th	3 years	949	.....	Col. Daniel I. French		Oct. 25, 1862					Resigned February 18, 1863
121st	3 years	943	391	Col. W. P. Reed	Lieut. Col. A. B. Robinson	Sept. 15, 1862	June 8, 1865	Washington, D. C	Camp Chase		Resigned February 4, 1863
122d	3 years	936	585	Col. W. H. Hall	Lieut. Col. C. M. Cornyer	Oct. 23, 1862	June 26, 1865	Washington, D. C	Tod Barracks		Resigned February 3, 1863
125th	3 years	911	360	Col. E. Opdycke	Col. J. Bruff	Jan. 3, 1863	Sept. 25, 1865	Camp Irwin, Tex	Camp Chase		Appointed Brig. Gen. of volunteers, and Brevet Major
126th	3 years	889	597	Col. B. F. Smith	Col. B. F. Smith	Sept. 16, 1862	June 25, 1865	Washington, D. C	Tod Barracks		Belongs to Regular army
128th	3 years	1,025	985	Col. C. W. Hill	Col. C. W. Hill	Dec. 26, 1863	July 17, 1865	Camp Chase	Camp Chase		Mustered out. Appointed Brig. Gen. of volunteers
119th	6 m'ths	926	.....	Col. H. D. John	Col. H. D. John	Aug. 10, 1863	M'ch 11, 1864	Camp Cleveland	Camp Cleveland		Mustered out at expiration of service
231st	100 days	871	865	Col. John G. Lowe	Col. John G. Lowe	May 15, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
132d	100 days	846	803	Col. Joel Haines	Col. Joel Haines	May 22, 1864	Sept. 10, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
133d	100 days	917	857	Col. G. L. Innis	Col. G. L. Innis	May 6, 1864	Aug. 20, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
134th	100 days	867	867	Col. J. B. Armstrong	Col. J. B. Armstrong	May 7, 1864	Aug. 31, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
135th	100 days	850	688	Col. Andrew Legg	Col. Andrew Legg	May 11, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
136th	100 days	869	663	Col. W. S. Irwin	Col. W. S. Irwin	May 13, 1864	Aug. 30, 1864	Columbus	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
141st	100 days	866	860	Col. A. L. Jaynes	Col. A. L. Jaynes	May 21, 1864	Sept. 3, 1864	Gallipolis	Gallipolis		Mustered out at expiration of service
142d	100 days	845	845	Col. W. C. Cooper	Col. W. C. Cooper	May 14, 1864	Sept. 2, 1864	Camp Chase	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
144th	100 days	834	834	Col. S. H. Hunt	Col. S. H. Hunt	May 11, 1864	Aug. 31, 1864	Camp Chase	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
145th	100 days	870	832	Col. H. C. Ashwell	Col. H. C. Ashwell	May 10, 1864	Aug. 23, 1864	Camp Chase	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
146th	100 days	882	882	Col. H. Crampton	Col. H. Crampton	May 17, 1864	Sept. 7, 1864	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison		Mustered out at expiration of service
148th	100 days	823	775	Col. T. W. Moore	Col. T. W. Moore	May 23, 1864	Sept. 14, 1864	Marietta	Marietta		Mustered out at expiration of service
154th	100 days	842	743	Col. R. Stevenson	Col. R. Stevenson	May 12, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison		Mustered out at expiration of service
159th	100 days	874	847	Col. Lyman Jackson	Col. Lyman Jackson	May 11, 1864	Aug. 24, 1864	Zanesville	Zanesville		Mustered out at expiration of service
163d	100 days	839	774	Col. Hiram Miller	Col. Hiram Miller	May 13, 1864	Aug. 10, 1864	Camp Chase	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
169th	100 days	945	873	Col. Nat Haynes	Col. Nat Haynes	May 19, 1864	Aug. 4, 1864	Camp Cleveland	Camp Cleveland		Mustered out at expiration of service
171st	100 days	898	898	Col. Joel F. Asper	Col. Joel F. Asper	May 9, 1864	Aug. 20, 1864	Sandusky	Sandusky		Mustered out at expiration of service
173d	1 year	1,017	884	Col. John R. Hurd	Col. John R. Hurd	Sept. 18, 1864	June 28, 1865	Camp Dennison	Camp Dennison		Mustered out at expiration of service
174th	1 year	952	782	Col. J. S. Jones	Col. J. S. Jones	Sept. 23, 1864	June 27, 1865	Charlotte, N. C	Columbus		Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
175th	1 year	957	582	Lieut. Col. Dan McCoy	Lieut. Col. Dan McCoy	Oct. 11, 1864	June 27, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Dennison		Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
176th	1 year	961	760	Col. E. C. Mason	Col. E. C. Mason	Sept. 21, 1864	June 4, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Tod Barracks		Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
178th	1 year	937	769	Col. J. A. Stafford	Col. J. H. Stafford	Sept. 29, 1864	June 29, 1865	Charlotte, N. C	Tod Barracks		Mustered out at expiration of service
179th	1 year	949	764	Col. H. H. Sage	Col. H. H. Sage	Sept. 28, 1864	June 18, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Tod Barracks		Mustered out at expiration of service
180th	1 year	947	716	Col. Willard Warner	Lieut. Col. J. T. Wood	Oct. 15, 1864	July 15, 1865	Charlotte, N. C	Tod Barracks		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
182d	1 year	971	771	Col. Lewis Butler	Col. Lewis Butler	Nov. 1, 1864	July 7, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
184th	1 year	985	861	Col. S. H. Commager	Col. S. H. Commager	Feb. 23, 1865	Sept. 20, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Chase		Appointed Brigadier General. Died at New Orleans
185th	1 year	1,006	889	Col. J. E. Cummins	Col. J. E. Cummins	Feb. 27, 1865	Sept. 26, 1865	Lexington, Ky	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
186th	1 year	991	851	Col. T. F. Wilds	Col. T. F. Wilds	March 2, 1865	Sept. 18, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Chase		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
187th	1 year	998	835	Col. A. R. Z. Dawson	Col. A. R. Z. Dawson	March 3, 1865	Jan. 20, 1866	Macon, Ga	Camp Chase		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
188th	1 year	1,001	919	Col. J. E. Taylor	Col. J. E. Taylor	March 4, 1865	Sept. 21, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Chase		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
191st	1 year	1,009	817	Col. R. L. Kimberly	Col. R. L. Kimberly	M'ch 10, 1865	Aug. 27, 1865	Winchester, Va	Camp Chase		Appointed Brigadier General of volunteers
192d	1 year	1,011	894	Col. F. W. Butterfield	Col. F. W. Butterfield	M'ch 12, 1865	Sept. 1, 1865	Winchester, Va	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
194th	1 year	990	785	Col. A. G. McCook	Col. A. G. McCook	M'ch 14, 1865	Oct. 24, 1865	Washington, D. C	Camp Chase		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
196th	1 year	984	792	Col. R. P. Kennedy	Col. R. P. Kennedy	M'ch 25, 1865	Sept. 11, 1865	Baltimore, Md	Camp Chase		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers

CAVALRY.

1st	3 years	1,039	733	Col. O. P. Ransom	Col. B. B. Eggleston	Dec. 9, 1861	Sept. 13, 1865	Hinlon Head, S. C	Camp Chase		Resigned January, 1862
3d	3 years	1,115	881	Col. Lewis Zahm	Col. H. N. Howland	Feb. 10, 1861	Aug. 4, 1865	Edgefield, Tenn	Tod Barracks		Honorably discharged January, 1863
5th	3 years	1,074	.....	Col. W. H. H. Taylor	Col. T. T. Heath	Feb. 26, 1861	Oct. 30, 1865	Salisbury, N. C	Camp Dennison		Resigned August 11, 1863
6th	3 years	778	853	Col. W. R. Loyd	Col. F. C. Loveland	May 13, 1861	Aug. 7, 1865	Petersburg, Va	Camp Cleveland		Resigned April 2, 1863
7th	3 years	1 204	840	Col. Israel Garrard	Col. Israel Garrard	Nov., 1863	July 4, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Dennison		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
8th	3 years	1,096	886	Col. A. S. Moore	Col. Wesley Owens	April 26, 1864	July 30, 1865	Clarksburg, Va	Camp Dennison		Resigned January 4, 1865
9th	3 years	1,087	1,001	Col. W. D. Hamilton	Lieut. Col. William Stough	April 23, 1863	July 20, 1865	Lexington, N. C	Camp Chase		Appointed Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers
10th	3 years	1,084	881	Col. Charles C. Smith	Col. T. W. Sanderson	Feb. 27, 1863	July 24, 1865	Lexington, N. C	Camp Cleveland		Honorably discharged January 13, 1865
11th	3 years	814	436	Lt. Col. W. O. Collins	Lieut. Col. T. S. Mackey	Feb., 1862	July 14, 1866	Ft. Leavenworth, Kan	Tod Barracks		Mustered out April 1, 1865
12th	3 years	1,248	729	Col. R. W. Ratliff	Col. J. F. Herrick	Nov. 24, 1863	Nov. 14, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Camp Chase		Mustered out at expiration of service
13th	3 years	1,038	884	Col. S. R. Clarke	Col. R. H. Wheeler	May 11, 1864	Aug. 10, 1865	Petersburg, Va	Tod Barracks		Mustered out at expiration of service

LOSSES BY REGIMENTS, OF UNION COUNTY SOLDIERS.

1st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
2d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 9; killed, 1; died, 1; wounded, 2. Total loss, 4.
3d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 8; died, 1; wounded, 2. Total loss, 3.
4th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 13; killed, 1; died, 1; wounded, 2. Total loss, 4.
6th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4; killed, 1. Total loss, 1.
7th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
8th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
10th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
11th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3.
12th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
13th O. V. I., three months.—Enlisted, 94; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
13th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 163; killed, 20; died, 25; wounded, 17; prisoners, 11. Total loss, 73.
14th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 5; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
15th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 13; died, 2; wounded, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 4.
16th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 47; died, 13; wounded, 6; prisoners, 6. Total loss, 25.
17th O. V. I., three months.—Enlisted, 32.
17th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 47; died, 8; wounded, 3, Total loss, 11.
18th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 23; died, 1; wounded, 3. Total loss, 4.
19th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
20th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 5; wounded, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 2.
21st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4; killed, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 2.
22d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
23d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 8; died, 1; wounded, 2; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 4.
24th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
25th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 1.
26th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 11; wounded, 3; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 4.
27th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; died, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 2.
28th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
29th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
30th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 106; killed, 10; died, 28; wounded, 15; prisoners, 2. Total loss, 55.
31st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 130; killed, 8; died, 17; wounded, 28; prisoners, 7. Total loss, 60.
32d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 216; killed, 8; died, 27; wounded, 13; prisoners, 7. Total loss, 54.
33d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 1.
34th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4; killed, 1. Total loss, 1.
38th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
39th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
40th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 36; killed, 4; died, 7; wounded, 3. Total loss, 14.
41st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
42d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 13; killed, 1; died, 5; wounded, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 8.
43d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 8; wounded, 2. Total loss, 2.
44th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 6.
45th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 21; died, 5; wounded, 2; prisoners, 4. Total loss, 11.
46th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 27; killed, 5; died, 2; wounded, 1; prisoners, 2. Total loss, 10.
47th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
48th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 7; died, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 2.
52d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
53d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
54th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 54; killed, 1; died, 10; wounded, 6. Total loss, 17.
55th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
56th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
58th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4.
60th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4.
61st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4; killed, 1; wounded, 2; prisoners, 2. Total loss, 5.
62d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
63d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 8; killed, 1. Total loss, 1.
64th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
65th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4.
66th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 194; killed, 16; died, 27; wounded, 28; prisoners, 11. Total loss, 82.
69th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; died, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 2.
70th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
71st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
74th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
76th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 12; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
78th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4.
79th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
80th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
81st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 7; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
82d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 133; killed, 8; died, 21; wounded, 38; prisoners, 12. Total loss, 79.
83d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
85th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
86th (3 months) O. V. I.—Enlisted, 85; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
86th (6 months) O. V. I. — Enlisted, 112; died, 7; wounded, 1. Total loss, 8.
87th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; prisoners, 2. Total loss, 2.
88th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 44; died, 4. Total loss, 4.
89th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
90th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; wounded, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 2.
91st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
94th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 1.
95th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 19; killed, 1; died, 4; wounded, 3; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 9.
96th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 138; killed, 2; died, 43; wounded, 12; prisoners, 7. Total loss, 64.
97th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3.
98th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
99th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
102d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
104th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
107th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3.
110th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
111th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
113th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 10; wounded, 2. Total loss, 2.
114th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
115th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
116th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
117th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
118th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
120th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
121st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 300; killed, 17; died, 42; wounded, 83; prisoners, 32. Total loss, 174.
122d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 3; wounded, 2. Total loss, 2.
125th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
126th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2; died, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 2.
128th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 2.
129th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 14; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
173d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
174th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 206; killed, 7; died, 19; wounded, 21. Total loss, 47.
175th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 5; killed, 1. Total loss, 1.
176th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4; died, 2. Total loss, 2.
178th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 5; died, 2. Total loss, 2.
179th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 12; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
180th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 19; died, 2. Total loss, 2.
182d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 4.
184th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 6.
185th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 10.
186th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 6.
187th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 112; died, 4; wounded, 1. Total loss, 5.
188th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 5.
191st O. V. I.—Enlisted, 18.
192d O. V. I.—Enlisted, 20; died, 3; wounded, 1. Total loss, 4.
194th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
196th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 12.
198th O. V. I.—Enlisted, 1.
131st O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
132d O. N. G.—Enlisted, 8; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
133d O. N. G.—Enlisted, 6; died, 1. Total loss, 1.
134th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 9; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
135th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 5; died, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 2.
136th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 274; died, 8. Total loss, 8.
141st O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
142d O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
144th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 2; killed, 1. Total loss, 1.
145th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 7.
146th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
148th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
154th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
159th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 2.
163d O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
169th O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
171st O. N. G.—Enlisted, 1.
1st O. V. C.—Enlisted, 88; killed, 9; died, 13; wounded, 12; prisoners, 11. Total loss, 45.
2d O. V. C.—Enlisted, 2.

5th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 6; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
6th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 2; wounded, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 2.
7th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 2; wounded, 1, Total loss, 1.
8th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 3.
9th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 2.
10th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 17; died, 2; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 3.
11th O. V. C —Enlisted, 7.
12th O. V. C. — Enlisted, 11; died, 1; wounded, 2; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 4.
13th O. V. C.—Enlisted, 2; wounded, 2. Total loss, 2.
7th O. S. S. — Enlisted, 25; died, 6; prisoners, 3. Total loss, 9.
Union L. G.—Enlisted, 3.
18th U. S. I.—Enlisted. 40; killed, 6; died, 9; wounded, 4; prisoners, 3. Total loss, 22.
1st U. S. C. T.—Enlisted, 1; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
5th U. S. C. T.—Enlisted, 5.
12th U. S. C. T.—Enlisted. 1.
27th U. S. C. T —Enlisted, 9; wounded, 1. Total loss, 1.
55th Mass. U. S. C. T.—Enlisted, 8.
Squirrel Hunters.—Enlisted, 92.
U. Co. Miss. — Enlisted, 47; died, 1; wounded, 1; prisoner, 1. Total loss, 3.
Miss.—Enlisted, 107; killed, 1; died, 8; wounded, 10; prisoners, 5. Total loss, 23.
Total.—Enlisted, 3,538; killed, 133; died, 400; wounded, 360; prisoners, 142. Total loss, 1,035.

UNION COUNTY'S HEROIC DEAD.*

Paris Township.—James Adams, William Burns, Benjamin Belt, John Barbour, John Cassil, D. G. Cassil, William Dines, Charles Eaton, W. Fulton, J. G. Hawkins, James Heasley, M. C. Lawrence, John Marks, S. McFadden, John H. Price, James Russell, William Scott, Fred. Scott, James Smith, J. D. Smith, A. Weaver, Harrison Lansdown, John Reischling, all buried in Marysville Cemetery; Ransom Rees, Amrine Cemetery.

Claibourne Township.—John Adams, Emerson Allen, W. W. Beardsley, Leet Bonham, William J. Graham, Dr. T. B. Hamilton, E. D. Haynes, Dr. A. J. Irwin, George W. Jolliff, H. H. Livingston, William Layton, Thomas Moore, J. K. McIntire, A. D. Neal, C. L. Pugh, Joseph Swartz, William Shackelford, George Sparks, William Sparks, J. J. Van Sant, William Wells, S. H. Mitchell, Dr. P. H. Bauer, all repose in Claibourne Cemetery.

Mill Creek Township.—Silas Acret, Samuel Covey, S. H. Gray, W. D. Haggard, George Skidmore, Charles Thompson, all rest in Watkins Cemetery.

Taylor Township.—Reuben Orrahood, Wellington Armstrong.

Darby Township. — James Anderson, Maxim Brown, William Brown, George Conklin, James E. Conklin, Miller Conklin, Andrew Dockum, William Freet, W. Golesberry, Ira Hubbard, Elisha Harper, Lester Holycross, William Laughead, C. Low, — McLean, W. H. McNier, George Mitchell, Christopher Nick, George Poland, David G. Robinson, George Sager, Edwin Sager, Robert Snodgrass, Daniel Wolford, James Walker, rest in Mitchell Cemetery, and Gottlieb Boehm, George Stierhoff, Ferdinand Schrock, repose in the German Cemetery.

Leesburg Township.—Harrison Carpenter, James Hudson, Rice Jewett, Than Jewett, Daniel Mulvane, J. W. McAdow, A. Rosecrans, Alexander Scott, Joseph White, Isaac White, Samuel Walters.

Dover Township.—J. N. Bonnett, Henry Black, Lewis Bowen, Joseph Columber, Hamlet Duvall, William Fulk, John Griffith, Christopher Hurley, George Hoffman, William Polen, Leonard Richey, John Ralston, Jonah Sulivan, Samuel Van Gordon, Charles Wilcox.

Jerome Township. — S. B. Beard (Ewing Cemetery) James Clark, David Cook, James S. Ewing, James Gowan (California Cemetery), Theodore Martin, John Patterson, L. Stethern, David Woodburn, David Bair, O. B. Cone, James Hill, Robert McDowell, J. V. McDowell, Frank McIntire (all California Cemetery); William Wise, Henry Hensil, Robert Patterson (Frankfort Cemetery).

Washington Township. — Alvin Allen, Homer Allen, James Bird, George W. Foute, A. J. Foute, J. P. Miller, Edward Wells, D. F. Wells.

Jackson Township.—J. M. Cheney, Alonzo Cheney, L. Carter, J. G. Perry, B. F. Roberts, Allen Roberts.

Liberty Township.—William C. Brooks, William R. Cranston, Jacob Clapsadle, A. C. Drake, William Dobbins, A. C. Glasscock, Robert Rea, James F. Shearer, James Smith, John Strickney.

Allen Township.—A. Davis, William Davis, Mart Leonard, James Wilber, lie buried in Buck Run Cemetery; Duncan Spain, Elisha Dobbins, Spain Cemetery.

Union Township.—H. W. Blake, Enoch Burrows, Peter Bland, Henry Burnham, Grafton Downes, A. Davis, S. W. Gay, French Garwood, Joseph Hammond, Valorus Hawley, Hiram Hawley, George Kent, James League, W. H. McAdams, J. H. Neal, Alvin Porter, Deville Rose, James Ryan, Nathaniel Ryan, William P. Rigdon, George H. Reed, Lewis Stillings, Silas Snodgrass, David Silver, Benjamin Shirk, Emmet Webb, George Wilson, William Wilson, Royal Webster, all repose in Milford Cemetery, John Ewing (Wood's Cemetery), Benjamin Hathaway (Hathaway Cemetery).

York Township.—J. E. Corey, John Green, Henry Hoover, Adam Hoover, Samuel Hoover, J. H. Johnson, Gideon Kernes, Henry Morman, Lewis Morman, W. D. W. Mitchell, William McIlroy, Thomas Patrick, H. T. Shirk, A. J. Smith, William Toby, William Wright, E. Yarrington, all sleep in McKendrie Cemetery. Mathew Crabtree, D. D. Miller, Samuel McMillen, J. G. Miller, Jonathan McEldery, Charles M. Patterson, William Spicer, T. J. Thompson, A. Whaley, J. J. Yantis, George Yates, all rest in York Cemetery. William Anderson, A. Baldwin, William H. Drake, Joseph Southard, L. A. Southard, G. S. Southard, James K. Titsworth, William H. Winner.

*This list is not complete, as it was not possible to find all of the graves, as some of them are not marked.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

Name of Cemetery.	INTERMENTS. Known.	Unknown.	Total.
Annapolis, Md,	2285	204	2489
Alexandria, La.,	534	772	1306
Alexandria, Va.,	3402	120	3522
Andersonville, Ga.,	12793	921	13714
Antietam, Md.,	2853	1818	4671
Arlington, Va.,	11915	4349	16264
Ball's Bluff, Va.,	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla.,	798	657	1455
Baton Rouge, La.,	2469	495	2964
Battle Ground, D. C.,	43	.....	43
Beaufort, S. C.,	4748	4493	9241
Beverly, N. J.,	145	7	152
Brownsville, Tex.,	1417	1379	2796
Camp Butler, Ill.,	1007	355	1362
Camp Nelson, Ky.,	2477	1165	3642
Chalmette, La.,	6837	5674	12511
Chattanooga, Tenn.,	7999	4963	12962
City Point, Va.,	3788	1374	5162
Cold Harbor, Va.,	673	1581	2254
Corinth, Miss.,	1789	3927	5716
Crown Hill, Ind.,	681	32	713
Culpepper, Va.,	456	911	1367
Custer Battlefield, M. T.,	262	.....	262
Cypress, Hills, N. Y.,	3710	76	3786
Cave Hill, Ky.,	3344	583	3927
Danville, Ky.,	335	8	343
Danville, Va.,	1172	155	1327
Fayotteville, Ark.,	431	781	1212
Finn's Point, N. J.,	.....	2644	2644
Florence, S. C.,	199	2799	2998
Fort Donelson, Tenn.,	158	511	669
Fort Gibson, I. T.,	215	2212	2427
Fort Harrison, Va.,	239	575	814
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.,	835	928	1763
Fort McPherson, Neb.,	152	291	443
Fort Smith, Ark.,	711	1152	1863
Fort Scott, Kan.,	390	161	551
Fredericksburg, Va.,	2487	12770	15257
Gettysburg, Pa.,	1967	1608	3575
Glendale, Va.,	284	961	1245
Grafton, W. Va.,	634	629	1263
Hampton, Va.,	4930	494	5424
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.,	8584	2906	11490
Jefferson City, Mo.,	349	412	761
Keokuk, Iowa,	612	33	645
Knoxville, Tenn.,	2090	1046	3136
Laurel, Md.,	232	6	238
Lebanon, Ky.,	594	277	871
Lexington, Ky,	805	108	913

Name of Cemetery.	Known.	Unknown.	Total.
Little Rock, Ark.,	3265	2337	5602
Logan's Cross-roads, Ky.,	345	366	711
Loudon Park, Md.,	1637	166	1803
Marietta, Ga.,	7188	2963	10151
Memphis, Tenn.,	5160	8817	13977
Mexico City, Mo.,	284	750	1034
Mobile, Ala.,	756	113	869
Mound City, Ill.,	2505	2721	5226
Nashville, Tenn.,	11825	4701	16526
Natchez, Miss.,	308	2780	3088
New Albany, Ind.,	2139	676	2815
New Berne, N. C.,	2177	1077	3254
Philadelphia, Penn.,	1881	28	1909
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.,	1229	2361	3590
Poplar Grove, Va.,	2198	4001	6199
Port Hudson, La.,	596	3223	3819
Raleigh, N. C.,	619	562	1181
Richmond, Va.,	842	5700	6542
Rock Island, Ill.,	277	19	296
Salisbury, Va.,	94	12032	12126
San Antonio, Tex.,	324	167	491
Seven Pines, Va.,	150	1208	1358
Soldiers' Home, D. C.,	5314	288	5602
Staunton, Va.,	233	520	753
Stone River, Tenn.,	3821	2324	6145
Vicksburg, Miss.,	3896	12704	16600
Wilmington, N. C.,	710	1398	2108
Winchester, Va.,	2094	2365	4459
Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y.,	3074	16	3090
Yorktown, Va.,	748	1434	2182
Total,	171302	147568	318870

Of the whole number of interments indicated above there are about 6,900 known and 1,500 unknown civilians, and 6,100 known, 3,200 unknown confederates. Of these latter the greater portions are buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y., Finn's Point Cemetery, near Salem, N. J. The interments at Mexico City are mainly of those who were killed or died in that vicinity during the Mexican war, and include also such citizens of the United States as may have died in Mexico, and who under treaty provision have the right of burial therein.

From the foregoing it will appear that after making all proper deductions for civilians and confederates there are gathered in the various places mentioned, the remains of nearly 300,000 men, who at one time wore the blue during the late war, and who yielded up their lives in defense of the Government which now so graciously cares for their ashes.

NAMES AND DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Andairsville, Ga., May 17 and 18, 1864.
Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864.
Alpine Gap, Ga., September 11, 1863.
Altoona Hills, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Antietam, Md., September 16 and 17, 1862.
Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863.
Ashby's Gap, Va., July 12, 1863.
Assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 10 and 11, 1863.
Atlanta, Ga., July 12 to August 25, 1864.
Atlanta, Ga., November 9, 1864.
Averill's raid in West Virginia, August 25 to 30, 1863.
Bacon Creek, Ky., December 26, 1862.
Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863.
Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21, 1861.
Baltimore, streets of, Maryland, April 19, 1861.
Barboursville, W. Va., July 12 and September 18, 1861.
Bradstown, Ky., October 4, 1862.
Barton Station, Miss., April 16 and October 20, 1863.
Barton Rouge, La., August 5, 1862.
Bayle's Cross Roads, La., October 12, 1861.
Bayou Cache, Ark., July 7, 1862.
Bayou De Glaize, La., May 18, 1864.
Bayou Rapids, La., March 21, 1864.
Bayou Saint Louis, Miss., November 17, 1863.
Bear Creek, Ala., April 17 and October 26, 1863.
Bentonville, N. C., March 18 to 21, 1865.
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 4 and 16 to 30, June 2, August 14 and 25, November 30 to December 4 and December 13, 1864.
Berreyville, Va., December 1, 1862.
Beverly, W. Va., July 12, 1861.
Big Bethel, Va., April 4, 1862.
Big Black River, Miss., May 3 and 17, July 4 and 5 and October 13, 1863.
Big Black River Bridge, Miss., August 12 and September 11, 1863.
Big Hatchie River, Miss., October 5, 1862.
Big Shanty, Ga., June 6, September 2, October 3, 1864.
Birds' Point, Mo., August 19, 1861.
Black Bayou, Miss., April 10, 1863.
Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861.
Black River, La., November 1, 1864.
Black River, Mo., September 12, 1861.
Black Warrior Creek, Ala., May 1, 1863.
Black Water, Mo., December 19, 1861.
Bogler's Creek, Ala., April 1, 1865.
Bolivar, Miss., August 25 and September 19, 1862.
Bolivar Heights, Va., October 16, 1861.
Booneville, Miss., May 30 and July 1, 1862.
Bowling Green, Ky., February 1 and 15, 1862.
Brandy Station, Va., August 20, 1862.
Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863.
Bristo Station, Va., October 14, 1863.
Brownsville, Ark., July 25, August 25 and September 14 and 16, 1863.
Bull Run, first, Va., July 21, 1861.
Bull Run, second, Va., August 30, 1862.
Bull Run Bridge, Va., August 27, 1862.
Burnt Hickory, Ga., May 24 to June 4, July 4 and 5, 1864.
Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 25 to 27, 1864.
Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864.
Camden Point, Mo., July 13, 1864.
Campaign, Northern, Ga., May 5 to September 8, 1864.
Cane Creek, Ala., October 26, 1863.
Cane River, La., April 24, 1864.
Cape Girardeau Mo., April 26, 1863.
Capture of Rebel Ram.
Fair Play, La., August 18, 1862.
Carnifax Ferry, Va., September 10, 1861.
Carrick's Ford, W. Va., July 14, 1861.
Carters Station, Tenn., December 30, 1862.
Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861.
Cassville, Ga., May 19 to 22, 1864.
Catlett's Station, Va., August 21, 22 and October 24, 1862.
Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
Campbellsville, Ky.
Chambersburg, Penn., July 30, 1864.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1 to 5, 1863.
Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29 and 30 and November 4, 1864.
Charleston, S. C., February 18, 1865.
Charleston, Tenn., December 28, 1863.
Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 3 to 12, 1864.
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21, and November 23 to 25, 1863.
Cheat Mountain, West Va., September 12 and 13, 1861.
Chickahominy, Va., May 24 and June 21, 1862.
Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 to 23, 1863.
Chickamauga Station, Ga., November 26, 1863.
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 28 and 29, 1862.
Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 29, 1862.
City Point, Va., May 6 and June —, 1864.
Clarksville, Tenn., August 19 and September 7, 1862.
Cleveland, Tenn., November 27 and December 22, 1863.
Cochran's Cross-roads, Miss., September 10, 1862.
Cold Knob Mountain, Va., November 26, 1862.
Coldwater, Miss., May 11 and July 24, November 8 and 9, September 10, 1862.
College Hill, Miss., August 21 and 22, 1864.
Columbia, S. C., February 15 to 18, 1865.
Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
Coosa River, Ga., October 25, 1864.
Corinth, Miss., April 30 to May 30, October 3 and 4, 1862.
Corinth, Miss., August 16, 1863.
Corinth, Miss., June 10, 1864.
Courtland Bridge, Ala., July 25, 1862.
Crab Orchard, Ky., August 22, 1862.
Crump's Landing, Tenn., April 4, 1862.
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., June 18, 1862, and September 9, 1863.
Cynthiana, Ky., July 17, 1862.
Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 5, 1864.

Dalton, Ga., May 9, August 14 to 16, and October 13, 1864.
Dardanelle, Ark., September 9 and 12, 1863.
Deep Bottom, Va., July 21, 27 and 28, August 14 to 19, September 2 and 6, and October 1 and 31, 1864.
Destruction rebel ram Albemarle, October 28, 1864.
Dobbin's Ferry, Tenn., December 9, 1862.
Dutch Gap, Va., August 5, 1863.
East Point, Ga., September 5, 1864.
Ebenezer Church, Ala., April 1, 1865.
Elizabethtown, Ky., December 27, 1862.
Elk River, Tenn., July 2 and 14, 1863.
Evacuation of Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862.
Expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss., July 3 to 9, 1864.
Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., February 3 to March 5, 1864.
Expedition to Black Bayou, Miss., April 5 to 10, 1863.
Expedition up Yazoo River, Miss., February 1 to March 8, 1864.
Fairburn, Ga., August 18, 1864.
Fairfax, Va., July 13, 1864.
Fairfax Court House, Va., June 1, 1861.
Fair Oaks, Va., May 31 and June 1, 1862.
Falling Waters, Md., July 2, 1861.
Fish Bayou, La., June 5, 1864.
Fisher's Hill, Va., August 15, September 22 and October 9, 1864.
Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
Flat Shoals, Ga., July 28, 1864.
Florence, Ala., May 27, 1863.
Fort Blakely, Ala., March 31 to April 9, 1865.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 13 to 16 and August 25, 1862.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 3, 1863.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., October 11, 1864.
Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25, 1864.
Fort Gaines, Ala., August 2 to 23, 1864.
Fort Henry, Tenn., February 6, 1862.
Fort Hindman, Ark., January 11, 1863.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas., October 20 to 26, 1864.
Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864.
Fort McCook, Ala., August 27, 1862.
Fort Morgan, Ala., August 5 to 23, 1864.
Fort Pillow, Tenn., March 6 and April 12, 1864.
Fort Scott, Kas., September 1 and 3, 1861.
Fort Scott, Kas., October 22 and 28, 1864.
Fort Smith, Ark., May 15, August 31 and September 1, 1863.
Fort Sumter, S. C., April 12 and 13, 1861.
Fort Wagner, S. C., July 10 to September 6, 1863.
Franklin, Tenn., December 12, 1862.
Franklin, Tenn., September 2, November 30 and December 17, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Mo., July 17, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Va., November 9 and December 11 to 16, 1862.
Fort Royal, Va., May 23 and 30, 1862.
Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Gauley's Bridge, W. Va., November 10, 1861.
Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.
Glasgow, Ky., October 5 and December 24, 1862.
Goldsboro, N. C., December 17, 1862
Goldsboro, N. C., March 21 to 24, 1865
Grafton, W. Va., August 13, 1861.
Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863.
Grand Ecore, La., April 3, 1864.
Grand Gulf, Miss., April 29, 1863.
Grand Gulf, Miss., January 16 to 18, July 16 and 17, 1864.
Great Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.
Great Bethel, Va., April 4, 1862.
Green River Bridge, Ky., July 4, 1863.
Grierson's expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La., April 27 to May 2, 1863.
Hagerstown, Md., July 6 and 11, 1863.
Hagerstown, Md., July 5, 1864.
Hamburg, Tenn., May 30, 1863.
Hamburg Landing, Ala., May 29, 1863.
Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862.
Hampton, Va., August 7, 1861.
Harper's Ferry, Va., April 18 and October 11, 1861.
Harper's Ferry, Va., May 28, September 12 to 15, 1862.
Harper's Ferry, Va., October 5, 1863.
Harper's Ferry Bridge, Va., July 7, 1863.
Harpeth River, Tenn., March 2 and 4, April 10, 1863.
Harrodsburg, Ky., October 10, 1862.
Hartsville, Tenn., December 7, 1862.
Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27 and 28, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5 to 7, 1865.
Helena, Ark., August 11 to 14, September 20, October 1 and 18, December 5, 1862.
Holston River, Tenn., November 15, 1863.
Holston River, Tenn., February 20, 1864.
Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24, 1863.
Hot Springs, Ark., February 4, 1864.
Humbolt, Tenn., December 20, 1862.
Independence, Mo., June 17 and November 26, 1861.
Independence, Mo., February 18, March 22 and August 11, 1862.
Independence, Mo., February 3 and 8, March 23, April 23 and 24, 1863.
Independence, Mo., February 19, October 22 and 26, 1864.
Island No. 10, Tenn., April 8 and October 17, 1862.
Island No. 10, Tenn., October 16, 1863.
Iuka, Miss., September 13 to 20, 1862.
Iuka, Miss., July 7, 9 and 14, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., May 14 and July 10 to 17 and 29, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., February 5, and July 5 to 8, 1864.
Jeff Thompson Surrendered, Ark., May 11, 1865.
Jonesboro, Ga., August 19, 20 and 31, and September 1 and 7, 1864.
Kansas City, Mo., November 22, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, also known as Big Shanty, Lost Mountain, Marrietta and Nose's Creek, Ga., June 10 to July 2, 1864.
Kilpatrick's raid on railroad, Ga., August 18 to 23, 1864.
Kingston, Ga., May 18 and 24 and October 12, 1864.
Kirby Smith Surrendered, May 26, 1865.
Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1863.
La Grange, Ark., September 6, October 11, November 7 and December 30, 1862.
Lamb's Ferry, Tenn., December 25, 1864.
La Vergne, Tenn., October 7, November 27 and December 9, 1862.
La Vergne, Tenn., January 1, 1863.
La Vergne, Tenn., September 1, 1864.
Lawrenceburg, Ohio, July 14, 1863.
Lebanon, Ky., July 12, 1862; July 5, 1863, and July 30, 1864.
Lee Surrendered, Va., April 9, 1865.
Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1862.
Lexington, Ky., July 28, 1863.
Lexington, Ky., June 10, 1864.
Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863.
Little Harpeth, Tenn., March 25, 1863.
Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863.
Little Rock, Ark., April 26 and May 28, 1864.
Lone Jack, Mo., August 11, 15 and 16, 1862.
Lone Jack, Mo., November 1, 1864.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863.
Lost Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864.
Loudon Creek, Tenn., November 15, 1863.
Louisa Court House, Va., May 1, 1863.
Lovejoy's Station, Ga., July 29 and 30, August 20, September 2 to 6, and November 16, 1864.
Lynchburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864.
Lynnville, Tenn., November 24 and December 23, 1864.
Macon, Ga., July 30, November 20 and 24, 1864.
Manassas, Va., August 30, 1862.
Manassas Gap, Va., November 5, 1862.
Manassas Gap, Va., July 21, 1863.
Manassas Junction, Va., October 24, 1862.
Manchester, Tenn., August 29, 1862.
Manchester, Tenn., March 17, 1862.
Marietta, Ga., July 3 and 4, 1864.
Martinsburg, Md., July 2, 1861.
Martinsburg, Va., September, 1862.
Maryland Heights, Va., July 4 to 7, 1864.
Massacre at Centralia, Mo., September 27, 1864.
McCook's raid in Georgia, July 26 to 31, 1864.
McMinnville, Tenn., April 20, September 23 and October 3, 1863.
Memphis, Tenn., June 6, 1862.
Memphis, Tenn., May 2, August 21, and December 14, 1864.
Meridian, Miss., February 9 to 19, 1864.
Milliken's Bend, La., June 5 to 7, 1863.
Mill Springs, Ky., January 19 and 20, 1862.
Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.
Mobile, Ala., December 22, 1864.
Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
Monterey, Tenn., April 28 and May 13, 1862.
Morgan's raid from Kentucky into Indiana and Ohio, July 1, to 26, 1863.
Moulton, Ala., May 28 and 29, 1864.
Mount Sterling, Ky., July 29, 1862.
Mount Sterling, Ky., March 22, 1863.
Mount Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864.

Mouth of Monocacy, Md., October 11, 1862.
Muldraugh's Hill, Ky.,.December 28, 1862.
Munfordsville, Ky., December 17, 1861.
Munfordsville, Ky., September 14, 16 and 21, 1862.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13 and December 31, 1862, to January 3 and June 6, 1863, September 3 and December 5, 6, 7, 15 and 24, 1864.
Murfreesboro Road, Tenn., October 4, 1864.
Nashville & Northwestern Railway, Tenn., September 4, 1864.
Nashville, Tenn., March 9, July 21 and November 5, 1862.
Natural Bridge, Fla., March 6, 1865.
Near Boliver Heights, Va., July 14, 1863.
Near Culpepper, Va., July 12, 1862.
Near Dalton, Ga., January 21, 1864.
Near Nashville, Tenn , March 8 and October 20, 1862.
Near Snicker's Gap, Va., August 13 1864.
Near the Rappahannock, Va., April 1, 1864.
New Berne, N. C., March 14, May 22, and November 11, 1862.
New Creek, W. Va., June 17, 1861.
New Hope Church, Ga., May 25 to June 5, 1864.
Newport News, Va., July 5, 1861.
Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 1 to 10, 1864.
North Anna River, Va., July 23, 1862.
North Shenandoah, Va., October, 1864.
Occoquan Creek, Va., November 12, 1861.
Occupation of Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864.
Ogeeche River, Ga., December 7 to 9, 1864.
Oostenauha, Ga., May 13 to 16, 1864.
Orange Courthouse, Va., July 25 and August 2, 1862.
Orchard Knob, Tenn., November 23, 1863.
Orleans, Ind., June 17, 1863.
Overall's Creek, Tenn., December 4, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 19 and 20, 1864.
Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6 to 8, 1862.
Pea Vine Creek, Ga., November 27, 1863.
Perryville, Ky., October 6, 7 and 8, 1862.
Petersburg, Va., June 10, 1864, to April 3, 1865.
Philippi, W. Va., June 3, 1861.
Pilot Knob, Mo., September 26 to 29, and October 26, 1864.
Pine Knob, Ga., June 19, 1864.
Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864.
Pittsburg Landing, also known as Shiloh, Tenn., March 2, and April 6 and 7, 1862.
Plantersville, Ala., April 1, 1865.
Pope's campaign in Virginia, August 23 to September 1 1862.
Port Hudson, La., March 14, May 22 to July 9, 1863.
Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.
Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861.
Port Royal, S. C., January 1, 1862.
Pound Gap Expedition, Tenn., July 6, 1863.
Powder Springs, Ga., June 20, 1864.
Pulaski, Tenn., May 4, 1862, and May 13, September 26 and 27, December 25, 1864.
Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Raid to Gordonsville, Va., December 8 to 28, 1864.
Rapidan, Va., October 10 and 17, 1863, and March 1, 1864.
Rappahannock Station, Va., August 20 to 23, 1862, August 1 and 2, and November 7, 1863.
Readyville, Tenn., August 28, 1862.
Reconnoissance on Corinth Road, Miss., April 8, 1862.
Red Clay, Ga., May 3, 1864.
Red Oaks, Ga., August 19, 20 and 28, 1864.
Red River Expedition, La., May, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 13 to 16, and October 12, 1864.
Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.
Richmond, Ky., July 28, 1863.
Rich Mountain, W. Va., July 11, 1861.
Ringgold, Ga., September 11 and November 27, 1863.
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., February 23 to 27, March 5 to 9, and May 8 to 12, 1864.
Rodgersville, Tenn., August 22, 1864.
Rome, Ga., May 17 and 18, and October 13, 1864.
Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee June 23 to 30, 1863.
Rousseau's campaign in Tennessee, June 23 to 30, 1863.
Rousseau's pursuit of Wheeler in Tennessee, September 1 to 8, 1864.
Rousseau's raid in Alabama and Georgia, July 11 to 22, 1864.
Rutherford's Creek, Tenn., March 10, 1863.
Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864.
Sabine Pass, La., September 8, 1863.
Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Saltville, Va., October 2 and December 20, 1864.
Sand Mountain, Ala., April 30, 1863.
Sand Mountain, Ala., January 27, 1865.
Savage's Station, Va., June 29, 1862.
Savannah, Tenn., April 16, 1862.
Second assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.
Second assault on Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Second assault on Vicksburg, Miss., May 20, 1863.
Seven days, includes Chickahominy, Peach Orchard and Savage Station, Va., June 26 to July 1, 1862.
Seven Pines, Va., May 31 and June 1, 1862.
Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862.
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863.
Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., June 4 and October 7, 1863.
Sheridan's raid in Virginia, May 9 to 13, 1864.
Sheridan's raid in Virginia, February 27 to March 25, 1865.
Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862.
Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 4, 1863.
Siege of Mobile, Ala., March 26 to April 9, 1865.
Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9, 1863.
Siege of Savannah, Ga., December 10 to 21, 1864.
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5 to May 3, 1862.
Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 8 to 10, October 15, 1864.
Snicker's Gap, Va., November 2, 1862.
Snow Hill, Tenn., April 2 and 3, 1863.
South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.
Springfield, Mo., August 10, October 5 and 25, 1861.
Springfield, Mo., February 13, 1862.
Springfield, Mo., January 7 and 8, December 16, 1863.
Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4 and 5, 1863.
Stewart's Creek, Tenn., December 29, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Stockade at Stone River, Tenn., October 5, 1863.
Stoneman's raid to Macon, Ga., July 26 to 31, 1864.
Stoneman's raid from Tennessee to Virginia, December 12 to 21, 1864.
Stoneman's raid in Virginia and North Carolina, March 20 to April 6, 1865.
Stone River, also known as Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863.
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 10, 1864.
Streight's raid from Alabama to Georgia, April 27 to May 3, 1863.
Sweetwater, Tenn., October 24, 1863.
Tallahatchie, Fla., June 18, 1862.
Taylor Surrendered, May 4, 1865.
The Cedars, Tenn., December 5 to 8, 1864.
Tongue River, Dak., August 29, 1865.
Triune, Tenn., June 9, 1863.
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 1, 1863.
Tunnel Hill, Ga., January 28, February 25 to 27, May 7, 1864.
Tupelo, Miss., May 6, 1863.
Tuscumbia, Ala., February 22, April 24, October 24 to 27, 1863.
Twelve miles from Yazoo City, Miss., December 1, 1864.
Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4 and August 27, 1863.
Vicksburg, Miss., February 13 and July 4, 1864.
Warrenton Junction, Va., September 26, 1862.
Wartrace, Tenn., October 5, 1863.
Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22 and 23, August 18 to 22, 1864.
West Point, Mo., October, 1861.
White House, Va., June 20, 1864.
White River, Ark., May 6, 1862.
Wild Cat, Ky., October 21, 1861.
Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864.
Wilmington, N. C., February 22, 1865.
Wilson's raid, Alabama to Georgia, March 22 to April 24, 1865.
Winchester, Va., March 23 and May 25, 1862.
Winchester, Va., May 19 and June 13 and 15, 1863.
Winchester, Va., July 20 and 24, August 17 and September 19, 1864.
Yazoo City Expedition, Miss., May 4 to 13, 1864.
Yazoo Pass, Miss., February 16 to 20, 1863.
Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 24, 1863.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA (Hoods first Sortie, July 22, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 500; wounded, 2,141; missing, 1,000.
Confederate losses—Killed, 2,482; wounded, 4,000; missing, 2,017.

Union troops engaged—15th, 16th and 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee; Maj. Gen. McPherson, of the Army of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson and Brig. Gen. L. Greathouse, U. S. A., killed.

ANTIETAM MARYLAND (September 16 and 17, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 2,010; wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,043.

Confederate losses—Killed, 3,500; wounded, 16,399; misssing, 6,000.

Union troops engaged—1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 9th and 12th Corps, Crouch's Division, 4th Corps, and Pleasanton's Division of Calvalry, Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, killed; Maj. Gens. Richardson and Hooker and Brig. Gens. Rodman, Weber, Sedgwick, Hartsuff, Dana and Meagher, U. S. A., wounded.

Brig. Gens. L. O. B. Branch, G. B. Anderson and W. E. Starke killed; Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson, Brig. Gens. Toombs, Lawton, Ripley, Rodes, Gregg, Armistead and Ransom, C. S. A., wounded.

BENTONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA (March 19 to 21, 1865).

Union losses—Killed, 191; wounded, 1,168; missing, 287.

Confederate losses—Killed, 267; wounded, 1,200; missing, 1,625.

BULL RUN (1st) VIRGINIA (July 21, 1861).

Union losses—Killed, 481; wounded, 1,011; missing, 1,460.

Confederate losses—Killed, 269; wounded, 1,483; missing—.

Union troops engaged—2d Maine; 2d New Hampshire; 2d Vermont; 1st, 4th and 5th, Massachusetts; 1st and 2d Rhode Island; 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut; 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 38th and 39th New York Volunteers; 2d, 8th, 14th, 69th, 71st and 79th New York Militia; 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers; 1st, 2d, and 3d Michigan; 1st Minnesota; 1st, and 2d Ohio; detachments of the 2d, 3d and 8th United States Infantry, and a Battalion of Marines; of Artillery, Batteries D, E, G and M, 2d Artillery; E, 3d Artillery; D, 5th Artillery; and the 2d Rhode Island Battery; of Cavalry, detachments from the 1st and 2d Dragoons.

Among the killed were Brig. Gens. B. E. Bee and Barton, C. S. A.

BULL RUN (2d) VIRGINIA (August 30, 1862.)

Union losses—Killed, 800; wounded, 4,000: missing, 3,000.

Confederate losses—Killed, 700; wounded, 3,000; missing—.

Union troops engaged—1st and 3d Corps, army of Virginia; Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions 3d and 5th Corps, and Reynolds' Division 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, and the 9th Corps.

Brig. Gens. Tower and Schenck, U. S. V., wounded, and Field, Timble and Mahone, C. S. A., wounded.

CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN GEORGIA, FROM CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA (May 5, to September 8, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 5,284; wounded, 26,129; missing, 5,786.

Confederate losses—Not known.

Union troops engaged—Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA (August 9, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 450; wounded, 660; missing, 290.

Confederate losses—Killed, 229; wounded, 1,047; missing, 31.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE (November 23 to 25, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 757; wounded, 4,529; missing, 330.

Confederate losses—Killed, 361; wounded, 2,181; missing, 6,142.

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI (October 3 and 4, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 315; wounded, 1,812; missing, 232.

Confederate losses—Killed, 2,017; wounded, 7,854; missing, 4,350.

Union troops engaged—McKean's, Davie's, Hamilton's and Stanley's Divisions, Army of the Mississippi. Brig. Gen. P. A. Hackleman, killed; Brig. Gen. Oglesby, wounded.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VIRGNNA (May, 1 to 5, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 1,512; wounded, 9,518; missing, 5,000.

Confederate losses—Killed, 1,581; wounded, 8,700; missing, 2,000.

Union troops engaged—1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 11th, and 12th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry and Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple, killed; Brig. Gens. Devan and Kirby, U. S. A., wounded.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Paxton, killed; Lieut. Gen. J. S. Jackson, Major Gen. A. P. Hill, and Brig. Gens. Hooke, Nichols, Ramseur, McGowan, Heth and Pender, C. S. A., wounded.

CHICKAMAUGA, GEORGIA (September 19 to 23, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 1,644; wounded, 9,262; missing, 4,945.
Confederate losses—Killed, 2,389; wounded, 13,412; missing, 2,008.
Union troops engaged—14th, 20th, 21st Corps, and Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland.
Brig. Gen. W. H. Lytle, killed; Brig. Gens. Starkweather, Whittaker and King, U. S. A., wounded.
Brig. Gens. Preston Smith, Deshler and B. H. Helm, killed; Maj. Gens. J. B. Hood, and Brig. Gens. Adams, Brown, Gregg, McNair, Bunn, Preston, Cleburne, Benning and Clayton, C. S. A., wounded.
Col. Valentine Cupp, 1st O. V. Cav., killed.

FALL OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, (April 2, 1865).

Union losses—Killed, 296; wounded, 2,565; missing, 500.
Confederate losses—Killed, ; wounded, ; missing, 3,000.
Union troops engaged—2d, 6th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac; 24th Corps, Army of the James.
Maj. Gen. Grant and Potter, Brig. Gen. Chamberlain, Dennison, Sickels, Madill and McDougall, United States Army, wounded.
Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, Confederate States Army, killed.

FIVE FORKS, VIRGINIA (April 1, 1865).

Union losses—Killed, 124; wounded, 706; missing, 54.
Confederate losses—Killed and wounded, 3,000; missing, 5,500.

FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE (November 30, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 189; wounded, 1,033; missing, 1,104.
Confederate losses—Killed, 1,750; wounded, 3,800; missing, 702.
Union troops engaged—4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, 23d Corps, Army of the Ohio.
Maj. Gens. Stanley and Bradley, U. S. A., wounded.
Maj. Gen. Cleborne, Brig. Gens. Adams, John, Williams, Strahl, Geist and Granberry, killed; Maj. Gen. J. Bowen, Brig. Gens. S. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockerelle and Scott, C. S. A., wounded.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA (December 13, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 1,180; wounded, 9,028; missing, 2,145.
Confederate losses—Killed, 579; wounded, 3,870; missing, 127.
Union troops engaged—1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Brig. Gen. C. F. Jackson and G. D. Bayard, killed, and Gibson and Vinton, U. S. A., wounded; Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, killed, and Maxcy Gregg, C. S. A., wounded.

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA (July 1 to 3, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 2,834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6,643.
Confederate losses—Killed, 3,500; wounded, 14,500; missing, 13,621.
Union troops engaged—1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th Corps, and Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, Brig. Gen. S. H. Weed, Kosciusko, Zook and Elon J. Farnsworth, killed; Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickels and W. S. Hancock, and Brig. Gen. Paul, T. A. Rowley, J. Gibbons and F. C. Barlow, U. S. A., wounded.
Maj. Gen. Pender, Brig. Gen. R. B. Garnett, W. Barksdale, and Semmes, killed; Maj. Gen. Hood, Trimble and Heth, Brig. Gens. Kemper, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hamton, J. M. Jones, Jenkins, Pettigrew and Posey, C. S. A., wounded.

HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA (September 12 to 15, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 80; wounded, 120; missing, 11,583.
Confederate losses—Killed and wounded, 500.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI (July 9 to 16, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 100; wounded, 800; missing, 100.
Confederate losses—Killed, 71; wounded, 504; missing, 764.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA (June 9 to 30, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 1,370; wounded, 6,500; missing, 800.
Confederate losses—Killed and wounded, 110; missing, 3,500.

MINE EXPLOSION AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA (July 30, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 419; wounded, 1,679; missing, 1,910.
Confederate losses—Killed, 400; wounded, 600; missing, 200.
Union troops engaged—9th Corps, supported by the 18th Corps, with the 2d and 5th Corps in reserve.

PEA RIDGE ARKANSAS (March 6 to 8, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 203; wounded, 972; missing, 174.
Confederate losses—Killed, 1,100; wounded, 2,500; missing, 1,600.

PEACH TREE CREEK, GEORGIA (July 20, 1864).

Union losses—Killed. 300; wounded, 1,410; missing,———.
Confederate losses—Killed, 1,113; wounded, 2,500; missing, 1,183.
Union troops engaged—4th, 14th and 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland; Gen. G. H. Thomas, of the Army of Military Division of Missouri.
Brig. Gens. W. S. Featherstone, A. L. Long, J. J. Pettis, and G. M. Stevens, C. S. A., killed.

PERRYVILLE, KENTUCKY (October 8, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 916; wounded, 2,943; missing, 489.
Confederate losses—Killed, 1,300; wounded, 3,000; missing, 2,700.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA (June 15 to 19, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 1,298; wounded, 7,474; missing, 1,814.
Confederate losses—Not known.
Union troops engaged—10th and 18th Corps, Army of the James; 2d, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

PETERSBURG (FALL OF), VIRGINIA (April 2, 1865).

Union losses—Killed, 296; wounded, 2,565; missing, 500.
Confederate losses—Killed, ; wounded, ; missing, 3,000.

SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA (May 27 to July 9, 1863).

Union Losses—Killed, 500; wounded, 2,500; missing, ———.
Confederate losses—Killed, 100; wounded, 700; missing, 6,408.

RESACA, GEORGIA (May 13 to 16, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 600; wounded, 2,147; missing, ———.
Confederate losses—Killed, 300; wounded, 1,500; missing, 1,000.
Union troops engaged—4th, 14th, 20th Corps, and cavalry, Army of the Cumberland; 15th and 16th Corps, Army of the Tennessee: 23d Corps, Army of the Ohio.
Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding the 3d Cavalry Division, U. S. A., wounded, and Brig. Gen. B. G. Wadkins, C. S. A., killed.

SAILOR'S CREEK, VIRGINIA (April 6, 1865).

Union losses—Killed, 166; wounded, 1,014; missing, ———.
Confederate losses—Killed and wounded, 1,000; missing, 6,000.
Union troops engaged—Cavalry Corps, 2d and 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

SEVEN DAYS' RETREAT, VIRGINIA (June 26 to July 1, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 1,582; wounded, 7,709; missing, 5,958.
Confederate losses—Killed, 2,820; wounded, 14,011; missing, 752.
Union troops engaged—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th Corps, Stoneman's Cavalry Corps, and Engineers, Army of the Potomac.

SEVEN PINES AND FAIR OAKS, VIRGINIA (May 31 and June 1, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 890; wounded, 3,627; missing, 1,222.
Confederate losses—Killed, 2,800; wounded, 3,897; missing, 1,300.
Union troops engaged—2d, 3d and 4th Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Brig. Gens. Wessells, Nagle and O. O. Howard, U. S. A., wounded; Gen. J. E. Johnson (commanding), and Brig. Gen. R. E. Rhodes, wounded; Brig. Gen. Robert Hatton, killed, and J. J. Pettigrew, C. S. A., captured.

SHILOH, TENNESSEE (April 6 and 7, 1862).

Union losses—Killed, 1,735; wounded, 7,882; missing, 3,956.
Confederate losses—Killed, 1,728; wounded, 8,012; missing, 959.
Union troops engaged—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions, Army of the District of West Tennessee; 2d, 4th and 5th Divisions and 21st Brigade of the 6th Division, Army of the Ohio; and gunboats Tyler and Lexington.
Maj. Gen. A. S. Johnson (commander-in-chief), and Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden, killed; Maj. Gen. W. S. Cheatham, Brig. Gens. C. Clark, B. R. Johnson and J. S. Bowen, C. S. A., wounded. Gens. W. T. Sherman and W. H. L. Wallace, wounded; Gen. B. M. Prentiss, U. S. A., captured.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI (May 18 to July 4, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 545; wounded, 3,688: missing, 303.
Confederate losses—Killed, ———: wounded, ———; missing, 31,277.
Union troops engaged—13th, 15th and 17th Corps, assisted by the navy on the Mississippi River. After the assault of the 16th Corps, the 2d Division of the 9th Corps, and a Division from the Department of the Missouri, were added to the forces. On July 4, 1863, the Confederates surrendered.
Brig. Gen. Green, killed, and Brig. Gen. Baldwin, C. S. A., wounded.

SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA (May 27 to July 9, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 500; wounded, 2,500; missing, ———.
Confederate losses—Killed, 100; wounded, 700: missing, 6,408.
Union troops engaged—Maj. Gen. Weitzel's, Grover's, Paine's, Augur's and Dwight's Divisions, of the 19th Corps; Maj. Gen. Banks' Army of the Gulf, assisted by the navy. Confederates surrendered July 9, 1863.
Brig. Gens. W. T. Sherman and H. E. Paine, U. S. A., wounded.

SIX-MILE HOUSE, WELDON RAILROAD, VIRGINIA (August 18, 19 and 20, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 212; wounded, 1,155; missing, 3,176.
Confederate losses—Killed, not known; wounded, 2,000; missing, 2,000.
Union troops engaged—Kautz's Cavalry and the 2d Cavalry Division, 5th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Brig. Gens. Saunders and Lamar, killed; Gens. Claigman, Barton, Finnegan and Anderson, C. S A., wounded.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA (May 8 to 21, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 4,177; wounded, 19,687; missing, 2,577.
Confederate losses—Killed, 1,000; wounded, 5,000; missing, 3,000.
Union troops engaged—2d, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps, and Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Maj. Gen. J. Sedgwick, Brig. Gens. J. C. Rice, J. J. Owens and T. G. Stevenson, killed; Brig. Gens. Robertson, Bartlett, Morris and Baxter, U. S. A., wounded.
Gens. Daniels and Perrin, killed; Gens. Hayes and Walker, wounded; Brig. Gen. G. H. Stewart and Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson, C. S. A., captured.

STONE'S RIVER, TENNESSEE (December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 1,533; wounded, 7,245; missing, 2,800.
Confederate losses—Killed and wounded, 9,000; missing, 16,560.
Union troops engaged—McCook's right wing, Thomas's Corps, center, and Crittenden's Corps, left wing, Army of the Cumberland.
Brig. Gen. Sill, killed; Brig. Gen. Kirk, U. S. A., wounded. Brig. Gens. Raines and Hanson, killed; Brig. Gens. Chalmers and Davis, C. S. A., wounded.
Cols. Minor Milliken, 1st O. V. Cav., and J. G. Hawkins, 13th O. V. I., killed.

VICKSBURG (SIEGE OF), MISSISSIPPI (May 18 to July 4, 1863).

Union losses—Killed, 525; wounded, 3,688; missing, 303.
Confederate losses—Killed, ——; wounded, ——; missing, 31,277.

WILDERNESS, VIRGINIA (May 5 to 7, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 5,597; wounded, 21,463; missing, 10,677.
Confederate losses—Killed, 2,000; wounded, 6,000; missing, 3,400.
Union troops engaged—2d, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps and Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Brig. Gens. James S. Wadsworth, Alex. Hays and A. S. Webb, killed, and Brig. Gens. Getty and Carroll, U. S. A., wounded.
Gens. J. M. Jones and Pickett, killed, and Gens. Longstreet, Pegram, Staford, Hunter and Jennings, C. S. A., wounded.

WILSON'S CREEK, MISSOURI (August 10, 1861).

Union losses—Killed, 223; wounded, 721; missing, 291.
Confederate losses—Killed, 265; wounded, 800; missing, 30.

OPEQUAN, WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA (September 19, 1864).

Union losses—Killed, 653; wounded, 3,719; missing, 618.
Confederate losses—Killed and wounded, 3,000; missing, 2,500.
Union troops engaged—8th Corps and 2d Division Cavalry, Army of West Virginia; 6th Corps and 1st and 2d Divisions Cavalry, Army of the Potomac; 1st and 2d Divisions 19th Corps, Army of the Middle Military Division.

Horatio C. Hamilton

Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell and Col. J. A. Mulligan, killed; and Brig. Gens. McIntosh, Upton and Champan, U. S. A., wounded.

Maj. Gen. Rhodes, Brig. Gens. Gordon and Goodwin, killed; and Fitzhugh Lee, Terry, Johnson and Wharton, C. S. A., wounded.

The official chronological summary of important engagements and battles, as compiled by the Surgeon General U. S. A., indicates the following losses:

Union troops—Killed, 59,860; wounded, 280,040; missing, 184,791.

Confederate troops—Killed, 51,425; wounded, 227,871; missing, 384,281.

The last aggregate includes the armies surrendered.

RELIEF WORK AND AID SOCIETIES.

During the long weary years of the war, those who went to the field were not the only sufferers nor the only persons who devoted their services and lives to their country. The heroism displayed by the loyal women of the North as they labored at home, in the hospitals and on the battle-field, proved that they were not unworthy their soldiers.

Of the vast amount of work done by the fortunate ones whose privilege it was to devote their means and their services to the care of the soldiers and their families, there is no record save that inscribed in the minds and hearts of a grateful and sympathetic people. The real history of their service never has been, never can be written.

Societies were organized in every town, village and hamlet, in which the whole people joined in the unofficial efforts in behalf of their stricken ones.

The first movement in Union County for the relief of soldiers was in October, 1861, in response to an appeal of the Governor made to the generosity of all friends of the Union to contribute blankets and articles of clothing for the men in the field—the Government being unable to supply these goods in such quantities as they were demanded. Accordingly, committees were appointed in each township and the work of collecting and shipping the required articles was pushed rapidly forward.

To the citizens of Union Township is due the honor of having taken the first steps in the county for the purpose of rendering material aid and comfort to the families of volunteers from their township. At a meeting held in Milford Center, in November, 1861, there was appointed a committee of one from each school district of the township, whose duty it was to learn the necessities of such families and to solicit and receive money for their use.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Ohio, issued April 11, 1862, calling for donations for the relief of the sick and wounded Union soldiers, a large number of the citizens of Marysville assembled at the court house on Monday, April 14, and organized a Soldiers' Relief Society, with the following officers: Mrs. W. W. Woods, President; Mrs. Ingman, Vice President; Miss Mary Coe, Secretary and Treasurer; and Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Mary Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Kelsey, Mrs. J. W. Robinson, and Mrs. S. C. Lee, Executive Committee.

Constitution of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Marysville, Union Co., Ohio.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Marysville, Union Co., Ohio.

ART. 2. The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the committees—first, the Executive Committee; second, the Purchasing Committee; third, the Committee on Supplies.

ART. 3. All persons contributing and assisting with work and subscribing to the constitution are entitled to membership in the society.

ART 4. The President will preside over all the meetings, executive and otherwise, and have general charge of all the interests of the society.

ART. 5. The Vice President will fill the President's chair in her absence.

ART. 6. The Secretary will enroll the names of members, keep a record of the meetings, the number of persons present, make a report of each meeting of the society, conduct the correspondence by order of the Executive Board, and also act as Treasurer.

ART. 7. The Executive Committee will have the custody, care and storage, with packing and forwarding of all goods, they will solicit donations, will determine with the President's advice the kind of work to be done by the society and will give general oversight of the other committees. They will also call public meetings of the citizens when it is considered necessary.

ART. 8. The Purchasing Committee will make all purchases for the Society and bring in their bills with a written report each week.

ART. 9. The Committee on Supplies will prepare work and distribute it properly, will give out work to those willing to receive it at home, but unable to attend, and will also see it collected, and bring in a written report weekly.

ART. 10. The constitution may be altered and by-laws adopted at any regular meeting of the society, by a vote of a majority of those present, notice of the same being given at a previous meeting.

ART. 11. Three members of the Executive Board may constitute a quorum to do business.

Each committee will appoint a Chairman. Each member will solicit donations whenever an opportunity occurs.

By-laws adopted at the first annual meeting of the society, held November 25, 1864.

1. That the society have an election of officers at each annual meeting.
2. That the last meeting in November will be the annual meeting.
3. That a quarterly report be made from the Secretary and Treasurer.

About the time of the organization of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society in Marysville, similar societies were organized in the various townships of the county. Large sums of money and great quantities of supplies were collected and sent forward for the soldiers. No better outline of the work of these societies can be given than the following summary of sanitary stores which were shipped from Marysville during the last two weeks of April, 1862:

Blankets, 9; bed ticks, 1; bandages, 25 rolls; books, 6; butter, 25 pounds; comforts, 18; cushions, 73; clothes, combs, crackers, cocoa; drawers, 71 pair; dried fruit, 25 packages; dried beef, 8 packages; dressing gowns, 12; eggs, 184 dozen; handkerchiefs, 60; ham, 400 pounds; jars of fruit, 82; jelly, 3 glasses; loaf sugar, 50 pounds; maple sugar; mattress, 1; needle cases, 4; needles; pillows, 117; pillow cases, 249 pairs; perpared chicken, 84 cans; paper and envelopes, pens, pencils, pins, periodicals, pin cushions; pickles, 1 barrel; quilts, 32; rice sheets, 179; shirts, 209; socks, 69 pairs; slippers, 12 pairs; table cloths; 4; towels, 233; tea cakes, 1 bushel; tapioca; wine, 1 bottle.

Few if any of the societies have left a report that would satisfactorily exhibit the barest outline of their efforts. But from the time of their organization until the close of the war—when help was no longer needed—the work was carried on with indefatigable vigor, and on a scale proportional with the number of soldiers furnished by the county.

As the war progressed, other and more public movements for relief were inaugurated, in which Union County expended $30,786 as a Military Relief Fund, $39,604 as a Bounty Fund, and $2,000 as a Veteran Bounty Fund—$72,390 in all. This amount was raised by public tax and entirely outside of the thousands of dollars donated in a private way by individuals and aid societies of the county.

UNION COUNTY EX-SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.

A number of ex-soldiers assembled at Union Hall, Marysville, Ohio, on Monday evening, July 26, 1880, and organized themselves into a society, styled "The Union County Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association."

The following plan of organization was adopted by the society.

"This organization shall be known as The Union County Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.

"All officers and soldiers in the United States service during any part of the war of the rebellion, who were honorably discharged, may become members by signing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

"The officers of the society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by ballot annually, and to serve until their successors are elected.

"The main object of this organization shall be to perpetuate the memories of the service and cherish its friendships by annual meetings or celebrations and re-unions under the charge of the officers of the society and such assistants as may be appointed for the purpose; on the death of a comrade, to attend the funeral in a body and to render assistance in any way that may be deemed necessary and to aid in perpetuating the National Decoration Day.

"The objects of the organization may be furthered in any other appropriate manner the society may adopt."

The first officers elected by the association were: J. L. Cameron, President; W. L. Curry, Secretary, and J. Van Pearse, Assistant Secretary.

The first re-union of the ex-soldiers of Union County was held under the auspices of this society at Marysville, on the 26th of July, 1881.

Everything conspired to render this first re-union a grand success. A beautiful, bright blue sky, a cool, refreshing breeze, the beating of drums and flaunting of banners, a host of distinguished visitors and a long line of battle-scarred veterans ushered in the day which was to witness one of the greatest events in the history of the town.

The decorations both public and private were universal. Big flags and little flags waved and fluttered everywhere in the breeze, and the view up and down the leading streets of festooned arches and long lines of buildings bedecked with bunting, evergreens and inscriptions, was the admiration of the many visitors and a surprise to our own citizens.

An account of the exercises of the day would be but a repetition of the programme, which read as follows:

NATIONAL SALUTE AT SUNRISE.

Procession will form at 11 o'clock A. M., with right resting at the public square, in the following order, under the direction of Col. W. L. Curry, Chief Marshal:

1. Cornet Band.
2. Military companies under command of Capt. W. M. Liggett, escorting veterans.
3. Veteran Cavalry under command of Capt. John Hobensack.
4. Drum Corps.
5. Veterans under command of Capt. John Wiley, with Old Battle Flags.
6. Battery.
7. Band.
8. Governor, speakers and visitors.
9. Mayor, Council and fire department.
10. Bummers and camp followers, under command of Capt. John Newlove.

11. Citizens.

12. As the head of the column arrives at the grounds, a salute will be fired from battery to Commander-in-Chief.

13. Review of Veterans and Military by Governor, Adjutant General and distinguished military officers. Invocation by Rev. H. Thrall, and Welcome Address by President J. L. Cameron.

14. Pic-nic dinner.

AFTERNOON.

15. Music—"Honor to the Soldiers"—Philharmonic Society.

16. Oration—Gen. J. Warren Keifer.

17. Music—Band.

18. Song—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground"—Philharmonic Society.

19. Address.

20. Music—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean"—Philharmonic Society.

21. Business meeting of Regiments at Fine Art Hall.

22. Amusements and drill by military and cavalry.

Eighteen different Ohio regiments were represented in the procession, each regiment carrying its own old battle-flag which had been taken from the flag room in the State House to be present at this re-union.

Addresses were also made on this occasion by Gov. Foster, Hon. George K. Nash, Hon. Charles Townsend, Hon. J. F. Oglevee, Gen. J. S. Jones, Gen. J. S. Robinson and other distinguished guests. And thus pleasantly closed the exercises of the day. All concerned are to be congratulated on the entire success of the re-union, and not the least of these are the ladies who so untiringly gave their labor and taste to the work of making the occasion a success. The number in attendance was estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

The second re-union of this association was held at Marysville on the 17th of August, 1882, Dr. D. W. Henderson presiding, and D. T. Elliot acting as Secretary.

"Not only the soldiers themselves were present on this occasion, but they brought their families and remained all day and interlarded the proceedings with a basket dinner, thus making the occasion one of real social pleasure."

One of our newspapers, in commenting on these re-unions, says:

"The annual re-union of the soldiers of Union County has become one of the permanent institutions, as it ought to be. We hope these re-unions may become more prominent every year. The number of soldiers will from now be thinning out, but with their decreasing number will come a more vivid recollection of the events which they helped create."

Twenty years hence they will be very scarce. Hence the necessity of the present organization, which is designed to bring into closer fellowship the old veterans who bore the heat and burden of the conflict, and to keep them in the kindest regards for each other while they are living.

Let us, therefore, cherish the Soldiers' Association of Union County for the good its members have done and for the glorious memories it is designed to perpetuate. D. Webb is the present President, and W. M. Winget, Secretary of the Association.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Marysville, August 25, 1881. The Post was named Ransom Reed Post, in honor of the first soldier from Union County who lost his life in the war for the preservation of the Nation. Ransom Reed was a private, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who fell at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861.

The number of the Post is 113, Department of Ohio. The Post was organized and instituted by Capt. D. Lanning, of Columbus, Ohio, mustering officer. The charter members were W. L. Curry, M. C. Lawrence, John Hobensack, Andrew Sabine, J. V. Pearse, W. P. Anderson, S. G. Fry, S. M. Landon, D. T. Elliott, D. W. Ayers, J. L. Cameron. William M. Winget, J. B. Cole, G. P. Robinson, Frank Filler, T. P. Freeman, William H. Robb, William M. Liggett, Homer Thrall, John L. Porter, I. N. Hamilton, Thomas Martin, T. S. Mullen, B. W. Keyes, D. Webb, John Wiley, W. E. Baxter, W. H. Robinson and William Torrence.

The first officers chosen were: W. L. Curry, Post Commander; John Hobensack, Senior Vice Commander; M. C. Lawrence, Junior Vice Commander; W. M. Liggett, Adjutant; W. H. Robb, Quartermaster; Andrew Sabine, Surgeon; Homer Thrall, Chaplain; W. P. Anderson, Officer of the Day; S. G. Fry, Officer of the Guard; D. T. Elliott, Sergeant Major; S. M. Landon, Quartermaster Sergeant; J. B. Cole, Assistant Inspector; and W. M. Winget, Aid-de-Camp.

Ransom Reed Post has had uninterrupted growth and prosperity. There have been only one or two meetings in eighteen months that recruits have not been mustered. The total number mustered in the Post since its organization is 220; of these ten have been transferred to the Scribner Post, since organized at Plain City. In this large number of comrades there are representatives of over seventy different regiments and battalions.

Only one member of the Post has died since the organization, M. C. Lawrence, late Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, who at the time of his death was Junior Vice Commander. His death occurred December 15, 1881, and on the 18th he was buried by the Post according to the service prescribed in the ritual for the burial of the dead.

As the public are interested in knowing the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic, it may be well to give a brief statement of them here. First, the object is not political; this is distinctly declared in the following emphatic language in the rules:

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be allowed at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

The objects are: 1st, "the preservation of the spirit of comradeship, to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead."

To secure the last-mentioned object, a day is set apart, the 30th of May, to be observed as Decoration Day. The Post has an impressive service to be used on that day. 2d, mutual helpfulness. "To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen." It is the design of each Post to accumulate a fund to be used for charitable purposes. 3d, the promotion of loyality to the Nation. "To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyality, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men." No man can become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic who has ever borne arms against the Government, or upon whom "the stain of treason rests." All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Nation are eligible to membership. All distinction of rank are done away,

the title by which members are addressed or referred to in the meetings and business of the Post being "Comrade."

The several constituted bodies of the association are Post, the State organization or Department, and the national organization, known as the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A badge, consisting of a bronze star made out of cannon captured during the war and upon which is represented every corps of the army, is given to each comrade at his muster in.

The Commander of a Grand Army Post ranks as Colonel; S. V. Commander, Lieutenant Colonel; J. V. Commander, Major; Surgeon, Major; Officer of the Day, Captain; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant; Adjutant, First Lieutenant; and Officer of the Guard, Second Lieutenant.

CURRY CADETS.

BY A. H. BEIGHTLER.

On the 18th day of July, 1877, under the statute of the State, authorizing the organization of military companies, to be known as the Ohio National Guard, and to be subject to the order of the Governor for the purpose of suppressing riots or repelling invasion, a company was organized in Marysville, composed of forty-five young men from among the best families in the town. Their enlistment was for the term of five years. On the same date William L. Curry was elected Captain of the company, William M. Liggett First, and Charles W. Radebaugh, Second Lieutenant. The company was at once furnished with fatigue uniforms and Springfield breech-loading rifles by the State.

From the organization of the company its officers were very diligent in drilling it, and it soon became one of the best drilled and disciplined companies in the State.

The company was assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment, then being formed, with headquarters at Columbus, and was at first Company "E" of that organization, and afterward changed to "D." By a resolution unanimously adopted July 4, 1878, the company was named the "Curry Cadets," in honor of Capt. Curry, who had then been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. On November 23, 1877, William M. Liggett was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and Charles W. Radebaugh to the Frst Lieutenancy. John F. Zuerner was elected Second Lieutenant.

The Fourteenth Regiment having its headquarters at Columbus, was often called upon to do active duty, on important public occasions, and in which the Curry Cadets always participated. On January 14, 1878, it took part at Columbus in the inauguration of R. M. Bishop, as Governor of Ohio, and formed a part of the great military review on that occasion.

August 11, 1880, it took part in the National Re-union of ex-soldiers and sailors at Columbus, where it was reviewed by President Hayes, General Sherman, and other distinguished officers of the Regular Army, and formed a part of the President's escort.

It was also at the funeral of President Garfield at Cleveland, October, 1881, and was the recipient of special attention and honor on that memorable occasion.

In an interview with Gen. W. S. Hancock, published in the Cleveland *Daily Globe*, at that time, the General spoke in terms of the highest praise of the military bearing, strict discipline and soldierly appearance of the Fourteenth Regiment.

During the funeral ceremonies, the Fourteenth Regiment was given the post of honor, and placed on guard duty in Lake View Cemetery, and by orders from headquarters, the Curry Cadets were placed at the vault to guard the same and assist in the decorations; and they remained on duty there till the last sad rites in honor of the martyred President had been performed, and the distinguished men of the Nation there assembled had moved sadly and silently away.

One week in each year the regiment went into camp, being furnished by the State with all necessary equipments for that purpose.

The time in camp was always well improved, by company and battalion drill, and learning the details of camp life. The first camping- place of the regiment was on the fair grounds, near Marysville, in August, 1878, where a week was spent in active service.

The next camping place was near Delaware, where the Regiment stayed from August 12 to 17, 1879.

In 1880, from August 5 to 10, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and from the 10th to the 12th of the same month at Columbus, Ohio.

In 1881, from August 3 to 9, at Lakeside, Ohio.

On the 18th of July, 1882, twenty-five of the members of the company, who enlisted July 18, 1877, were discharged by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment, and the remaining members, with a number of recruits, re-organized the company, and it still maintains its reputation as a very efficient organization.

In 1882, Capt, William M. Liggett was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, vice W. L. Curry, resigned.

The Curry Cadets then elected Junot D. Buxton, Captain, John L. Sellers, First Lieutenant, and D. S. Alexander, Second Lieutenant.

From August 17 to 24, 1882, the regiment camped on Belle Isle, near Detroit, Mich.

Below is given a complete roster of the company, from its organization to the present time.

William L. Curry, Charles W. Radebaugh, Charles W. Snider, John F. Zuerner, Asbury H. Beightler, Edward W. Porter, Junot D. Buxton, Otie W. Ingman, Lester Turner, Frank J. Hill, John M. Cassil, William M. Liggett, John H. Kinkade, John L. Sellers, Oscar R. Barbour, Charles F. Wilkins, John M. Brodrick, Stedman W. Coe, Charles Stuart, Charles F. Mason, John M. Wilkins, Jasper R. King, Charles L. Ousler, Arthur G. Wetzel, Samuel W. Peacock, Frank N. Hamilton, L. R. Newhouse, George W. Marlin, Le Roy Turner, J. F. Baker, John Weisbrod, C. L. Rose, C. F. Sellers, John V. Pearse, Joe S. Wilkins, Alex Houston, Z. T. Alexander, D. S. Alexander, John W. Anderson, Harry S. Bundy, William Hopkins, Deurelle S. Price, Henry Geinike, John Fleck, John Gamble, James B. Healey, W. K. Liggett, A. H. Morey, John Ousler, Ed M. Pierson, J. W. Cartmell, Frank Wright, Charles W. Southard, Stevenson C. Thompson, Walter C. Fullington, Henry L. Snider, J. T. Cartmell, Leonard Huffman, John Shadrach, Deurelle S. Porter, John St. John, William Grauman, Abner D. Coe, John Brannon, Henry E. Brown, Charles. H. Childs, Charles N Coats, Fred S. Bown, J. R. Carder, Frank Ford, Edward Fogarty, George R. Gordon, Fay A. Harrington, Joel Jolley, John F. Morey, Joe Mullen, William L. McCampbell, William Peacock, A. P. Payne, Charles Smith, James R. St. John, O. L. Winget, William Weidman, A. B. Agner, J. W. Cross, L. W. Davis, W. H. Elliott, Edward Harmount, J. W. McClay, W. F. Otte, Jacob Schwarz, Lewis W. Webster, Charles W. Rice, William Smith, James A. Sellers, Byron Winget, Will E. Winget, John S. Berger, F. M. Cheney, William L. English, Emory L. Hoskins, Walter Kennedy, Charles Kennedy, C. B. Slocum, F. S. Southard, George Zuerner.

MARCHES, BATTLES AND SIEGES.

Believing that not only soldiers but the general reader, after having perused the brief history of the services of Union County's soldiers, would be interested in the "maxims of war" which govern the movements of an army in the field, I have carefully compiled, from the Army Regulations and the best military authorities, this short chapter on marches, battles and sieges.

MARCHES.

The object of the movement and the nature of the ground determine the order of march, the kind of troops in each column and the number of columns.

The "general," sounded one hour before the time of marching, is the signal to strike tents, to load the wagons and pack-horses, and send them to the place of assembling. The fires are then put out, and care taken to avoid burning straw, etc., or giving to the enemy any other indication of the movement.

The "march" will be beat in the infantry, and the "advance" sounded in the cavalry, in succession, as each is to take its place in the column.

When the army should form suddenly to meet the enemy, the "long roll" is beat and "to horse" sounded. The troops form rapidly in front of their camp.

Batteries of artillery and their caissons move with the corps to which they are attached; the field train and ambulances march at the rear of the column, and the baggage with the rear guard.

In cavalry marches, when distant from the enemy, each regiment, and, if possible, each squadron, forms a separate column, in order to keep up the same gait from front to rear, and to trot, when desirable, on good ground. In such cases, the cavalry may leave camp later, and can give more rest to the horses and more attention to the shoeing and harness. Horses are not bridled until time to start.

The execution of marching orders must not be delayed. If the commander is not at the head of his troops when they are to march, the next in rank puts the column in motion.

In night marches, the Sergeant Major of each regiment remains at the rear with a drummer, to give notice when darkness or difficulty stops the march. In cavalry, a trumpeter is placed in rear of each squadron, and the signal repeated to the head of the regiment.

In approaching a defile, the Colonels are warned; they close their regiments as they come up (each regiment passes separately, at an accelerated pace and in as close order as possible). The leading regiment, having passed and left room for the whole column in close order, then halts, and moves again as soon as the last regiment is through. In the cavalry, each squadron, before quickening the pace to rejoin the column, takes its original order of march.

If two corps meet on the same road, they pass to the right, and both continue their march, if the road is wide enough; if it is not, the first in the order of battle takes the road, the other halts.

A column that halts to let another column pass resumes the march in advance of the train of this column. If a column has to pass a train, the train must halt, if necessary, till the column passes. The column which has precedence must yield if the commander, on seeing the order of the other, finds it for the interest of the service.

On a road, marching by the flank, it would be considered " good order " to have 5,000 men to a mile, so that a full corps, of 30,000 men, would extend six miles; but with the average trains and batteries of artillery, the probabilities are that it would draw out to ten miles. On a long and regular march, the divisions and brigades should alternate in the lead; the leading divisions should be on the road by the earliest dawn, and march at the rate of about two miles, or at most two and a half miles, an hour, so as to reach camp by noon. Even then the rear division and trains will hardly reach camp much before night. Theoretically, a marching column should preserve such order that by simply halting and facing to the right or left it would be in line of battle; but this is rarely the case, and generally deployments are made " forward," by conducting each brigade by the flank obliquely to the right or left to its approximate position in line of battle, and there deployed. In such a line of battle, a brigade of 3,000 infantry would occupy a mile of " front;" but for a strong line of battle, 5,000 men, with two batteries, should be allowed to each mile, or a division would habitually constitute a double line with skirmishers and a reserve on a mile of " front."

BATTLES.

Dispositions for battle depend on the number, kind and quality of the troops opposed, on the ground, and on the objects of the war; but the following rules are to be observed generally:

In attacking, the advanced guard endeavors to capture the enemy's outposts, or cut them off from the main body. Having done so, or driven them in, it occupies, in advancing, all the points that can cover or facilitate the march of the army or secure its retreat, such as bridges, defiles, woods and heights; it then makes attacks, to occupy the enemy, without risking too much, and to deceive them as to the march and projects of the army.

When the enemy is hidden by a curtain of advanced troops, the commandant of the advanced guard sends scouts, under intelligent officers, to the right and left, to ascertain his position and movements. If he does not succeed in this way, he tries to unmask the enemy by demonstrations; threatens to cut the advance from the main body; makes false attacks; partial and impetuous charges in echelon; and if all fail, he makes a real attack to accomplish the object.

Detachments, left by the advance guard to hold points in the rear, rejoin it when other troops come up. If the army takes a position, and the advanced guard is separated from it by defiles or heights, the communication is secured by troops drawn from the main body.

At proper distance from the enemy, the troops are formed for the attack in several lines; if only two can be formed, some battalions in column are placed behind the wings of the second line. The lines may be formed by troops in column or in order of battle, according to the ground and plan of attack.

The advanced guard may be put in the line or on the wings, or other positions, to aid the pursuit or cover the retreat.

The reserve is formed of the best troops of foot and horse, to complete a victory or make good a retreat. It is placed in the rear of the central or chief point of attack or defense.

The cavalry should be distributed in echelon on the wings and at the center, on favorable ground.

It should be instructed not to take the gallop until within charging distance; never to receive a charge at a halt, but to meet it, or, if not strong enough, to retire maneuvering; and in order to be ready for the pursuit, and prepared against a reverse, or the attacks of the reserve, not to engage all its squadrons at once, but to reserve one-third, in column or in echelon, abreast of or in the rear of one of the wings; this arrangement is better than a second line with intervals.

In the attack, the artillery is employed to silence the batteries that protect the position. In the defense, it is better to direct its fire on the advancing troops. In either case, as many pieces are united as possible, the fire of the artillery being formidable in proportion to concentration.

In battles and military operations, it is better to assume the offensive, and put the enemy on the defensive; but to be safe in doing so requires a larger force than the enemy, or better troops, and favorable ground. When obliged to act on the defensive, the advantage of position and of making the attack may sometimes be secured by forming in rear of the ground on which we are to fight, and advancing at the moment of action. In mountain warfare, the assailant has always the disadvantage; and even in offensive warfare in the open field, it may frequently be very important, when the artillery is well posted, and any advantage of ground may be secured, to await the enemy and compel him to attack.

The attack should be made with a superior force on the decisive point of the enemy's position, by masking this by false attacks and demonstrations on other points, and by concealing the troops intended for it by the ground, or by other troops in their front.

Besides the arrangements which depend on the supposed plan of the enemy, the wings must be protected by the ground, or supported by the troops in echelon; if the attack of the enemy is repulsed, the offensive must at once be taken, to inspire the troops, to disconcert the enemy, and often to decide the action. In thus taking the offensive, a close column should be pushed rapidly on the wing or flank of the enemy. The divisions of this column form in line of battle successively, and each division moves to the front as soon as formed, in order, by a rapid attack in echelon, to prevent the enemy from changing front or bringing up his reserves. In all arrangements, especially in those for attack, it is most important to conceal the design until the moment of execution, and then to execute it with the greatest rapidity. The night, therefore, is preferred for the movement of troops on the flank or rear of the enemy, otherwise it is necessary to mask their march by a grand movement in front, or by taking a wide circuit.

In making an attack, the communications to the rear and for retreat must be secured, and the General must give beforehand all necessary orders to provide for that event.

When a success is gained, the light troops should pursue the enemy promptly and rapidly. The other troops will restore order in their columns, then advance from position to position, always prepared for an attack or to support the troops engaged.

Before the action, the Generals indicate the places where they will be; if they change position, they give notice of it, or leave a staff officer to show where they have gone.

During the fight, the officers and non-commissioned officers keep the men in the ranks, and enforce obedience if necessary. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks to strip or rob the dead, nor even to assist the wounded unless by express permission, which is only to be given after the action is decided. The highest interest and most pressing duty is to win the victory, by winning which only can a proper care of the wounded be insured.

Before the action, the Quartermaster of the division makes all the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the wounded. He establishes the ambulance depots in the rear, and gives his assistants the necessary instructions for the service of the ambulance wagons and other means of removing the wounded.

The ambulance depot, to which the wounded are carried or directed for immediate treatment, is generally established at the most convenient building nearest the field of battle. A *red flag* marks its place, or the way to it, to the conductors of the ambulances and to the wounded who can walk.

The active ambulances follow the troops engaged, to succor the wounded and remove them to the depots; for this purpose the conductors should always have the necessary assistants, that the soldiers may have no excuse to leave the ranks for that object.

The medical director of the division, after consultation with the Quartermaster General, distributes the medical officers and hospital attendants at his disposal to the depots, and active ambulances. He will send officers and attendants when practicable, to the active ambulances, to relieve the wounded who require treatment before being removed from the ground. He will see that the depots and ambulances are provided with the necessary apparatus, medicines and stores. He will take post, and render his professional services, at the principal depot.

If the enemy endanger the depot, the Quartermaster takes the orders of the General to remove it, or to strengthen its guard.

The wounded in the depots and the sick are removed, as soon as possible, to the hospitals that have been established by the Quartermaster General of the army, on the flank or rear of the army.

After an action, the officers of ordnance collect the munitions of war left on the field, and make a return of them to the General. The Quartermaster's department collects the rest of the public property captured, and makes the returns to headquarters.

Written reports for the General commanding-in-chief are made by commandants of regiments, batteries, separate squadrons, and by all commanders of a higher grade, each in what concerns his own command, and to his immediate commander.

When an officer or soldier deserves mention for conduct in action, a special report shall be made in his case, and the General commanding-in-chief decides whether to mention him in his report to the Government and in his orders. But he shall not be mentioned in the report until he has been mentioned in the orders to the army. These special reports are examined with

care by the intermediate commanders, to verify the facts, and secure commendations and rewards to the meritorious only.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Prisoners of war will be disarmed and sent to the rear, and reported as soon as practicable to headquarters. The return of prisoners from the headquarters of the army to the War Department will specify the number, rank and corps.

SIEGES.

In the following regulations, the besieging force is supposed to be two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The same principles govern in other cases.

The Brigadier Generals of infantry serve, in turn, as Generals of the trenches; one or more of them are detailed daily, according to the front and number of attacks; they superintend the operations, and dispose the guards of the trenches to repulse sorties and protect the works. Officers of the general staff are assigned to them to transmit their orders and attend to the details of service.

The commandants of engineers and artillery accompany the first troops before the works, to examine the works and approaches. When the engineers have completed the reconnoissance of the works, and of each front as far as practicable, the commandant of engineers makes a plan of the works, as exact and detailed as possible, and, under the instructions of the General commanding the siege, draws up the general plan of the siege, and discusses it with the commandant of artillery in regard to the best employment of that arm. These officers then submit their joint or separate opinions to the General, who decides on the plan of the siege, and gives the orders for the execution. The commandant of engineers directs the construction of all the works of the siege, under the authority of the General, and lays before him every day a report of his operations, and a plan showing the progress of the attack. The commandant of artillery also makes daily reports to the General, of all that relates to his branch of the service.

The field officer of the trenches sees that men and litters are always ready, to bring off the wounded. One or more companies of the guards of the trenches are put under his immediate orders for the preservation of order and police in the trenches.

The divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions are encamped, during the siege, in the order of battle.

Materials for the siege, such as fascines, gabions, hurdles, pickets, etc., are furnished by the different corps, in the proportion ordered by the General.

Guards and workmen going to the trenches march without beat of drum or music.

The guards always enter the trenches with arms trailed, and the workmen also, unless they carry materials or tools, when the arms are in the sling.

Sand bags, forming loop-holes, are placed at intervals in the parapet, to cover the sentinels; they are more numerous than the sentinels, so that the enemy may not know where the sentinels are placed.

When detachments are placed at night in advance of the trenches, to cover the workmen, the men sit or lie down, with their firearms in their hands, to hide themselves better from the enemy; the sentinels put their ears to the ground frequently, that they may hear troops coming out of the place. To prevent mistakes, the workmen are told what troops cover them.

No honors are paid in the trenches. When the General commanding the siege visits them, the guards place themselves in rear of the banquette, and rest on their arms. The colors are never carried to the trenches, unless the

whole regiment marches to repulse a sortie or make an assault. Even in this case, they are not displayed until the General commanding the siege gives a formal order.

In the case of a sortie, the guards move rapidly to the places that have been designated by the General of the trenches, and which afford the best defense for the head of the works, the batteries, the communications or the flanks, or best enable them to take the sortie itself in flank or reverse. Having lined the banquette to fire on the enemy, the troops form on the reverse of the trench to receive him. The workmen take arms, retain their positions, or retire with their tools, as ordered. The officers commanding the detachments of workmen see that their movements are made promptly and in good order, so as to avoid all confusion in the communications.

The troops that advance beyond the trenches, to repulse the sortie, must not follow in pursuit. The General takes care that they return to the trenches before the retreat of the sortie allows the artillery of the place to open on them. When the workmen return, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the detachments call the roll without interrupting the work, which is immediately resumed.

The general officers of cavalry are more particularly employed in the service of posts, and detachments placed in observation to protect the siege. They and the field officers of this arm are employed in the command of escorts to convoys, of whatever arms the escorts may be composed. When these duties are not sufficient to employ them, they take their share of the duties of the trenches.

In war, every commander of a fortified place should always hold himself prepared with his plan of defense, as if at any time liable to attack. He arranges his plan according to the probable mode of attack; determines the posts of the troops in the several parts of the works, the reliefs, the reserves and the details of service in all the corps. He draws up instructions for a case of attack, and exercises the garrison according to his plan of defense. In sea-coast works, he provides the instructions for the different batteries on the approach of ships.

On the approach of an enemy, he removes all houses and other objects, within or without the place, that cover the approaches, or interrupt the fire of the guns or the movements of the troops. He assures himself personally that all posterns, outlets, embrasures, etc., are in proper state of security.

He consults his next in rank, and the senior officer of the engineers and of the artillery, either separately or as a council of defense. In the latter case, he designates an officer to act as Secretary to the council, and to record their proceedings, and their joint or separate opinions, which are to be kept secret during the siege. The members may record their opinions under their own signature. In all cases, the commander decides on his own responsibility.

The commander shall defend in succession the advanced works, the covered ways and outworks, the body of the work and the interior intrenchments. He will not be content with clearing away the foot of the breaches, and defending them by abattis, mines, and all the means used in sieges; but he shall begin in good time, behind the bastions or front of attack, the necessary intrenchments, to resist assaults on the main work.

When the commander thinks that the end of the defense has come, he shall still consult the council of defense on the means that may remain to prolong the siege. But in all cases he alone will decide on the time, manner and terms of the surrender. In the capitulation, he shall not seek or accept better terms for himself than for the garrison, but shall share their fate, and exert his best endeavors for the care of the troops, and especially of the sick and wounded.

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